

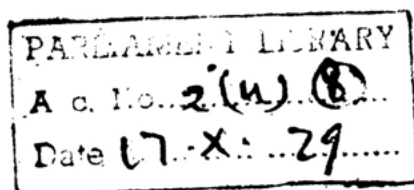
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Monday, July 9, 1979

Asadha 18, 1901 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)



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Sai, Shri Larang (Surguja)

Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo (Raigarh)

Saini, Shri Manohar Lal (Mahendragarh)

Sait, Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman (Manjeri)

Saksena, Prof. Shibban Lal (Maharajganj)

Samantasinhera, Shri Padmacharun (Puri)

Sangma, Shri P. A. (Tura)

Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar (Jangipur)

Saran, Shri Daulat Ram (Churu)

Sarangi, Shri R. P. (Jamshedpur)

Sarda, Shri S. K. (Ajmer)

Sardar, Shri Mahendra Narayan (Araria)

Sarkar, Shri S. K. (Joynagar)

Sarsonia, Shri Shiv Narain (Karol Bagh)

Satapathy, Shri Devendra (Denkanal)

Sathe, Shri Vasant (Akola)

Satya Deo Singh, Shri (Gonda)

Satyanarayana, Shri Dronam Raju (Visakhapatnam)

Sayeed, Shri P. M. (Lakshadweep)

Sayan Wala, Shri Mohinder Singh (Ferozepur)

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao (Guna)

Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra (Arambagh)

Sen, Shri Robin (Asansol)

Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A. (Calicut)

Shah, Shri D. P. (Bastar)

Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur (Kheri)

Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M. (Nagaland)

Shakya, Shri Daya Ram (Farrukhabad)

Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh (Etah)

Shankar Dev, Shri (Bidar)

Shankaranand, Shri B. (Chikkodi)

Shanti Devi, Shrimati (Sambhal)

Sharma, Shri Jagannath (Garhwal)

Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar (Rampur)

Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt (Gurdaspur)

Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar (Udaipur)

Shastri, Shri Ram Dhari (Padrauna)

Shastri, Shri Y. P. (Rewa)

Shejwalkar, Shri N. K. (Gwalior)

Sheo Narain, Shri (Basti)

Sher Singh, Prof. (Rohtak)

Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B. (Jamnagar)

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. (Ahmednagar)

Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri (Robertsganj)

Shiv Shanker, Shri P. (Secunderabad)

Shrangare, Shri T. S. (Osmanabad)

Shrikrishna Singh, Shri (Monghyr)

Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H. (Rajkot)

Shukla, Shri Madan Lal (Janjgir)

Sikandar Bakht, Shri (Chandni Chowk)

Singaravadevel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)

Singh, Dr. B. N. (Hazaribagh)

Singha, Shri Sachindralal (Tripura West)

Sinha, Shri C. M. (Mayurbhanj)

Sinha, Shri H. L. P. (Jehanabad)

Sinha, Shri M. P. (Patna)

Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan (Tezpur)

Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan
(Aurangabad)

Somani, Shri Roop Lal (Bhilwara)

Somani, Shri S. S. (Chittorgarh)

Stephen, Shri C. M. (Idukki)

Subramaniam, Shri C. (Palani)

Sudheeran, Shri V. M. (Alleppey)

Sukhendra Singh, Shri (Satna)

Suman, Shri Ramji Lal (Firozabad)

Suman, Shri Surendra Jha (Darbhanga)

Sunna Sahib, Shri A. (Palghat)

Suraj Bhan, Shri (Ambala)

Surendra Bikram, Shri (Shahjahanpur)

Suryanarayana, Shri K. (Eluru)

Swaminathan, Shri R. V. (Madurai)

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwara (Koppai)

Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam (Bombay North-East)

Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
(Eagaha)

T

Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh
(Ludhiana)

Tan Singh, Shri (Barmer)

Taj Pratap Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)

Thakre, Shri Kushabhau (Khandwa)

Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh (Kanker)

Thakur, Shri Krishnarao (Chimur)

Thiagarajan, Shri P. (Sivaganga)

Thomas, Shri Skariah (Kottayam)

Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb (Pandharpur)

Tirkey, Shri Pius (Alipurduar)

Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan (Khalilabad)

Tiwary, Shri D. N. (Gopalganj)

Tiwary, Shri Madan (Rajnandgaon)

Tiwary, Shri Ramanand (Buxar)

Tohra, Shri G. S. (Patiala)

Tombi Singh, Shri N. (Inner Manipur)

Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad (Domariaganj)

Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash (Kannauj)

Tulsiram, Shri V. (Peddapalli)

Tur, Shri Mohan Singh (Taran Taran)

Tyagi, Shri Om Prakash (Bahraich)

U

Ugrasen, Shri (Deoria)

Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. (Badagara)

V

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji (Kapa-dvanj)

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari (New Delhi)

Vakil, Shri Abdul Ahmad (Baramulla)

Varma, Shri Ravindra (Ranchi)

Vasisht, Shri Dharma Vir (Faridabad)

Veerabhadrappa, Shri K. S. (Bellary)

Venkataraman, Shri R. (Madras South)

Venkatareddy, Shri P. (Ongola)

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. (Nandyal)

Verma, Shri Brij Lal (Mahasamund)

Verma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad (Arah)

Verma, Shri Hargovind (Sitapur)

Verma, Shri Phool Chand (Shajapur)

Verma, Shri R. L. P. (Koderma)

Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh (Mainpuri)

Verma, Shri Sukhdev Prasad (Chatra)

Visvanathan, Shri C. N. (Tirupattur)

Y

Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad
(Khagaria)

Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain (Ma-
dhubani)

Yadav, Shri Jagdambi Prasad
(Godda)

Yadav, Shri Narsingh (Chandauli)

Yadav, Shri Ramjilal (Alwar)

Yadav, Shri Sharad (Jabalpur)

Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad (Saba-
rsa)

Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singt.
(Pratapgarh)

Yadvendra Dutt, Shri (Jaunpur)

Yellaiah, Shri Nandj (Siddipet)

Yuvraj, Shri (Katihar)

Z

Zulfiqarullah, Shri (Sultanpur)

LOK SABHA

The Speaker

Shri K. S. Hegde

The Deputy-Speaker

Shri Godey Murahari

Panel of Chairmen

Shri B. P. Kadam

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan

Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad

Shri Jagannath Sharma

Shri N. K. Shejwalkar

Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao

Secretary

Shri Avtar Singh Rikhy

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Members of Cabinet

The Prime Minister	Shri Morarji Desai
The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance	Shri Charan Singh
The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence	Shri Jagjivan Ram
The Minister of Information and Broadcasting	Shri L. K. Advani
The Minister of Petroleum, Chemicals & Fertilizers	Shri H. N. Bahuguna
The Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Sikandar Bakht
The Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Surjit Singh Barnala
The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri Shanti Bhushan
The Minister of Education, Social Welfare & Culture	Dr. Pratap Chandra Chunder
The Minister of Railways	Prof. Madhu Dandavate
The Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Mohan Dharia
The Minister of Industry	Shri George Fernandes
The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation	Shri Purushottam Kaushik
The Minister of Home Affairs	Shri H. M. Patel
The Minister of Steel and Mines	Shri Biju Patnaik
The Minister of Energy	Shri P. Ramachandran
The Minister of Health and Family Welfare	Shri Rabi Ray
The Minister of External Affairs	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Labour	Shri Ravindra Varma
The Minister of Communications	Shri Brij Lal Verma

Ministers of State

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Satish Agarwal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Shrimati Renuka Devi Barakataki
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation	Shri Arif Beg
The Minister of State in charge of the Ministry of Shipping and Transport.	Shri Chand Ram
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Civil Supplies and Cooperation.	Shri Krishna Kumar Goyal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture	Shri Dhanna Singh Gulshan
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation	Shri Ram Kinkar
The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs	Shri Samarendra Kundu
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Kumari Abha Maiti
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs	Shri Dhanik Lal Mandal
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Energy	Shri Janeshwar Mishra
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel and Mines	Shri Karia Munda
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers	Shri Narsingh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	Shri S. D. Patil
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning	Shri Fazlur Rahman
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs	Shri Larang Sai
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications	Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo Sai
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways	Shri Sheo Narain
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence and in the Departments of Atomic Energy, Electronics, Science and Technology and Space	Prof. Sher Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	Shri Jagbir Singh
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs	Dr. Ram Kirpal Sinha
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Industry	Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav
The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance	Shri Zulfikarullah

LOK SABHA

Monday, July 9, 1979/Asadha 18, 1901
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री राजनारायण (राय बरेली) : श्रीमान्
मैं नियम 388 के तहत एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न
उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: The new Members have to take the oath or affirmation.

MEMBERS SWORN

Shri Ravinandan Singh (Sidhi)

Shri S. Singaravadeivel (Thanjavur).

Shri K. Murugaiyan (Nagapattinam).

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as we meet today after an interval of about two months, it is my unpleasant duty to inform the House, with profound sorrow, of the passing away of two of our colleagues, Shri K. Raghuramaiah and Shri Annasaheb Nagar and three former Members, Shri B. S. Murthy, Shrimati Sangam Laxmibai and Shri Joachim Alva.

Shri K. Raghuramaiah passed away at New Delhi on 5th June, 1979 after a heart attack, at the age of 67. An active Parliamentarian, Shri Raghuramaiah represented Guntur constituency of Andhra Pradesh and had a long parliamentary career. He entered Parliament as a Member of the First Lok Sabha in 1952 and since then he had been a member of all the Lok Sabhas.

Shri Raghuramaiah made his mark early in Lok Sabha. He was the Chairman of the Petitions Committee

from 1955 to 1957; besides being a Member of several Parliamentary Committees.

An able Barrister-at-law and an administrator, Shri Raghuramaiah was inducted as a Minister in the Central Government as early as 1957. As a Deputy Minister/Minister of State from 1957—1967 he held various portfolios of Defence, Defence Production, Labour and Employment, Supply, Law, Petroleum and Chemicals, Planning and Social Welfare etc. He was made Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Shipping and Transport in February 1969 and elevated to the Cabinet position in June 1970 in which capacity he served till March, 1971.

He was again sworn in as a Cabinet Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in February, 1973 and held charge of various portfolios including that of Works, Housing and Tourism and Civil Aviation till the dissolution of Fifth Lok Sabha.

Deeply interested in the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Labour classes, workers and weaker sections of so-Civil Aviation till the dissolution of Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madras prior to 1942. He was President, P&T Workers' Union (Andhra Circle) in 1954, Andhra Pradesh Life Insurance Salaried Officers Association in 1956 and All India Postal Employees' Union, Andhra Circle in 1956.

He was the Leader of the Indian Delegations to the 21st and 22nd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences in 1975 and 1976.

He represented India at the I.P.U. Council meetings in 1957 and 1966.

He led several Government delegations to the International Conferences including the International Highway Conference held in Montreal in 1970, the Housing Ministers' Conference

held in Sri Lanka in 1975, the U.N. Conference on Habitat held in Vancouver in 1976, etc.

In his death the country has lost an able administrator and a distinguished parliamentarian.

Shri Annasaheb Nagar was a sitting Member of this House from Khed constituency of Maharashtra. He passed away at Pune on the 25th June, 1979 at the age of 59. Before coming to Lok Sabha in 1977, he was a Member of the Maharashtra State Legislative Assembly from 1952 to 1957 and again from 1962 to 1977. An active legislator and parliamentarian, Shri Nagar was also deeply interested in labour and agriculture and cooperative movement. He had been Chairman of the Poona Agriculture Market Committee. We feel deeply sorry at the loss of a devoted social worker and parliamentarian.

Shri B. S. Murthy passed away in New Delhi on the 22nd May, 1979, at the age of 73.

A veteran parliamentarian, Shri Murthy first entered the Lok Sabha in 1952 and was thereafter successively elected to Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha. Before coming to Lok Sabha, he was a Member of the then Madras Legislative Assembly from 1937 to 1952 and Parliamentary Secretary for Labour and Industries, Madras, from 1937 to 1939 and again from 1946 to 1947. While in Lok Sabha, Shri Murthy served as a Member of the Estimates Committee from 1955 to 1957 and as Chairman, Railway Convention Committee from 1973 to 1977. He was Deputy Minister for Community Development and Cooperation at the Centre from March, 1959 to January, 1966 when he assumed charge as a Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health and Family Planning. He became Minister of State in the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing and Urban Development in February, 1969. He was leader of the Indian Delegation to World Health Assembly at Geneva in May, 1970.

Deeply interested in youth movement and the welfare of the weaker sections of society, Shri Murthy organised industrial schools for Harijans and backward classes. He also took keen interest in trade union activities and labour welfare and was Adviser-Delegate to the 32nd International Labour Conference held at Geneva in 1949. A journalist-writer, he had a number of publications in English and Telugu to his credit. He was a widely travelled man.

Shrimati Sangam Laxmibai died at Hyderabad on the 3rd June, 1979 at the age of 68. She was a Member of the Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabha from 1957 to 1970. Earlier, she was a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1952 to 1957 and also served as Deputy Minister of Education, Andhra Pradesh from February, 1954 to October, 1956. Shrimati Sangam Laxmibai was a freedom fighter and entered politics by boycotting Simon Commission during her student days. She also took active part in the Salt satyagraha and was in prison for one year.

A dedicated social and public worker Shrimati Sangam Laxmibai took special interest in the uplift of destitute women and orphan children. She actively participated in the Sarvodaya programmes, such as, Bhoodan, Sampatidan and Shramdan movements.

Shri Joachim Alva was a Member of the Provisional Parliament and First, Second and Third Lok Sabha from 1950 to 1967. Later, he was a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1968 to 1974.

An advocate and a renowned journalist, Shri Alva plunged into active politics in 1930 and took leading part in the freedom struggle. He suffered imprisonment twice—once from 1932 to 1933 and again in 1941. He started the "Forum" in 1943 and was known for his bold editorials. A man devoted to his ideals, Shri Alva made valuable

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contribution to the discussions in the House on several subjects, like, external affairs, defence, finance and atomic energy.

A widely travelled person, he had visited several foreign countries and had special audience with Popes at the Vatican in 1948 and 1960.

A prolific writer with a versatile mind, he was the author of the famous book "Men and Supermen of Hindustan."

He died in New Delhi on the 25th June, 1979 at the age of 72.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will assist me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

RE. MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir, I am on a point of order.

The Question Hour may be suspended and the Adjournment Motion on the firing on CISF in Bokaro may please be taken up because these very rapid questions are much less important than what happened at Bokaro, where the structure of society is crumbling and Government is being called upon to suspend the CSIF personnel. After suspending the Question Hour, under Rule 388 the Adjournment Motion may be taken up immediately. We are quite competent to do it. This is a very serious matter, where democracy itself is at stake and democracy is in danger. This Question Hour need not be gone through.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Now, I am on my legs. I have already given my consent to the Adjournment Motion. It will come up immediately. After the Question Hour, we shall fix

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up the time immediately, today itself. We shall fix it up at the appropriate time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You must show your concern at the deteriorating situation and the total failure of this Government to run this country. The Army is running the country! The CRP is in revolt, the CISF is in revolt, and the structure of society is crumbling down. There is no point in going through this Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: If the House agrees, it will be taken up at 4 O'clock.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Let all the Rules be suspended and let this thing be taken up. Nothing can be more important than the revolt of the CRP.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already given my consent. *(Interruptions)* I am not going to suspend the Rules. I have already given my consent to the Adjournment Motion. It will be taken up immediately after this.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: You must show your impatience, considering the urgency of the situation and the lapse of the Government in enforcing the law and order machinery.

MR. SPEAKER: Impatience is good in youth!

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is very important, Sir. The Speaker should show that he is also concerned at the fact that the Government has not been able to run this country.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: It has never been the practice for an hon. Member to press for an Adjournment Motion when the Question Hour is still to go through; nor has it been the practice for the Chair to give expression to views on the Adjournment Motion at this time.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not given expression to any views. The consent

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was given in writing. (Interruption)
No, not at all.

श्री राज नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं
जापका ध्यान नियम 388 की ओर आकृष्ट
करता हूँ ।

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point
of order? There cannot be any point
of order in the Question Hour.

I am not suspending any rule. It is
not necessary to suspend any rule.

Mr. Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi.

RE. STARRED QUESTION NO. 1

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Before I ask my question, I
must lodge my protest against the
arbitrary manner in which the Question
to which I had given priority has
been substituted by another . . .

MR. SPEAKER: That is your own
Question. Now come to the Question.
If you have anything to discuss, you
must come and discuss . . .

श्री शम्भू नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बहुत
गंभीर बात है । पिछली लोक सभा में, इन्दिरा
गांधी के राज में, जो कुछ हुआ करता
था, क्या वही सिलसिला आज भी लोक सभा
में चलता है ? अगर यह बात ठीक है, तो
यह बहुत गंभीर मसला है । इन्दिरा गांधी वाला
पुराना तरीका अब सदन में नहीं चलेगा । बिस
इच इ बेरी सीरियस मैटर ।

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shambhu Nath
Chaturvedi had given notice of two
Questions. One Question has already
been asked a number of times; this is
the third or fourth time he is asking
that Question. Therefore, we thought
it necessary to give priority to the
other Question.

SHRI K. GOPAL: You cannot do it.
How can you do it? (Interruptions).

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: They have
no right to change the Question. They
have changed the Question.

MR. SPEAKER: You are under a
wrong impression. The Question was
not changed.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: There were
two Questions which he had given

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notice of. Instead of taking up the
one to which he had given priority,
the other Question is being taken up.
That is highly objectionable.

MR. SPEAKER: That Question has
been asked thrice before.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is the
Member's right to ask a Question
even a hundred times if he wants to.
It is the Member's right. (Interrup-
tions) There should be no trampling
of the right of the Member to ask ques-
tions. . . (Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: It is
an important matter. We convey to
the Lok Sabha Secretariat as to which
is our priority number one, two, three,
etc. If a Member has set priority
number one to a particular question,
then under no circumstances, under no
rule, can that priority be changed arbi-
trarily by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.
If at all you change it for any reason,
then you must inform the Member
concerned, and only with his consent,
you can do it. I understand that, in
this case, the Member has not been
informed; his consent has not been
taken. This is very serious and it
reflects on the attitude of the Secre-
tariat towards the Members' right to
ask questions. It is not good for the
freedom and independence of the
House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:
We want to hear the hon. Member
fully on the subject because this is
a matter which concerns the right of
an hon. Member to accord priority to
his Questions. We would like to hear
him fully on this. We would like to
know what is the position.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think any
advocate is necessary for him.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: It is my sug-
gestion that you transfer the Question
to the next day. Let him ask his first
priority Question, not the second
priority Question. If he thinks that a
particular Question is important, it is

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his right to ask that Question any number of times.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Let that Question be given the same priority as he wanted.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be considered. You may put this Question now. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Whether the Secretariat can change the priority given by the hon. Member—we want your clear ruling on this point.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: This cannot happen. . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't drag in the Secretariat.

श्री चौधरी बलवीर सिंह : स्पीकर महोदय, आप ने कहा था कि किसी भी सवाल में मेम्बर की मन्जूरी के बगैर नबदीनी नहीं की जायगी, आप ने इस बारे में खुद कलिंग दी थी . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I will go into the matter. If I think it is a question to be allowed, I will allow it.

चौधरी बलवीर सिंह : यह आप का खुद का कलिंग है कि इन तरह से नबदीनी नहीं की जायगी ।

MR. SPEAKER: I can assure the House that no question will be disallowed on the ground of any ulterior motive. I may tell you that this particular question has been asked by Mr. Chaturvedi a number of times earlier. . . (*Interruptions*). Kindly hear me. According to him, he has not got a satisfactory answer. We called for information on this question also. On this question also material has to be gathered from the UP Government. The Ministry did not get the necessary reply from the UP Government. . . (*Interruptions*) Please hear me. We repeatedly reminded them. We did not want to suppress that question. That question we will allow, but, for the time being, we did not want to deprive him of both the questions because they cannot reply unless they get a reply from the UP Government. . . . (*Interruptions*).

Re. Motion for Adjournment

SHRI K. GOPAL: It is not a gratis you are giving.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no object to postpone this question.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Parliament's independence is supreme. . . . (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection to delete this question.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Your allowing or not allowing—should it depend on the sweetwill of a State Government?

MR. SPEAKER: Shall I postpone this question also? I have no objection.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Under rule 37(2) the priority is mentioned by the Member. Whether it shall be given priority or not—this is the small question. We want your ruling on that. Accordingly his question must be allowed. Please give a ruling. Otherwise, the Secretariat will do it every time.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: They are doing it already.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. I will allow that question and delete this one. We will now come to question No. 2 Question No. 2. . . (*Interruptions*). I will give priority to that question next week.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I rise on a point of order.

There are two questions. One is: what is to happen to a question with respect to which a priority was given. No. 2—what is to happen to the question which is now on the order paper? Now, once the question is on the order paper, the question has got to be answered. It has nothing to do with the other one. The other one is a separate question. Merely because this is given priority here, that question must be given away, is a different question altogether which we have pointed out, nobody has got any authority to do. The Member has given the priority, that priority has

Obituary References

to be preserved. If it is not answered here, it has got to be preserved and answered. You said opportunity will be given and that will get the priority. But that does not mean that the question which is on the question paper need not be answered. The question which has been given notice of—members came to know of it and we are ready to put supplementaries and the Minister is prepared to answer and that question has got to be answered. Merely because this is answered, the other question cannot be wiped out because under the rule of priority there is a fundamental right to the Member. That question must come up and it must be answered—may not be today because of circumstances, but that cannot be taken as a sort of precedent or rule. You have ruled that it will be allowed and that must be allowed and this question has also to be answered.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Energy Plantation

*1. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI:

SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agro forestry experts have suggested the raising of large scale energy plantations on vast stretches of unused lands as an important measure to tackle the current energy crisis and dependence on renewed resources rather in fossil fuels which are exhaustible; and

(b) the Government's reaction thereto and how does Government seek to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) During 16th—18th May 1979; a National Seminar on Agro-Forestry, jointly sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Government of Manipur was

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held at Imphal. In this seminar various aspects about raising of energy plantations to be taken up under Social Forestry and Agro forestry were discussed. However the recommendations of the Seminar have not been received by Government.

(b) Under the circumstances the question does not arise.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Sir, I want to know whether the Government has any scheme, apart from recommendations of that Seminar for the utilisation and making optimum use of land not suited for agricultural purposes, for raising fuel, fodder timber, trees on the foothills of Himalaya and other arid and semi-arid areas?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: The hon. Member has asked many questions. These are separate questions. On utilisation of land on the foothills, arid areas and semi-arid areas, there is one scheme for all that. If he wants to have a detailed information, I can supply him provided he puts separately the questions regarding this.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Sir, the question is very simple—whether Government has any scheme for making use of arid and semi-arid areas which are not being put to agricultural use for plantation of trees which may be used for timber or for fuel and other purposes. This is a simple question.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Social forestry which was a centrally-sponsored scheme has now been transferred to the States. Lots of forests are grown in areas which are lying in wastelands. Where there are degenerated forests and, where there are panchayat lands, the State has already been making use of the lands under social forestry. That is being done.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: When there is no scheme,

then how does the Government propose to stop erosion of valuable lands and siltation of rivers without providing the tunnels for the unused and bare lands?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA:

As stated already, we have schemes for these also.

श्री बर्नाल : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि अभी जो इम्फाल में नेशनल सेमिनार एगो फोरेस्ट्री पर हुआ है, उस में क्या सारी स्टेट्स का रिप्रेजेंटेशन था, उस सेमिनार में सब स्टेट्स के रिप्रेजेंटेटिव्स शामिल थे और क्या उस में इन बातों पर विचार हुआ है कि जो कोस्टल एरियाज हैं और हमारी जो हिमालियन रेंज है और जो ड्राई एरियाज हैं, उन में कौन से ट्रेन्स उगाए जाएं, जो फ्यूल इनर्जी का काम दे सकें ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से ट्रेन्स प्लांट करने के लिए उन्होंने अपनी रिकमेंडेशन दी हैं या मनेजमेंट दी हैं और क्या कोई स्कीम गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया की है, जिस में ड्राई एरियाज में ट्रेन्स उगाए जाएं । और वे जल्दी उग सकें और वे फ्यूल एनर्जी, टिम्बर और फोडर के काम आ सकें ? क्या कोई रिमच भी इस बारे में की गई है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : यह सेमिनार जो हुआ था, उस में तीन दिन तक डिस्कशन चली और सब स्टेट्स ने उस में पार्टिसिपेट किया । उस में जो डिस्कशन हुई, वह इसी बात पर हुई कि फ्यूल के लिए और फोडर के लिए कौन से ट्रेन्स लगाए जाने चाहिए, जिन में लकड़ी जल्दी मिल सके, फोडर भी मिल सके और फ्रूट्स भी मिल सकें । इन्हीं बातों पर सारी बहस हुई थी ।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, after the advent of Janata Government, the forest is being indiscriminately destroyed. I want to know whether, as in Punjab, they are growing trees on either side of the road, the scheme is going to be extended throughout the country. If so, how much time will the Minister take for this programme?

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: Growing of trees alongside the roads is also being done under social forestry scheme. Punjab has done well; Haryana has also done well. Some other States like Gujarat are doing very well. Some States are doing a very good work in this. Some States are lagging behind. We have written letters to all of them. They come to seminars. There also we talk to

them about this. We have called their officers also so that afforestation is done in all the States. That is needed also. I may tell the hon'ble Member that during the last 30 years there has been large-scale de-forestation. We are making maximum efforts now for planting more and more trees. The hon'ble Members will be pleased to know that this year we are thinking of planting about 30 crore trees.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: I would like to express my appreciation for the seminar sponsored by the Government of Manipur and ICAR. The State of Manipur and the adjoining areas have been suffering from acute shortage of plantation. Since the Second World War there has been indiscriminate destruction of forests and there has not been sufficient programme for afforestation all these years. May I know whether ICAR will take initiative and not leave it to the State governments which have practically no financial resources and suggest means as quickly as possible—not awaiting the recommendations which may come very late—and provide adequate funds for the implementation of the recommendations so received.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: ICAR is a research body. They do not go in the field for growing plants. This is the function of the State governments. They will make recommendations whatever recommendations are to be made for that particular area and this Conference was held for that very reason in that area.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Delhi

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* 2. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:**

SHRI CHIMANBHAI H. SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of drinking water in the

Capital during the summer particularly in the month of June, 1979 and not a single drop of water was available in the taps for days together;

(b) if so, what are the reasons; and

(c) the arrangements which have been made to solve it?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास
मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम किरण) :
(क) तथा (ख). राजधानी में इस वर्ष गर्मियों के दौरान विशेषकर जून, 1979 में पीने के पानी की कमी हुई, किन्तु यह कहना सही नहीं है कि इन दिनों नलों में पानी की एक बूंद भी उपलब्ध नहीं थी।

इस अवधि के दौरान पानी की मांग में अस्थायी वृद्धि होने और बिजली की सप्लाई में स्कावट आने से यह कमी हुई थी।

(ग) दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई बढ़ाने को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो कुछ दीर्घावधि और अल्पावधि उपाय किए जा रहे हैं उनके मुख्य व्योरे विवरण में दिए गए हैं जो मभा पटल पर रखा है।

विवरण

दिल्ली में पीने के पानी की सप्लाई बढ़ाने के उपायों के मुख्य व्योरे

दीर्घावधि उपाय (जो किए जा रहे हैं)

1. शेष 50 एम०जी०डी० वाले जल शोधन संयंत्र को हैदरपुर में शीघ्र चालू करना।

2. 6 अतिरिक्त आर० सी० पी० कुओं का निर्माण।

3. उत्तरी शाहदरा में एक 100 एम०जी० डी० वाले नये जल शोधन संयंत्र का निर्माण।

4. राष्ट्रीय पर्यावरणीय अभियन्त्रिकी अनुसन्धान संस्थान, नागपुर द्वारा नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका की वितरण प्रणाली का अध्ययन एवं विश्लेषण करना ताकि इसे अधिक साम्यिक बनाया जा सके। दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा भी ऐसा अध्ययन करवाने का प्रस्ताव है।

अल्पावधि उपाय

1. केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग ने कुछ सरकारी कालोनियों में 5 नलकूप लगा दिए हैं तथा 26 और नलकूप लगाने का प्रस्ताव है।

2. पानी के टपकने की शिकायतों को तुरन्त ठीक करने के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम में एक लीकेज रिमेयर सेल बनाया गया है।

3. जलपूर्ति लाइनों में स्कावट का पता लगाने तथा स्कावटों को दूर करने के लिए दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अपने क्षेत्र में प्रेशर-सर्वेक्षण आरम्भ कर दिए गए हैं।

4. मोती बाग, लक्ष्मी बाई नगर, नीरोजी नगर, काका नगर जैसी सरकारी कालोनियों में भूमिगत टैंकों का निर्माण करना और बस्टिंग का प्रबन्ध करना। सरोजिनी नगर और नेताजी नगर के लिए भी इसी प्रकार के प्रस्ताव आरम्भ कर दिए गए हैं।

5. 2 एम० जी० डी० सप्लाई को पूरा करने के लिए नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने 22 नलकूप लगा दिए हैं तथा 5 और नलकूप बनाए जा रहे हैं।

6. कुछ क्षेत्रों में सप्लाई/प्रेशर में सुधार करने के लिए नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने 18 बूस्टर पम्प लगाए हैं।

7. नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने साफ पानी की वर्षादी/दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए कदम उठाए हैं।

8. आपात स्थिति में सप्लाई करने के लिए नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के पास 6 टैंक और 3 ट्रालियां हैं।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : स्पीकर साहब, बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि दिल्ली जो कि कैपिटल सिटी ग्राफ इंडिया है, तक में पानी की कमी है। वैसे तो देश के अन्दर हरेक चीज की कमी होती जा रही है, यहां तक कि अक्ल की भी कमी होती जा रही है और इसका मुजाहरा यहां पर लोक सभा में भी देखने को मिलता है। मुझे बड़े शर्म के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब के इस जवाब को सुन कर बड़ा ताज्जुब हुआ। उन्होंने अपने जवाब में कहा है—

“...it is incorrect to say that not a single drop of water was available in the taps for days together.”

दिल्ली के मोहल्लों में जो हालत थी उसे तो क्या, मैं अपने साउथ एवेन्यू के फ्लेट्स की बात उन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ। मेरे फ्लेट में दो रोज तक पानी नहीं आया।

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly put the question.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

I am coming to the question I am quoting what he has said and I have strong objection to that. It is wrong when he says: "It is incorrect to say that not a single drop of water was available in the taps for days together."

मैं यह कहता हूँ कि यह जो उनका जवाब है, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। वाक्यात के बिल्कुल बरकस है। साउथ एवेन्यू के अन्दर दो गेज तक नलों में एक बूंद पानी नहीं था। उस समय इन्सान की जिम्मेदारी से तो पसीने की बूंदें टपक रही थीं लेकिन टैप में एक बूंद पानी नहीं था।

MR. SPEAKER: You are not putting the question. You are only making a speech. Please put the question.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: I am putting the question but you are interrupting me. The Minister has not come with proper briefing. मिनिस्टर साहब को सही ब्रीफिंग लेकर यहां हाउस में आना चाहिये था।

उन्होंने दो रीजंस दिए हैं। एक यह दिया है कि टेम्पोरेरी इन्फ्रोज इन दी डिमांड ग्राफ वाटर हुई है और इसकी वजह से यह हुआ है और दूसरे यह कहा है कि पावर सप्लाई में इंटरप्शन हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पहली बार यह टेम्पोरेरी डिमांड एराइज हुई है या पहले भी हुई थी दिल्ली में और अगर पहले भी इस प्रकार की डिमांड हुई है तो उस वक्त क्या कदम उठाए गए थे जो अब नहीं उठाए गए हैं? क्यों अब की बार इस टेम्पोरेरी डिमांड की वजह से यह पानी की सख्त कमी हुई है और आप एक बूंद भी पानी नहीं दे सके हैं?

पावर सप्लाई जो फेल हो गई थी तो क्या इसका मतलब यह है कि दिल्ली के इंसानों को पीने के पानी के लिए पानी भी न मिले? पानी की सप्लाई को जारी रखने के लिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन से स्टेड बाई अर्रेंजमेंट आपने किये हैं और कोई किए हैं या नहीं किए हैं?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : धानरेवल मैनबर की परेशानी का मुझे पूरा एहसास है। उनके कनसर्न को मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ सेबर करता हूँ। बुनियादी बात यह है कि दिल्ली

में इस वक्त जो पानी ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट से बन रहा है वह 253 एम जी डी बन रहा है और अगर पानी बगैर जाया हुए कंयूमर तक पहुँचे तो पचास गैलन पानी पर कैपिटल मिलना चाहिये। पिछले दो साल में कोशिश करने के बाद खराबी यह मालूम हुई है कि जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम है वह डिफैक्टिव है। दूसरी यह है कि बहुत से लीकेजिज और ब्लाकेजिज हैं। चुनाव के तफसील में यह बता दिया गया है कि कौन कौन से कदम फोरी तोर पर उठाए गए हैं, शाट टर्म मेशर्ज कौन कौन से उठाए गए हैं और कौन कौन से लांग टर्म मेशर्ज हैं। उम्मीद की जाती है कि उनको उठाने के बाद दिसम्बर 1979 तक यानी इस साल के खत्म होने तक करीब पचास एम जी डी पानी हैदरपुर से मिलने की उम्मीद है, उसका ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट बगैरह तैयार है और सिर्फ कंडूट और बाई पास का अर्रेंजमेंट होना बाकी रह गया है। तब तक मुझे यकीन है कि वह पूरा हो जाएगा। उसके अलावा छः और प्लांट हैं जिससे पंद्रह एम जी टी पानी मिलेगा। उसके अलावा जगह जगह ट्यूबवैल खोले हैं और पूरी तफसील दी हुई है। जो गैर मामूली कदम हमने उठाया है और जो पहले नहीं उठा था वह यह है कि 1978-79 में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट ने म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को 8.85 करोड़ रुपये दिये हैं ताकि वह अपने यहां पानी की सप्लाई को बेहतर कर सके और इसलिए दिया है कि गक्सपर्ट्स जून के अखिर तक मुक़र्रर कर ले जो वाटर सप्लाई में डिफैक्ट्स हैं और जो डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन लाइन में—(इंटरप्शन) में जानता हूँ जून खत्म हो गया है। उस परेशानी में पड़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। जून तक वह मुक़र्रर हो जानी चाहिये थी। उसके बारे में मेरे पास इतिला नहीं है। मुझे यकीन है कि वह बन चुकी होगी। लेकिन उन से इसका कनफर्मेशन करके ही मैं कुछ कह सकता हूँ। हम इस साल में 15.34 करोड़ रुपये, कुछ हिस्सा ग्रांट में और कुछ हिस्सा लोन के तोर पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से दिल्ली म्युनिसिपल कारपोरेशन को दे रहे हैं। इसलिये अर्ज करूंगा कि तकलीफ पुरानी है, इसमें कोई शक नहीं है लेकिन इसको हल करने के लिये कुछ नये कदम उठाये जा चुके हैं और कुछ उठाने बाकी हैं।

श्री मुस्तियार सिंह मलिक : मेरा प्रीवजैक्शन है, मैंने यह पूछा था कि उन्होंने यह असबाब बताये थे कि इस वजह से टेम्पोरेरी इन्फ्रोज इन दी डिमांड फ़ार वाटर है। इसका मतलब क्या है, यह उन्हें बताना चाहिये था। उससे आपका क्या मतलब है, पहले हुई या नहीं। क्या यह अबकी बार पहली बर्फ हुई है?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैंने हाउस का वक्त बचाने के लिये पूरी तफसील दे दी है, आप जवाब देखें। अगर आप चाहें तो मैं पढ़ सकता हूँ।

श्री मुक्तिवार सिंह मलिक : आपने लांग टर्म जो बताया है, मैंने पहले भी अर्ज किया कि दिल्ली के अन्दर बहुत-सी कालोनीज और मुहल्ले ऐसे हैं जिनमें एक-एक घोर दो-दो बटे ही पानी मिलता है और कई जगह तो बिल्कुल ही नहीं मिलता है। जो लांग टर्म मेजर्स आपने बताये हैं, कब तक आप उन्हें चालू करेंगे ? हैदरपुर प्लान्ट का तो आपने बता दिया कि दिसम्बर तक होगा लेकिन साहदरा वगैरा के बारे में भी बतायें। क्या आप बता सकते हैं कि दिल्ली में लोगों को भूतवातिर वाटर सप्लाई मिल सकेगी ? अगर मिल सकेगी तो कब तक मिल सकेगी, क्या इसके बारे में आप हाउस को कोई यकीन दिला सकेगे ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैंने शुरू में अर्ज किया कि दिल्ली को इस वक्त 253 एम०जी०डी० पानी मिल रहा है। अगर वह भी सहूलियत से पहुँच जाये तो 50 गैलन पर कैपिटल पानी हो जाये, लेकिन यह हो नहीं रहा है, यह मैं तत्समीम करना चाहता हूँ। बुनियादी तौर पर यह खराबियाँ मालूम हुई हैं कि पानी का लीकेज है। अगर आप मेरा जवाब पढ़ेंगे तो आपको अन्दाजा लग जायेगा कि एम०जी०डी० ने जो मैल बताया है, उसमें सिर्फ लीकेज प्लग हुआ है और उसने ब्लोकेज को दूर किया है। इससे भी पानी की समस्या शहर में दूर हुई है।

मेरे कहने का मननब यह है कि इस 50 के अन्दाजा 100 एम०जी०डी० का ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट मई में शुरू किया है उसका फाउन्डेशन स्टीन रखा गया है। हमारे पाम करीब-करीब 425 एम०जी०डी० पानी सन् 82 तक मौजूद होगा। 81 तक शार्ट टर्म मेजर का मिल जायेगा। सन् 1982 तक 100 एम०जी०डी० और आ जायेगा।

श्री चिमल भाई एच० शुक्ल : जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसमें लांग टर्म प्लान में 4 आइटम दी हैं और शार्ट टर्म में 8 आइटम दिये हुए हैं। मैं जाना चाहता हूँ कि शार्ट टर्म की आइटम किस स्टेज पर हैं ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : लांग टर्म प्लान की आइटम में 50 एम०जी०डी० को हैदरपुर से आना है, इस प्रोजेक्ट में 50 आ चुका है और 50 अभी आना है। उसका ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट तैयार हो चुका है, बहुत अच्छा हुआ है और कन्क्रेट हो चुका है। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि यकीनन इस साल के खतम होने तक यह 50 एम०जी०डी० भी मिल जाना चाहिये। दूसरे 6 एडीशनल प्रार०सी०सी० ट्यूबवैल बन रहे हैं जिनसे 15 एम०जी०डी० मिल सकता है वह 2 साल में मिल सकता है। तीसरे 100

एम०जी०डी० प्लांट की आधारशिला रखी जा चुकी है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सन् 1982 तक यह 100 एम०जी०डी० और मिल जायेगा।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो रुपया दिया गया है वह इस शर्त पर दिया गया है, जो साल गुजर चुका है उसमें 8.85 करोड़ रुपया दिया है, वह एक्सपर्ट्स मुकर्रर करे जो यह देखें कि सप्लाई सिस्टम में कहां कहां खराबी है और डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन को कैसे यूनियाफाम बनाये और इवन-कील पर लायें।

श्री चिमल भाई एच० शुक्ल :

He has not explained about the short-term plan. He must reply to that.

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : शार्ट टर्म प्लान के काप-हाथ में ले लिये हैं। प्रार०सी०सी० वैल बन रहे हैं जिनमें 4 की बोरिंग हो चुकी है, 2 के ट्रायल चल रहे हैं। उसके अलावा 31 ट्यूबवैल सेंट्रल पी०डब्ल्यू०डी० को बनाने हैं जिसमें से 5 बन चुके हैं, बाकी बन रहे हैं। अगर आप जवाब देखेंगे तो मारी तफसील उसमें ही हुई है।

श्री चिमल भाई एच० शुक्ल : लीकेज रिपोर्ट पर एक्शन लिया है या नहीं ?

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैंने अर्ज किया कि लीकेज सैन अभी हाल ही में बनाया गया है जो कि सिर्फ पुरानी दिल्ली के जोन में ही काम कर रहा है और इससे पुरानी दिल्ली की वाटर सप्लाई में काफी इजाफा हुआ है। अब यह ख्याल है कि एक लीकेज सैन और दूसरी जगह के लिये भी बनाया जाये।

श्री बिजय कुमार मल्होत्रा : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पानी की कमी की बहुत बड़ी वजह बिजली की इन्टरप्टेड सप्लाई है। यहां पर बदरपुर में जिसमें 500 मेगावाट की इन्स्टाल्ड कैपेसिटी है, वहां पर एक भी यूनिट पैदा नहीं हो रहा है और 200 से ज्यादा कमी हुआ ही नहीं। इतना बड़ा नेशनल बेस्टेज है जिसकी वजह से दिल्ली में पानी और बिजली दोनों की कमी रहती है। न गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स के लिये पानी मिलता है और न झुग्गी झोपड़ी वालों के लिये मिलता है।

श्री मुक्तिवार सिंह मलिक : स्पीकर साहब, आपने मुझे तो रिस्ट्रिक्ट किया, और अब क्या यह सप्लीमेंटरी हो रही है ?

MR. SPEAKER: But he has not taken one-tenth of the time that you have taken.

श्री बिजय कुमार मलहोत्रा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के लाखों लोगों को रोजाना पानी और बिजली की जो दिक्कत रहती है, उसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कर रही है।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : मैं ने सिर्फ़ वजह बताई है कि इस बार पानी की जो तकलीफ़ हुई है, उसका एक सबब यह भी रहा है कि हमें पावर बाकायदा नहीं मिली। लेकिन बिजली के बारे में जवाब बिजली के मिनिस्टर साहब ही दे सकते हैं।

श्री द्वारिका नाथ तिवारी : साउथ ऐवेन्यू में पानी की पूरी सप्लाई करने का मामला दो बरसों से चल रहा है। इस बारे में कई मंतेबा एन0डी0एम0सी0 और हाउसिंग मिनिस्ट्री के साथ हमारी हाउस कमेटी की बातें हुई। उन्होंने कहा कि हम सरटन स्टेप्स ले रहे हैं, जिससे पानी की कमी दूर हो जायेगी, और जब तक कमी दूर नहीं होगी, तब तक टैंकर्स से पानी सप्लाई करते रहेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस साल टैंकर्स से पानी सप्लाई किया गया था और जो कुछ तय किया गया था, उसके इम्प्ली-मेंटेशन के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

श्री सिकन्दर बख्त : ग्राम सप्लाई के बारे में जो मुश्किलें हैं, उनका मैं जिक्र कर चुका हूँ। टैंकर्स के बारे में मेरे स्टेटमेंट में दिए गये शार्ट-टर्म मेजर्ज के आइटम 8 में बताया गया है कि एन0डी0एम0सी0 के पास 6 टैंकर्स और 3 ट्रालीज हैं, जिनसे इमर्जेंसी के वक्त सप्लाई की जाती है।

मानसून के देरी से आने के कारण सिंचाई के लिए बिजली की सप्लाई

*3. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष उत्तर भारत में मानसून के देरी से आने को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार द्वारा सिंचाई हेतु नहरों तथा नलकूपों के लिए पर्याप्त बिजली की सप्लाई के प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस बारे में ऊर्जा मंत्रालय के साथ कोई बातचीत की गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The State Governments have been asked to ensure adequate supply of power for irrigation pumpsets, tubewells, etc. during the present kharif season. They have

been asked to arrange continuous electric supply at least for 12 hours per day for agriculture purposes if necessary, by imposing cuts in the non-agricultural sectors.

(b) and (c): The matter has been discussed with the officers in the Ministry of Energy and they have agreed to issue suitable instructions in the matter.

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : मानसून के लेट होने के परिणामस्वरूप वैसे तो सारे देश को फ़ैमिन का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, लेकिन उत्तरी भारत में स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ चुकी है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में क्या इमर्जेंसी मेजर्ज एडाप्ट किये गये हैं, ताकि हम लोग ख़रीफ़ की फ़सल को बच सकें। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि लगभग 50 परसेंट बिजली देने की व्यवस्था की गई है। लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि इससे भी बहुत कम मात्रा में बिजली दी जा रही है। नदी नालों में पानी का अभाव होने के कारण सिंचाई प्रायः बंद है। विद्युत् और डीजल के नलकूपों के द्वारा भी सिंचाई पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं हो पा रही है, क्योंकि बिजली की भी कमी है और डीजल का भी अभाव है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कोई व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैंने अर्ज किया है कि मानसून लेट हुआ है, लेकिन अब कुछ ऐसी रिपोर्टें आ रही हैं कि बहुत से हिस्सों में बारिश ठीक हो रही है, हालांकि कुछ हिस्सों में कम है। हम ने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स और यूनियन टैरीटरीज को लिखा है कि कम से कम बारह घंटे के लिए बिजली एग्रीकल्चरल परपजिज के लिए दी जाये। इस मौसम में पैड़ी की बुवाई होती है, और पैड़ी की नसरी और बुवाई के लिए इरिगेशन होना बहुत ज़रूरी है। हमें मालूम हुआ है कि कुछ स्टेट्स में इस पर अमल करके कुछ ज्यादा बिजली दी गई है।

श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में यह भी कहा है कि ऊर्जा मंत्रालय इस पर विचार कर रहा है और निकट भविष्य में वह अपनी पालिसी को श्रियान्वित करेगा। मानसून प्रायः 25 दिन पहले ही लेट हो चुका है। आगामी कितने दिनों तक मानसून उत्तरी भारत में एक्टिव हो पायेगा, इस बारे में निश्चित रूप से कुछ नहीं कहा जा सकता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में शीघ्र कोई निर्णय लेंगे ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : हमने एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री से बात की है। उन्होंने भी हमें यह बताया है कि

they are also taking steps for supplying at least 12-hour power for agricultural purposes.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वह बिजली की 50 प्रतिशत आपूर्ति करेंगे। लेकिन बिहार में बिजली का उत्पादन कैपेसिटी का 25 प्रतिशत हो रहा है। अगर उसका 50 प्रतिशत दिया जायेगा, तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि टोटल उत्पादन का साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत मिलेगा। साढ़े बारह प्रतिशत बिजली से क्या होने वाला है ? यह कह रहे हैं कि अब आगे इन्तज़ाम करेंगे, लेकिन किसानों की भदोई की जो फसल थी, वह तो सब मारी गई, धान का "बिचरा" नहीं है, जिससे कि धान की खेती समय पर कर सकें। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ—जब आकाश में इन्द्र पानी बरसा जाय और खेती अच्छी हो जाय, तो सरकार ग्रहकारपूर्वक कहती है कि रिकार्ड उत्पादन हुआ है। जब इन्द्र की कृपा हो जाय तो सरकार कहने लगती है कि आकाश से पानी नहीं बरसा, हम क्या करें। आकाश से पानी न बरसे और खेती अच्छी हो सके, इसके लिये सरकार के पास क्या योजना है ?

श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : जो इतिला हमारे पास है, वह मैंने आपके सामने पेश कर दी है। वहाँ एग्रीकल्चरल पर्पोज़ के लिये कोई कट नहीं लगाया जा रहा है, उनको पूरी बिजली दी जा रही है। अच्छी बारिश हो जाय और उससे अनाज अच्छा पैदा हो, तो हम ग्रहकारपूर्वक कहते हैं—ऐसी बात नहीं है। ग्रहकार किसी को नहीं करना चाहिये और न किसी ने किया है। यहाँ पर इतिला जरूर दी जाती है कि साल में इतनी पैदावार हुई है—इसलिये इसमें कोई ग्रहकार की बात नहीं आती है।

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: The northern States are thinking of irrigation for the crops, while in Southern States like Maharashtra, we are thinking of how the animals will survive without water. Because of the Koyna dam having no water or very little water, power supply is cut altogether. Even in the villages for agricultural pumps, there is no power supply. Will the Minister also look into this matter and provide some power supply from Rajasthan and M. P. through the grid system and approach the Minister of Energy for this—and look into the grievous situation that has arisen in Maharashtra because of delayed monsoon there also? (Interruption).

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: It relates to the Minister of Energy. The question does not relate to me at all.

Review of Benefits from Adult Education

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*4. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Government have an efficient monitoring scheme for reviewing the concrete benefits accruing from the considerable expenditure incurred on adult education;

(b) if so, the actual achievements during the last six months as against previous six months; and

(c) the snags noticed in the programme and the steps taken to sort out the difficulties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BAKAKATAKI): (a) to (c): A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

(a) Evaluation and monitoring is an integral part of the National Adult Education Programme. The Directorate of Adult Education has evolved a series of monitoring instruments in consultation with experts in this field. These instruments are designed to collect all relevant information including the impact of the programme. Training Programmes on how these instruments are to be used for collection of data have been held in several States in the Country. Besides, institutions of social science research or of higher education are being assigned respon-

sibility to appraise the programme in the various States. The Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research has undertaken and published an appraisal undertaken by it of the Gujarat programme.

(b) and (c). The instruments of monitoring designed by the Directorate of Adult Education have not yet begun to yield information. The results of the report of the Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research were discussed by the officials of the Ministry with the Government of Gujarat and representatives of the various implementation agencies. Steps were taken to reinforce the strong points of the Gujarat Programme and to remedy the weaknesses.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: Reading the statement, I really wonder how much importance and seriousness they have given to this adult education programme. The Minister has neither replied, nor laid on the Table, giving information in reply to the question, viz. what are the concrete benefits accruing from the considerable expenditure incurred on adult education. Instead of replying to the question, he has said that monitoring equipments have been evolved in consultation with experts in this field, to collect information—including that on the impact of the programme. He has not answered properly, the question as to what are the concrete benefits. Will the hon. Minister tell us what are the concrete results and benefits they have derived from the National Adult Education Programme? (*Interruption*) obtained from the monitoring instruments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): I think the hon. Member has had no slip; but he has tried to make a mockery of this massive

programme which has been undertaken for the first time in this country—I should say in any democratic country in the world. For getting information about this massive programme, various agencies have been set up, or instruments have been set up. In the entire country, nearabout 1 lakh centres are now there, and as such, it will take some time to get the information or feedback from these centres. The Directorate of Adult Education has taken various steps for setting up these monitoring agencies. The scheme is like this: in the context of this programme, the flow of information should come from the Adult Education Centre to the Project Officer; then from the Project Officer to the State Adult Education Centre and then to the Directorate of Adult Education of the Government of India. Naturally, this flow will take some time; and we are expecting that by August, this information will flow, and it will be possible for us to tabulate the information.

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: I want to know from the Minister what are the actual achievements during the last six months as against previous six months, which they got from this programme.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: This answer is linked up with what I have already said. This programme was launched only on 2nd October, 1978.

When these agencies start functioning fully, the flow of information will come and then it will be possible for us to give concrete results. Otherwise, it will be merely an estimate.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The hon. Minister had just now told that there are one lakh centres for implementing this programme. I would like to know from him who are the persons who are managing these centres and which are the agencies. It is an

open secret that most of these centres are being manned by RSS cadre. Would you give us a list of those persons and their background who are in charge of these centres? How much amount is placed at the disposal of these persons for these centres?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I strongly deny the charge that these are manned by RSS. The question had been raised several times on the Floor of the House. I have given a list of voluntary agencies which have been given sanction for running these centres; and when the list was presented before the House, none of the hon. Members could point out that any of these centres was manned by RSS. These agencies are chosen on the recommendations of the State Governments and after the State Governments recommend, these agencies are chosen. Therefore, it is not right to say that these are manned by RSS, because nobody had questioned the list when it was presented before the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I need your protection.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; he has answered the question fully. The list covers everything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to know how much amount is placed at the disposal of these centres.

MR. SPEAKER: It is impossible for anybody to say that. He can give you a list.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I want to know how much amount is placed at the disposal of these centres.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that. There are one lakh centres given in the list. Prof. Dilip Chakravarty.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Through his monitoring scheme, would I expect him to supply the information received in August *suo-motu* to this House?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no; it is impossible for him to give one lakh answers to this question.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There was some scheme.

(Interruptions)

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: This is a matter of great national importance.

MR. SPEAKER: All I can say is that he had placed a list on the Table of the House. I would not allow him to answer it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not want a list.

MR. SPEAKER: There are one lakh centres. I cannot allow him to answer it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What is the total amount?

MR. SPEAKER: You have not asked about the total amount.

PROF. DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Since this is a matter of great national importance to which we have given top-most priority will the Minister—as he says that he would get the results through his monitoring scheme—supply information received in August *suo-motu* to this House?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: When this information will be received, certainly I shall supply it to the hon. Member Mr. Sathe, please do not get annoyed. When I submitted a list of agencies, along with that the amount which had been given to these agencies and sanctioned by the Government had also been given. It was laid on the Table of the House earlier; and the hon. Member, Mr. Saugata Roy put that question. If he is here, he can recollect.

MR. SPEAKER: The question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Central Aid to West Bengal due to Drought

*5. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware that Aus paddy and Jute crops in about 11 lakh acres have almost been destroyed due to the severe drought presently raging throughout West Bengal State;

(b) whether Government are also aware that worst affected area is Midnapur where in a place like Shargran it is extremely difficult, if not impossible to get even a glass of water; and

(c) if so, whether the Central Government have extended its co-operation in extending financial relief to the State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The Central Government is aware that aus paddy and Jute crops in West Bengal have suffered heavy damage on account of drought situation during March to June 1979. Against the normal area of 5.38 lakhs hectares sown under jute only about 2.2 hectares were sown this year. Besides jute crops over 1.70 lakhs hectares were also damaged. For Aus paddy against a normal coverage of 8.00 lakhs hectares only 3.00 lakhs hectares were sown and crops over 3.00 lakhs hectares were also partially damaged.

(b) The District-wise rainfall data furnished by the State Government, indicated that Midnapur district alongwith other districts also suffered deficiency in rainfall. Some districts were even more deficient in rainfall than Midnapur.

(c) A Central Team visited the drought affected areas of West Bengal including the district of Midna-

pur during 15th to 17th June and on the basis of its report and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief an amount of Rs. 10.25 crores has been allocated as advance Plan assistance. In addition an amount of Rs. 5.00 crores has been sanctioned as short-term loan.

Discussion with Southern States regarding Paddy Prices

*6. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF:

SHRI V. ARUNACHALAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to fix one procurement price for paddy for all States;

(b) whether any discussion regarding the fixing of prices for paddy for the coming season had taken place with the Southern States; and

(c) if so, the details regarding price announced by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Even at present one uniform procurement price for all the States is fixed for coarse variety of paddy and this is Rs. 85/- per quintal for the current kharif marketing season of 1978-79. The procurement prices of other varieties of paddy are fixed by the State Governments on the basis of the procurement price of coarse variety of paddy and taking into account the traditional differences in prices between the various varieties.

(b) Yes., Sir. Discussions were held with the Chief Ministers/Food Ministers of all States, including Southern States.

(c) No decision has yet been taken by the Government regarding the procurement price for paddy for 1979-80 kharif marketing season.

ताजमहल के पत्थर में कैसर

*7. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी :

श्री जनार्दन पुजारी :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समाचार में कोई सच्चाई है कि ताजमहल के पत्थर में कैसर हो गया है जो तेजी से बढ़ रहा है और जिससे पूरी इमारत को ही खतरा पैदा हो गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कैसर के प्रभाव से ताजमहल को बचाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) :

(क) ताजमहल में संगमरमर के पत्थरों के झूलने, पपड़ी झड़ने, उनमें छोटे-छोटे गड्ढे होने, उनके टूटे हुए भागों पर कालिख बढ़ने आदि बातें देखने में आई हैं।

(ख) सर्वेक्षण ने वायुमंडलीय प्रदूषण निर्धारित करने तथा विभिन्न प्रस्तर परिरक्षियों का परीक्षण हानिकारक गैसों के विरुद्ध इन्हें प्रभावोत्पादक बनाने के उद्देश्य से आगरा में वायु प्रदूषण नियन्त्रण केन्द्र स्थापित किया है। कोयले से चालित रेलवे शॉटिंग यार्ड, घरमल पावर स्टेशन तथा 200 से अधिक कारखानों से उत्पन्न होने वाले विद्यमान वायुमंडलीय प्रदूषण को दूर करने तथा कम करने हेतु सर्वेक्षण द्वारा पहले से ही इस मामले पर कार्रवाई की जा चुकी है।

Danger due to delay in monsoon

*8. DR. BAPU KALDATE:

SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have assessed the danger that awaits due to delay in Monsoon rains in various parts of the country;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to meet the situation; and

c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the danger because of the delay in monsoon in many parts of the country.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A Central Team has already visited West Bengal, Assam and Manipur and on the basis of its recommendations Advance Plan assistance to West Bengal and Manipur is being allocated. In addition, short-term loans of Rs. 5 crores to West Bengal and Rs. one crore to Assam have also been sanctioned for raising the kharif crop. Another Central team is visiting Tripura, Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya during 4th to 11th July, 1979 to assess the drought situation. A Crop Weather Watch Group has been constituted in the Department of Agriculture which has met a number of times and the States have been advised to take corrective steps in case monsoon is inordinately delayed or highly erratic. They have been asked to arrange for alternative cropping if the situation warrants. The State Government have also been advised to set up similar State Level Weather Watch Groups to assess the emergent situation and to plan appropriate measures.

Loss due to Cyclone in Andhra Pradesh

*9. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI GYANESHWAR PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICUL-

TURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of loss caused to the standing crops by cyclone which hit the two districts of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the total loss and assistance given to sufferers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to the latest report of the State Govt., the loss caused to the standing crops by Cyclones in the two worst affected Districts of Andhra Pradesh i. e. Prakasam & Nellore is as follows:—

	Prakasam Distt.		Nellore Distt.	
	Area (ha.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Area (ha.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
2nd Crop Paddy	688	17.00	12,141	300.00
Banana	221	5.46	607	75.00
Betal Vine	155	38.40	324	80.00
Acid Lime & Citrus	158	7.80	2,428	600.00
Mango & other Orchard crops	983	57.06	81	20.00
Vegetables	339	4.19		..
Pulses	41	0.20	..	..
Cotton	..	..	1,619	48.00
Chillies	405	1.00		..
Groundnut	486	6.00	3,237	48.00
Others	3,245	40.17		..
TOTAL	6,721	177.28	20,437	1,171.00

(b) The total area affected in Prakasam District is 6,721 ha, and the value of loss suffered is Rs. 177.28 lakhs while that in Nellore district it is 20,437 ha, and the value of loss is Rs. 1,171.00 lakhs.

On the basis of the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Govt. of India have agreed to a ceiling of additional expenditure totalling Rs. 5071 lakhs on various items of relief, rehabilitation and repair and restoration of Public works for purpose of grant of Central as-

1460 LS—3

sistance. This includes provision for assistance to Agriculturists to the tune of Rs. 211 lakhs by way of subsidy to small and marginal farmers for purchase of agricultural inputs, subsidy for reclamation of land affected by salinity and sand-casting, and repair/reconstruction of tobacco barns.

The GOI have also released 75000 MT of rice valued at Rs. 11 crores, over and above the normal quota under the Food for Work Programme, part of which will go towards the

repair and reconstruction of irrigation and road works. The GOI have also sanctioned short-term loan of Rs. 10 crores for raising the kharif crop.

Drought in Eastern and North Eastern States

*10. DR. MURLI MANOHAR
JOSHI:

SHRI YUVRAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in the Eastern and North Eastern States which have been affected by severe drought this year;

(b) whether Government have made any assessment of the loss suffered by these districts due to drought conditions and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government have allocated any funds for relief to these districts, and if so, the district-wise allocations made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) According to reports of India Meteorological Department and the information received from the State Governments the districts in Eastern and North Eastern States which have been affected by severe drought are as follows—

State (1)	Districts (2)
1. Assam	1. Dibrugarh 2. Goalpara 3. Darrang 4. Nowgong 5. Kamrup 6. Sibsagar 7. Lakhimpur 8. Cachar 9. Karbi Anglong 10. N. C. Hills
2. Manipur	1. Central District 2. North District 3. South District 4. East District 5. West District 6. Tengnoupal
3. West Bengal	1. West Dinajpur 2. Malda 3. Murshidabad 4. Nadia 5. 24 Parganas 6. Howrah 7. Hoogly 8. Bardwan 9. Birbhum 10. Bankura 11. Purulia 12. Midnapur
4. Meghalaya	1. East Garo Hills

(1)	(2)
	2. West Garo Hills
	3. East Khasi Hills
	4. West Khasi Hills
	5. Jaintia Hills
5. Nagaland	1. Mokokchung
	2. Wokha
	3. Zunhebote
	4. Tuensang
	5. Mon
	6. Kohima
	7. Phek
6. Tripura	1. Tripura North
	2. Tripura South
	3. Tripura West
7. Mizoram	1. Aizawal
	2. Chhimutapur
	3. Lungeli
8. Arunachal Pradesh .	1. Siang
	2. Subansiri
	3. Lohit
	4. Kameng.

(b) and (c). The Government of India on the request of the State Governments had sent a Central Team to West Bengal, Assam and Manipur which visited these States during the 15th to 22nd June, 1979. On the basis of reports of this Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief advance plan assistance to the tune of Rs. 1025 lakhs, Rs. 461.50 lakhs and Rs. 261.99 lakhs has been allocated by the Government of India for West Bengal, Assam and Manipur respectively. Additional assistance in cash or kind to West Bengal for employment generating schemes is under consideration.

Short term loans of Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 1 crore have been allocated to West Bengal and Assam also:

The Government of India makes the allocation to the State Governments only. The District-wise allocation is made by the concerned State according to the requirement of local situation.

Another Central Team is visiting Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram during 4-7-79 to 11-7-79 on the request of these State/U.T. Govts. to assess the drought situation.

National Policy of Cyclone

*11. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister had called for a

national policy to deal with cyclone havoc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) and (b). No such communication or proposal has been received from Andhra Pradesh Government.

(c) The Government of India may consider the proposal only after full details of such national policy are known.

राजस्थान नहर के दूसरे चरण के लिए धनराशि

*12. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजस्थान नहर के दूसरे चरण को पूरा करने के लिए कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता का अनुमान है और धनराशि जुटाने के लिये केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारें क्या कार्यवाही कर रही हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): राजस्थान नहर चरण दो के इंजीनियर कार्यों को अनुमानित लागत 215.46 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें से मार्च, 1979 तक 43 करोड़ रुपये पहले ही व्यय हो चुके हैं। 1979-80 के लिए प्रस्तावित परिव्यय 21.75 करोड़ रुपये है। कमान क्षेत्र विकास कार्यों सहित इंजीनियरी कार्यों के लिए बाहर से सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए भी सभी संभव प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

कोह-ए-नूर और तख्त-ए-ताऊस

*13. श्री राम सागर :

श्री रामनरेश कुशवाहा :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोह-ए-नूर और तख्त-ए-ताऊस प्राप्त करने के लिए सम्बन्धित देशों से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ध्येय क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और सम्पर्क कब तक स्थापित किये जाने की आशा है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकठकी) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) मामला इतना सशक्त नहीं है कि इन वस्तुओं को प्राप्त किया जाए क्योंकि, कोह-ए-नूर एक उपहार था तथा मूल तख्त-ए-ताऊस की पहचान अभी निश्चित की जानी है।

Pension for Rural Poor

*14. SHRI C. R. MAHATA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND—IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme about pension for rural poor;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Government of India has not formulated any scheme of pension for rural poor.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Grant of old age pension to poor persons including rural poor is being done by some State Governments as a welfare measure. This is also being provided by the Government of Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh as part of the Antyodaya Programme. Such programmes can best be implemented by State Governments.

Telephone facility to Members of Parliament at their residences

*15. SHRI G. S. TOHRA. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Members of Parliament who have not so far

been provided a telephone at their permanent addresses in their capacity of Members of Parliament;

(b) the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether some Members of Parliament have requested the Government to provide telephone at the permanent addresses at an early date; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

Names of the Members of Parliament who have not been provided telephones at their permanent residences

Sl. No.	Name of the Member of Parliament	Place where telephone is required	Reasons for delay
1.	Shri Rit Lal Prasad verma, Member of Parliament Lok Sabha.	Village Post Bhandaro Distt. Girdih (Bihar).	Acceptance of Lok Sabha Secretariat has been conveyed to D.E.P. Gaya on 7-6-79.
2.	Shri Shrikrishna Singh, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha.	Baribagh (Bihar).	It is a long distance connections Estimate is yet to be accepted by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.
3.	Shri Bateshwar Hem Ram, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha.	Saraiyaghat (Bihar).	
4.	Shri Gurcharan Singh Tohra, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha.	Village Tohra (Punjab).	Telephone is required at a distance of 30 Kilometers from Patiala Exchange. This has not been technically feasible upto now. However the case is being again examined.
5.	Shri Heera Bhai, Member of Parliament, Lok Sabha.	Kushalgarh (Rajasthan)	Telephone is required at the distance of 12 kilometer from the Kushalgarh Exchange in Udaipur Telegraph Division. Acceptance of the estimates From Lok Sabha Secretariat has been received only in February, 1979. Stores are being procured on priority.

Poor performance of Indian Players in World Tournaments

*16. SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEV SAI): (a) and (b). The information is given at Annexure 'A'.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In case of the two connections where estimates have been accepted by the Lok Sabha Secretariat, orders have been issued to carry out the work on top priority. In the other case also, the work will be carried out on top priority as soon as the estimates are approved by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there has been very poor performance of Indian players in the tournaments/contests held abroad during the last 2-3 years and if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint any Committee or a Com-

mission to go into the causes of the poor performance; and

(c) whether any steps have also been taken to maintain the Indian prestige abroad in the games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to c). While it would not be correct to say that the performance of Indian players during the last three years has been very poor, it is true that their performance by and large has not been up to the expectations. The causes for such performance are well-known and therefore the need for appointing a Committee does not arise. The Government through the All India Council of Sports have been impressing on all sports bodies to pay special attention to selection, training and management of teams who are to participate in tournaments. In addition, the Government, consistent with the resources available, are giving assistance to sports bodies and State Governments to raise the standard all round.

*शिवाई खेलों के लिए आवास व्यवस्था

*170 श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :

श्री इलपत सिंह परस्ते :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत में 1982 में होने वाले एशियाई खेलों के लिए किये जाने वाली आवास व्यवस्था के बारे में कोई मतभेद है जिसके कारण काम रुक गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह गुलशन) : (क) और (ख). खेल सुविधाओं के परिष्करण/निर्माण के सम्बन्ध में ब्राइडेट वास्तुकारों से सहयोग लेने के बारे में मतभेद था और अब यह दूर हो गया है ।

Legislation for protection of Traditional Fishermen

*18. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6431 dated 9-4-1979 regarding protection of traditional fishermen and state;

(a) when Government propose to bring forward a comprehensive legislation in this regard; and

(b) the general frame work of the proposed bill?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) Legal aspects as to whether such legislation should be enacted by the Parliament or the State Legislature are still under examination.

(b) The general framework of the Bill would provide for delimitation of operational zones for different types of fishing crafts, regulation of fishing, offences, procedures and connected matters.

कामेश्वर सिंह संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, वरभंगा

*190 श्री सुरेन्द्र झा "सुमन" : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कामेश्वर सिंह संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, वरभंगा से कोई ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है कि उसे केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय बना दिया जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सरकार का निकट भविष्य में कोई नया केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

गेहूँ की निर्धारित मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर बिक्री

* 20. श्री रामछारी शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि सरकार द्वारा गेहूँ का मूल्य 115 रु० प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित करने के बावजूद गेहूँ मण्डियों में 100 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बिक रहा है जिससे किसानों को भारी नुकसान हो रहा है ; और

(ख) किसानों को गेहूँ का निर्धारित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) समर्थन मूल्य से कम मूल्य पर गेहूँ की बिक्री के बारे में कुछ रिपोर्टें प्राप्त हुई थीं। बेचा गया कुछ स्टॉक निर्धारित निर्दिष्टियों से नीचे के स्तर का था। शेष का कारण बोरियों की अस्थायी कमी थी।

(ख) जहाँ कहीं भी राज्य सरकारें और भारतीय खाद्य निगम किसानों द्वारा पेश किए गए और निर्धारित निर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप गेहूँ के सभी स्टॉक को निर्धारित मूल्यों पर खरीदने हेतु कार्यरत हैं, वहाँ पर मूल्य समर्थन देने के लिए व्यापक व्यवस्था की गई है। प्रमुख गेहूँ उत्पादक राज्यों में कार्यरत खरीद केन्द्रों की संख्या नीचे दी जाती है :—

पंजाब	765
हरियाणा	163

उत्तरप्रदेश	2769
राजस्थान	215
मध्य प्रदेश	292
हिमाचल प्रदेश	31

Break-up of estimate of surplus land

1. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ. No. 867 on the 26th February, 1979 regarding estimate of surplus land and state: }

(a) the State-wise break-up of the surplus land estimated to be available; and

(b) how much is the surplus land so far distributed by each State since the ceiling laws were introduced together with State-wise and year-wise break-up thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA):

(a) Statement I is enclosed.

(b) Statement II is enclosed.

Statement I

Statement showing state-wise break up of the surplus land estimated to be available

(In acres)

S. No.	Name of the States/Union Territories	Area estimated to be surplus
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13,09,903
2.	Assam	5,74,990
3.	Bihar	3,00,000
4.	Gujarat	65,000
5.	Haryana	30,380
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2,02,454
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	
8.	Karnataka	4,00,000
9.	Kerala	1,50,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2,50,539
11.	Maharashtra	4,00,000
12.	Manipur	2,685
13.	Orissa	2,00,000
14.	Punjab	29,334
15.	Rajasthan	7,94,000
16.	Tamil Nadu	1,91,422
17.	Tripura	5,074
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2,82,728
19.	West Bengal	1,72,399
20.	Dadra & N. H.	9,390
21.	Delhi	1,500
22.	Pondicherry	3,012
TOTAL		53,74,810

STATEMENT II

Statement showing State-wise and Year-wise Distribution of Surplus Lands since Enactment of Ceiling Laws

Name of the State/Union Territories	Area Distributed under Pre-revised Ceiling Laws	Area Distributed Under Revised Ceiling Laws				Total Area Distributed under Revised Ceiling Laws	Total Area Distributed Under pre-revised and revised ceiling laws (In acres)
		August, 1975 to July, 1976	August, 1976 to July, 1977	August, 1977 to July, 1978	August, 1978 to April, 1979		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	875	20,873	1,24,738	55,972	32,799	2,34,382	2,35,257
Assam	79,951	2,04,268	33,302	46,992	19,190	3,03,752	3,83,703
Bihar	1,173	74,072	39,148	12,560	5,617	1,31,397	1,32,570
Gujarat	43,899	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	43,899
Haryana	55,618	..	21,648	..	Nil	21,648	77,266
Himachal Pradesh	292	2,299	130	..	1,517	3,946	4,238
Jammu & Kashmir	4,50,000	..	..	..	..	..	4,50,000
Karnataka	..	8,686	23,696	3,923	828	37,133	37,133
Kerala	..	12,384	19,086	5,206	9,696	46,372	46,372
Madhya Pradesh	33,676	3,274	28,590	54,066	..	85,920	1,19,596
Maharashtra	1,60,526	2,23,294	43,020	5,071	5,769	2,77,154	4,37,680
Manipur	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	..
Orissa	..	47,011	43,210	3,534	1,586	95,341	95,341

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab	.	2,871	1,310	155	529	4,855	79,055
Rajasthan	.	91,194	8,973	18,452	13,431	1,32,050	3,25,149
Tamil Nadu	.	49,923		73	27,128	31,990	81,913
Tripura	.	..	414	38	..	452	452
Uttar Pradesh	.	76,917	43,267	53,935	28,331	2,02,450	3,75,598
West Bengal	.	9,483	9,639	454	16,520	36,096	6,02,513
Dadra & N.H.	.	1,181	1,021	990	..	3,192	3,192
Delhi	.				Nil	..	101
Pondicherry	.	523	137		70	803	803
TOTAL	.	18,83,298**	7,83,089	2,61,494	1,63,621	16,48,553	35,32,231

*--Includes area distributed under pre-revised ceiling laws.

**--Includes 1,30,110 standard acres.

Drinking Water in Rural India

2. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the target for each State for providing drinking water to problem villages each year;

(b) whether any priority has been fixed for villages in hilly areas like those in Himachal Pradesh;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether the Himachal Government have sent any proposal to the Central Government to take the problem villages in that State on priority basis for providing drinking water facilities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Year-wise, State-wise targets are not available.

(b) to (d). Villages where there is water scarcity have been categorised as 'problem villages', the criteria being villages where people have to go a distance of over 1.6 km (1 mile) to fetch drinking water; or drinking water is not available within a depth of 50 ft. (i.e. where the lift involved is more than 50 ft.) or where water available locally is endemic to water borne diseases like Cholera or Guinea-worm or contains chemicals in quantities which are a health hazard. These criteria are applied to villages all over the country including hilly regions like Himachal Pradesh.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Government of Himachal Pradesh have sent several schemes for drinking water supply to such difficult areas. So far 245 schemes have been approved by the Centre at an estimated cost of

Rs. 1483.08 lakhs to be taken up under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. Apart from this, the State Government from its own resources have taken up several schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme.

The grants in aid given to the Government of Himachal Pradesh during 1978-79 was of the order of Rs. 425.12 lakhs. State-wise allocation for 1979-80 is yet to be decided. Pending final allocation, it has been decided to release Rs. 165 lakhs on ad hoc basis.

Suggestion for Licensing and Registration of Prostitutes

3. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Association of Social Health in India called on him recently and apprised him of problems arising out from the prostitution in some parts of the country, particularly in Agra;

(b) if so, whether the delegation have suggested for licensing and registration of prostitution to check the evil; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal, being in contravention of the Instrument of Ratification of International Convention relating to the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of others, signed at New York on the 9th May, 1950, to which India is also a signatory, was not accepted.

Visit of Union Works and Housing Minister to Rameshwaram

4. **SHRI D. AMAT:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of Works and Housing and Supply and Rehabilitation visited Rameshwaram in Tamil Nadu in the last week of May this year to inspect the arrangements being made for the reception of repatriated from Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Minister was generally satisfied with the reception arrangements. He, however, suggested further examination of certain steps for accelerating the pace of repatriation, quickening disembarkation, provision for some more amenities and an investigation on the water pollution problems of Mandapam Camp.

Delegation regarding conversion of Cane Juice into power alcohol

5. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9930 on the 7th May, 1979 regarding delegation to Brazil for technology regarding conversion of Cane Juice into power alcohol and state:

(a) what decision has since been taken by Government in the matter;

(b) when the delegation is likely to go, if not already gone; and

(c) what is the composition of the delegation and when its report is likely to be submitted to Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) It has been decided that a delegation of two scientists be deputed to Brazil to study ethanol production from Sugar-cane.

(b) The delegation is likely to go in September.

(c) The delegation would consist of two persons. One each from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur. The report of the delegation would be available within four weeks of their return from the tour i.e. by about the end of October.

Violation of approved Plans in Shopping Centre in East of Kailash

6. **SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10670 on the 14th May, 1979 regarding construction of mezzanine floor by the plot-holders in the East of Kailash Community Shopping Centre of D.D.A. in violation of the approved plans and failure of the D.D.A. staff to check it and state:

(a) what action commensurate with lakhs of rupees income accruing from this additional space to these land-lords who violated the approved plan, has been taken against them and how the D.D.A. staff filed a to prven such unauthorised construction at the initial stage;

(b) whether these buildings could be rented even without getting the completion certificate, when the plan was approved and the buildings in question ready and rented; and

(c) why it has taken so many years to move in the matter and take punitive action against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) ntad (c). The D. D. A. has intimated that it has already taken action against the defaulters and rejected their completion certificates. Action against violation of lease terms is also being taken by the D.D.A. against them. Normally, the occasion for checking by the D.D.A. of the buildings under construction does not arise until the owners submit 'C' & 'D' forms for approval and send notice of completion of buildings. 11 buildings, in respect of which notices of completion were received by the D.D.A. were inspected by staff and some discrepancies noticed. Completion certificates in respect of 8 such buildings have been refused and further action initiated. In the case of remaining three buildings, completion plans have not so far been submitted.

(b) As per the building bye-laws, the buildings cannot be occupied before issue of completion certificates. However, the occupancy of a building without issuance of a completion certificate is regularisable on payment of requisite penalties.

The details about the dates of occupancy and of renting out of each individual building are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

मूंगफली की फसल

7. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूरे देश में इस गर्मी के मौसम के दौरान कितने एकड़ भूमि में मूंगफली बोई गई थी ;

(ख) गुजरात में इससे जिलावार, आंकड़े क्या हैं ;

(ग) इससे कुल कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है और इसमें से गुजरात में कितना उत्पादन होने का अनुमान है ;

(घ) गर्मी के मौसम के दौरान मूंगफली की फसल को बढ़ाने के लिए उत्पादकों को किस प्रकार की केन्द्रीय सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ङ) गुजरात में किसानों को धन के रूप में और अन्यथा कितनी सहायता दी गई है अथवा देने का प्रस्ताव है और ऐसे किसानों की लगभग संख्या कितनी है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए मूंगफली के अखिल-भारतीय अन्तिम अनुमानों के अनुसार समूचे देश में रबी/ग्रीष्म मौसम के दौरान 5.44 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र में मूंगफली बोई गई। वर्ष 1978-79 के सम्बन्ध में ऐसी सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है। तथापि, उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों के अनुसार 1978-79 के दौरान रबी / ग्रीष्म कालीन मूंगफली की फसल के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्र में 1977-78 में 5.44 लाख हेक्टर क्षेत्र की तुलना में लगभग 30 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि की आशा है।

(ख) गुजरात सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार राज्य में वर्ष 1978-79 में ग्रीष्म मौसम के दौरान मूंगफली के अन्तर्गत बोया गया जिलावार क्षेत्र निम्नलिखित है :—

जिला	ग्रीष्म कालीन मूंगफली का क्षेत्र 1978-79 (हेक्टर)
भ.वनगर	16122
कच्छ	3040
जूनगढ़	1770
अमरेली	762
जामनगर	200
राजकोट	254
मुरेन्द्र नगर	38
पंच महल	302
साबरकंधा	442
केरा	469
सूरत	573
बडोदा	592
अहमदाबाद	105
बनासकंधा	167
वलसर	465
कबरोच	75
मेहसाना	19
गांधी नगर	1
कुल	25,396

(ग) वर्ष 1977-78 के लिए मूंगफली के अन्तिम अनुमानों के अनुसार देश में रबी/ग्रीष्म मौसम के दौरान 8.11 लाख मीटरी टन मूंगफली का उत्पादन हुआ। जैसा कि प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर में बताया गया है कि वर्ष 1978-79 के लिये ऐसी सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हुई है। तथापि, गुजरात सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि ग्रीष्म 1979 के दौरान राज्य में 1500 किलोग्राम प्रति

हेक्টার की दर से 38094 मीटरी टन मूंगफली का उत्पादन होने की संभावना है।

(घ) नए सिंचित क्षेत्रों में तिलहनों के विस्तार के लिए आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक तथा उड़ीसा में निम्नलिखित सिंचाई परियोजनाओं के तहत ग्रीष्म कालीन मूंगफली के अन्तर्गत क्षेत्रों में बढ़ि करने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित एक योजना चल रही है :—

राज्य	सिंचाई परियोजना
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	नागार्जुन परियोजना तथा पोचमपद
कर्नाटक	तुंगभद्रा तथा भद्रा
उड़ीसा	हीराकुंड तथा डेल्टा सिंचाई
उपर्युक्त योजना के तहत ग्रीष्म कालीन मूंगफली के उत्पादकों को निम्नलिखित केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है :—	
(1) प्रदर्शन	200 रुपये प्रति हेक्টার
(2) मिनीकिट	कृषकों को उन्नत किस्मों के बीजों वाले मिनीकिट तथा 1/2 हेक्টার क्षेत्र के लिए बीज बैसर एवं पैकेज की प्रणाली सम्बन्धी साहित्य निःशुल्क वितरित किए जाते हैं।
(3) वनस्पति रक्षण	(क) कृषकों को वनस्पति रक्षण के उपकरणों पर 25 प्रतिशत की राज सहायता (जो प्रति उपकरण 200 रुपये तक सीमित है) दी जाती है। (ख) छांटे तथा सीमांकित कृषकों के लिए 25 रुपये प्रति हेक्টার तथा अन्य कृषकों के लिए 17.50 रुपये प्रति हेक्টার की दर से हवाई छिड़काव का शुल्क। (ग) 7.50 रु० प्रति हेक्টার की दर से भूमि पर छिड़काव शुल्क। (घ) मूंगफली पर आक्रमण करने वाली सफेद सूड़ियों की रोकथाम के लिए समूचे कीटनाशियों सहित सभी प्रचालनों की लागत का 50 प्रतिशत।
(4) बीज उत्पादन	मान्यताप्राप्त बीज उत्पादक एजेंसियों को 150 रुपये प्रति बिबटल तक की राजसहायता दी जाती है ताकि वे बड़िया किस्म के बीज पैदा करके कृषकों को सप्लाई कर सकें। इनका मूल्य बाजार में प्रचलित वाणिज्यिक उत्पादों के मूल्य से 25 प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होगा। (ङ) नए सिंचित क्षेत्रों में तिलहनों के विस्तार के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना गुजरात में नहीं चल रही है। अतः इसके लिए राज्य सरकार को कोई भी केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी गई है।

Reduction in Retail Price of Pesticides

8. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the proposals submitted by the Pesticides Association of India to the Govern-

ment, seeking reduction in tax burden of the industry, which will result in corresponding reduction in retail prices of pesticides;

(b) whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard;

(c) if so, the nature of the decision; and

(d) if not, when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The salient features of the proposals submitted by the Pesticides Association of India are:

(a) withdrawal of Central Sales Tax of 4 per cent on pesticides;

(b) withdrawal of custom duty of 75 per cent on imported pesticides and their intermediates used in indigenously manufactured pesticides.

(b) to (d). The final decision in the matter has not yet been taken as the detailed information called for from the Pesticides Association of India is yet to be received.

Pineapple Concentrate Factory at Agartala

9. SHRI KIRT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a pineapple concentrate factory is being set up at Agartala in Tripura;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project and the extent of foreign assistance, if any, required therefor; and

(c) the progress made therein so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The possibility of setting up a pineapple juice concentration unit at Agartala in Tripura as a part of the existing canning plant with UNICEF assistance is being explored.

A feasibility report in this regard is still to be prepared.

Irrigation Projects in Tribal Sub-plan Areas of Orissa

10. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the project reports of Medium and Major Irrigation Projects in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas of Orissa submitted to his Ministry for clearance and cleared so far?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): Project reports of 7 major and 11 medium irrigation schemes in Tribal areas of Orissa were received in the Central Water Commission from the Government of Orissa for clearance. Of these, 3 major projects namely, Potteru, Upper Kolab and Upper Indravati and 11 medium projects namely, Kalo, Khadkai, Nesa, Pilla-salki, Remal, Talsara, Sarapgarh, Bandipippli, Sunej, Kanjhari and Harbhanga have since been approved. 4 major projects namely, Bhimkund, Badanalla, Subarnarekha and Ib are at present under examination in the Central Water Commission in consultation with the State Government.

सालवान कालेज में प्रवेश

II. श्री शरव यादव : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान 14 जन, 1979 के दैनिक हिन्दुस्तान (हिन्दी) में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बद्ध जी० डी० सालवान कालेज में इस सत्र में कोई प्रवेश नहीं दिया जाएगा ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार और दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सालवान कालेज की प्रबन्धक समिति ने विश्वविद्यालय से इस कालेज को नियंत्रण में लेने का अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ब) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिखा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, कालेज के प्रिन्सिपल ने विश्व-विद्यालय को यह सूचित किया है कि कालेज दाखिले कर रहा है ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) मामले पर संबंधित प्राधिकारी विचार कर रहे हैं ।

Transfer of Custodian Property in Village Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi

12. SHRI MOHAL LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10524 dated the 14th May, 1979 regarding transfer of Custodian property in Village Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the occupants of the Custodian property in question had been served with eviction notices in November, 1971, and if so, whether the said eviction notices were withdrawn to the satisfaction of the competent authority in the Office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the property in question was assessed for valuation by the office of the Regional Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi, for the purpose of sale to the occupants concerned, if so, the total value thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to recover the value of the property from the concerned occupants?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT) (a) The eviction notices

issued in November, 1971 for the unauthorised use and occupation of the evacuee property in question viz. Khasra No. 548/135 have not been withdrawn.

(b) and (c). Government have decided not to sell the property in question. Government have taken a policy decision to transfer all unutilised lands in and around the rehabilitation colonies within the urbanisable limits of Delhi/New Delhi to the Delhi Development Authority

Land submerged due to Construction of Farakka Barrage Complex

13. SHRI SASANKASEKHAR SANYAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that several thousand hectares of crop growing land have been submerged under water as a result of the construction of Farakka Barrage Complex;

(b) whether Government are also aware that there has been a commitment for draining out of such water with a view to restoration of the lands to arable condition; and

(c) what steps have been taken towards implementation of such commitment?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The part of low lying areas in Murshidabad district of West Bengal totalling to about 50 sq.m. in the basins of streams joining the Bhagirathi river, which were getting inundated during the monsoon seasons continue to remain inundated during high flows in the Farakka Feeder Canal.

(b) Schemes are under consideration for draining-out these areas in the Pagla and Bansloi and also Damos beel Basins, and make them useful for Rabi cultivation.

(c) A scheme costing Rs. 4.12 crores, based on the recommendations of an ad hoc Expert Committee, has been sanctioned, and is also being executed by the Farakka Barrage Project. Pre-construction arrangements are presently being organised. The planning and designs of the regulators have been completed and tenders have been invited for this and other works. Action for acquiring the required land has already been made and the work is expected to be started in the ensuing working seasons and programmed to be completed in two year's time.

भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान, पूना,
नई दिल्ली में वैज्ञानिकों की सेवा स्थिति
सम्बन्धी समिति

14. श्री बया राम शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान, (पूना) नई दिल्ली के वैज्ञानिकों की सामान्य रूप से सेवा स्थिति और उनकी शिकायतों के बारे में जांच करने के लिये पहिले से नियुक्त समिति का पुनर्गठन करने की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) क्या वर्तमान समिति के खराब रविये पर पिछले अनेक वर्षों से वैज्ञानिकों में असन्तोष है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समिति के पुनर्गठन के बारे में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय लिया है तथा इस समिति का पुनर्गठन कब तक किया जाएगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान संस्थान के जीव रसायन प्रभाग की कार्य प्रणाली की जांच तथा इसके काम में विज्ञानियों द्वारा दिये गये सहयोग तथा इस प्रभाग की कार्य प्रणाली में सुधार लाने के लिए सिफारिशें करने हेतु भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा नियुक्त समिति के पुनर्गठन के लिए सुझाव दिये गये हैं।

(ख) क्योंकि समिति की स्थापना केवल मार्च, 1979 में हुई थी, इसलिए पिछले अनेक वर्षों से विज्ञानियों के बीच असन्तोष का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

1460 LS—3

(ग) समिति में दो विशेष विज्ञानियों को, जिनके नाम का प्रतिवेदन में उल्लेख है और जिन्हें वर्तमान अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों में से एक सदस्य के बदले सुझाया गया है उन्हें शामिल करने का सुझाव या दो विज्ञानियों को समिति में अतिरिक्त सदस्य के रूप में सम्मिलित करने का सुझाव स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं पाया गया। फिर भी यह सुझाव है कि समिति को अधिक विस्तृत आधार प्रदान करने के लिए देश के कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों से एक विज्ञानी को शामिल किया जाये। इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्र ही आदेश जारी किये जाने की आशा है।

इंटों और ब्लाकों का उत्पादन

15. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिणी राज्यों में पाई जाने वाली लेंटराइट मिट्टी से इंटों और ब्लाक बनाने के लिए कोई तकनीकी आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता अध्ययन किया गया था तथा क्या यह परियोजना मार्च, 1979 में समाप्त हो जायी थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में कितनी प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस में विरुद्ध के क्या कारण हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय भवन अनुसन्धान संस्थान, रुड़की ने भारतीय लेंटराइट मिट्टी तथा लेंटराइट से इंटों तथा ब्लाकों के उत्पादन के विषय में कुछ वैज्ञानिक अन्वेषण किए हैं। रिपोर्ट 30 मार्च, 1979 को राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन को पेश की गई थी।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Sick Sugar Mills

16. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick sugar mills in the country as on the 31st March, 1979, State-wise;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to give relief to these sick sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(b) and (c). The reason for mills falling sick is due to continual losses on account of a variety of reasons such as uneconomic crushing capacity, low recovery, short crushing duration, outmoded machinery, faulty management etc. State Governments have to evaluate the position regarding individual factories and consider action wherein sugar mills need to be nursed back to health. In suitable cases action under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 is also considered. In the case of mills with a good potential loans are available from financial institutions for modernisation expansion.

Shortage of Fertiliser in Orissa

17. SHRI GANANATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is acute shortage of fertilisers in Orissa in time of need of the farmers;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the action being taken to restore adequate supply of fertilisers to farmers in that State?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). No report of shortage of fertiliser in Orissa has been received from the State Government during the current season (Kharif, 1979). However, they asked for additional 6000

tonnes of Urea and 4760 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate put of the imported fertilisers and the same have been allotted to the State Government. Distribution of fertilisers in the State is the function of the State Government.

Representation by the Welfare Association of Narain Vihar Residents, Delhi

18. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10547 on the 14th May, 1979 regarding representation by the Welfare Association of Narain Vihar Residents, Delhi and state:

(a) the details of points raised in the representations handed over to the Commissioner of Lands, D.D.A. on behalf of the Federation of Narain Vihar Residents Welfare Association and D.D.A.'s Regd. Agencies and A and I Blocks of Narain Vihar; and

(b) the action taken on each of them so far?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) As in the statement attached.

(b) As in another statement attached.

Statement-I

Points raised in the representation handed over to the Commissioner of Lands, D.D.A. on behalf of the Federation of Narain Vihar Residents Welfare Associations and D.D.A.'s Regd. Agencies and A and I Blocks of Narain Vihar.

1. Concealment of Electric Services connection cable in 'A' block Double Storey flats (MIG) allotted.

2. Non-implementation of orders passed six months ago regarding rectification of defects.
3. Construction of scooter sheds for 'A' Block allottees of Double Storey (MIG) flats allotted in 1969-2nd lot.
4. Expenditure payment of deficiency charges by DDA to M.C.D. in respect of inner roads of 'H' and 'I' Block Group Housing Narain Vihar, New elhi.
5. Provision of a Terrace to the 1st floor allottees of Double Storey (MIG) flats allotted in 1969-2nd lot.
6. Thorough probe into flagrant violation of Master Plan in the allotment of industrial plots in Naraina.
7. Construction of Local Shopping Centre in 'A' Block of Narain Vihar to provide basic amenities.
8. Encroachments on the road for pedestrians created by placing of sophisticated hardware like Girders, heavy, thick and large iron.
9. Regarding 46 shops near Payal Theatre.
10. Unorganised settlement of traders of Motia Khan in Lahla Mandi Naraina.
11. Recovery of maintenance, upkeep charges etc. due from allottees the Regd. Agencies.
2. Necessary arrangements for the rectification of defects in the balcony of the flat No. A-48/II have already been made. In the Balcony of flat No. A-50/II no further work is considered necessary to be carried out. In case of balcony of flat No. A-48A/II necessary inspection is being done.
3. It is under examination in the D.D.A.
4. M.C.D. has claimed an amount of Rs. 2,92,500 towards the deficiency charges for roads in block 'H' and 'I' Naraina. An amount of Rs. 14,527 for development of back lane was accepted by the D.D.A. and paid to the M.C.D. The guidelines for working out the deficiency in respect of roads were finalised in a meeting held in the room of Municipal Engineer, M.C.D. on 18-7-78. It has been conveyed by M.C.D. that the estimates for the deficiency cost in respect of Narain Vihar Block 'H' and 'I' are under their scrutiny. Further action in the matter can be taken by the DDA only after the detailed estimated are received from M.C.D.
5. The request for the construction of terrace by providing pillars in the front court-yard of the ground floor allottees was not considered desirable, and hence the same was rejected.
6. The D.D.A. is looking into the matter.
7. The site, where the Local Shopping Centre is to be constructed, is occupied by some unauthorised persons and action for removal of the same is being taken.
8. Action can be taken by the M.C.D. and the Police, against the encroachers, who have blocked the road for pedestrians.
9. and 10. D.D.A. has stated that this demand is not clear to them. They (DDA) have, however, been

Statement-II

Action taken by the D.D.A. on the points raised in the representations handed over to the Commissioner of Lands, D.D.A. on behalf of the Federation of Narain Vihar Residents Welfare Associations and D.D.A.'s Regd. Agencies and A, and I, Blocks of Narain Vihar.

1. This point pertains to DESU and not the DDA. The DESU is being requested to take necessary action in the matter.

asked to look into the matter further and take necessary action.

11. Housing Branch, DDA has been requested to issue notices to the allottees to clear the dues to the Regd. Agencies.

Recommendations of working group for Rural Storage Centres

19. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

SHRI A. R. BADRI
NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a detailed scheme based on the recommendations of the working group set up by Government for setting up rural storage centres has been formulated by Government;

(b) if so, what are the main points of the scheme;

(c) whether all its recommendations have been accepted; and

(d) if not, how many of them have been rejected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme is still under consideration of the Government.

(c) The recommendations of the Working Group in their broad outlines have been accepted.

(d) Recommendations relating to capacity and number of godowns, pattern of assistance, agency of construction and operation have been slightly modified.

सरकारी आवास में रह रहे भूतपूर्व सदस्य/भूतपूर्व मंत्री

20. श्री मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों/भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जो 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 31 मार्च, 1979 तक सरकारी बंगलों, मुकानों और फ्लेटों में रहे और वह भ्रष्टाचार तथा तारीख भी बताई जाये जिस भ्रष्टाचार तथा तारीख तक वे उम आवास में रहे अथवा अभी रह रहे हैं जिसमें वे संसद् से उनकी सदस्यता समाप्त हो जाने के बाद रहने के हकदार नहीं थे और यदि वे तब तक भी सदस्य अथवा मंत्री रहे तो उस आवास के लिए उनके द्वारा भुगतान किये जाने वाला किराया कितना था और उसके बाद उनसे वसूल की गई किराए की राशि कितनी थी और प्रत्येक मामले में उस आवास के लिए बाजार दर पर निर्धारित किराया क्या था ;

(ख) दिल्ली में भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों/मंत्रियों को रिहायशी आवास के आवंटन तथा अन्य सुविधाएं प्रदान करने के बारे में सरकार की नीति का ध्येय और लागू होने वाले नियम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों/मंत्रियों के कब्जे के मकान में काम करने वाले मालिकों तथा अन्य कर्मचारियों के वेतन आदि पर होने वाला व्यय कौन वहन करता है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) : (क) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ख) भूतपूर्व संसद् सदस्यों / भूतपूर्व मंत्रियों को वाम आवंटित करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम नहीं है ।

फिर भी सदस्य न रहने की स्थिति में सरकारी आवास को रखने की अनुमति भ्रष्टाचार एक मास है तथा किसी सदस्य की मृत्यु होने के मामलों में अनुमति भ्रष्टाचार दो मास है जिसकी शर्त वही होती है जो उपर्युक्त घटनाओं में से किसी भी घटना के होने के तुरन्त पहले लागू थीं ।

मंत्रियों के सम्बन्ध में किराया मुक्त आधार पर आवास को रखने की अनुमति भ्रष्टाचार एक मास है जो उस तारीख से गिनी जाती है जिस तारीख को वह मंत्री पद से हट जाता है अथवा उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है ।

(ग) प्रारम्भ में व्यय सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाता है और एक बार 45-ए० के अन्तर्गत सामान्य किराए की अपेक्षा अन्य दर पर किराया देने वाले दखलकारों से वसूल किया जाता है ।

Shortage of construction Material

21. SHRI CHHATRA BAHADUR CHHETRI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of construction material for the construction of small scale units in the State of Sikkim;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to provide the construction material to the State?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). As the C.P.W.D. is not concerned with the construction of small scale units in the State of Sikkim, the Ministry of Works and Housing has no information. The Government of Sikkim has got its own Public Works Department.

Provision of Drinking Water to Villages

22. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:
DR. BIJOY MONDAL;
SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the scheme for providing water to all 1.53 lakhs 'problem' villages in the country having no source of potable water within one-and-half kilometers.

(b) in how many States this scheme is in operation and the financial implications thereof; and

(c) when this scheme will be extended to all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The Programme launched from 1977-78 known as the 'Centrally-sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme' is intended to cover rapidly the 1.13 lakh problem villages remaining to be covered out of the total of 1.53 such villages. Under the Programme grant-in-aid is given to States/Union Territories in order to accelerate progress by supplementing the State/Union Territories Plan resources under the Minimum Needs Programme.

The types of schemes financed are generally bore well with hand pump connections and in some cases piped water supply for bigger villages or group of villages. The emphasis is on extensive coverage per unit of input and for this reason low-cost schemes are advocated.

(b) and (c). The Scheme covers the entire country in as much as the 1.13 lakh problem villages are spread all over the country. In financial terms the grant-in-aid provided from 1977-78 are as under:—

1977-78	Rs. 38.20 crores.
1978-79	Rs. 60 crores.
1979-80	Rs. 80 crores (provided; to be released during the course of the current year).

मंजूरी के लिए विचाराधीन पड़ी राजस्थान की सिंचाई योजनाएँ

23. श्री दोस्ततराम सारन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

1. (क) राजस्थान की उन सिंचाई योजनाओं के नाम क्या हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन पड़ी हैं और वे किन तारीखों से विचाराधीन पड़ी हैं;

(ख) इन योजनाओं के बारे में निर्णय लेने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इन योजनाओं के प्राक्कलन निर्णय में विलम्ब के कारण बढ़ते जा रहे हैं और यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक योजना को अनुमानित लागत में कितनी वृद्धि दी गई है; और

(घ) प्रत्येक योजना को कब तक मंजूरी दे दी जाएगी और उन पर काम कब शुरू हो जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला): (क) राजस्थान की उन सिंचाई परियोजनाओं की सूची जिनकी इस समय केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच की जा रही है, आयोग में प्राप्त होने की तारीख सहित संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं प्रोफार्मा रिपोर्ट के रूप में प्राप्त होती हैं और जल आयोजन और उनकी अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पहलुओं की दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में और आर्थिक व्यवहार्यता के सम्बन्ध में सिंचाई विभाग की वित्त शाखा में जांच की जाती है। बृहद् सिंचाई परियोजनाओं को विस्तार में प्रस्तुत करने की

आवश्यकता होती है और फिर इन बृहद् परियोजनाओं को केन्द्रीय जल आयोग के विभिन्न विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त निदेशालयों, कृषि विभाग, सिंचाई विभाग की वित्त शाखा और विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग से जांच की जाती है। उनकी टिप्पणियां सम्बन्धित राज्यों को अनुपालन/उत्तरों के लिए भेजी जाती है। उत्तरों की और आगे जांच की जाती है और जहां भी आवश्यक हो राज्यों से पुनः स्पष्टीकरण मांगे जाते हैं। स्वाभाविक है कि इस प्रक्रिया में कुछ समय लग जाता है।

(ग) जी, नहीं। बल्कि देश में सिंचाई और बहु-प्रयोजनीय परियोजनाओं के व्यय में वृद्धि होने के मुख्य कारण हैं, परियोजनाओं को तैयार करते समय अपर्याप्त अन्वेषण और धन का अपर्याप्त प्रावधान। परियोजनाओं के अनुमोदन के समय विस्तृत संविज्ञा से इस कमी को दूर करने में मदद मिलेगी।

(घ) परियोजनाओं की शीघ्र मंजूरी इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि परियोजनाओं को जितनी सावधानीपूर्वक तैयार किया जाता है और राज्य सरकार केन्द्रीय जल आयोग की टिप्पणियों के उत्तर कितनी शीघ्रता से भेजती है।

विवरण

उपबन्ध-1

केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में जांच के अधीन राजस्थान की सिंचाई परियोजनाएं

क्रम सं०	परियोजना का नाम	केन्द्रीय जल आयोग में प्राप्त	जांच की स्थिति
1	2	3	4

नई परियोजनाएं

बृहद्

1.	गोमुन्दा सिंचाई परियोजना	4-8-75	राज्य के इंजीनियरों में अन्तिम उत्तर मई, 1979 में प्राप्त हुए थे। योजना आयोग की तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति को जून, 1979 में हुई बैठक में इस स्कीम पर विचार किया गया था और स्कीम को स्वीकार्य पाया।
2.	सिधमुख सिंचाई परियोजना चरण-एक	10-1-79 26-2-79*	जांच की जा रही है।
3.	लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम चम्बल परियोजना चरण-एक	3-2-79 20-6-79*	—वही—
4.	बूंदी शाखा विस्तार स्कीम परियोजना चरण-एक	26-2-79 20-6-79*	—वही—

1	2	3	4
5.	चप्पी सिंचाई स्कीम	20-4-79	जांच की जा रही है। राज्य से परियोजना की रिपोर्ट की प्रतिरिक्त प्रतियां अभी भानी है।
6.	साबी सिंचाई स्कीम	20-4-79	बही-
7.	नोहर (श्री गंगा नगर) सिंचाई परियोजना	20-6-79	जांच की जा रही है।

मध्यम

1.	बस्ती	18-10-78	राज्य से टिप्पणियों के अन्तिम उत्तर अप्रैल, 1979 में प्राप्त हुए थे। स्कीम पर तकनीकी सलाहकार समिति की जून, 1979 में हुई बैठक में विचार किया गया था और स्वीकार्य पाया गया।
2.	हिण्डलेट सिंचाई स्कीम	27-1-79	राज्य से टिप्पणियों के उत्तर जून, 1979 में प्राप्त हुए थे और उनकी जांच की जा रही है।

*म्रायोग में परियोजना रिपोर्टों की प्रतिरिक्त प्रतियों के प्राप्त होने की तारीख।

Aid from N.D.D.B. for Dairy Units

24. DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board propose to extend technical and financial assistance to the Cooperative Societies coming forth with proposals to set up Dairy Units in District Head-quarters and also in the Headquarters of Panchayat Unions; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The National Dairy Development Board and the Indian Dairy Corporation propose to extend technical and financial assistance to the milk cooperative societies through their States' Cluster Federations on the basis of the techno-economic viability of setting up such dairy co-

operatives and processing marketing facilities required for these cooperatives and also technical inputs like artificial insemination, veterinary services, supply of balanced cattle feed etc. The programmes will be financed under Operation Flood-II.

The assistance provided to the dairy cooperatives will be on 100% grant basis for support for village cooperative organisation including equipment for societies, farmers induction programme, chemicals, fuel, managerial assistance, etc.

The capital assistance required for setting up dairy plants, cattle feed plants etc. will be provided on the basis of 70 per cent loan and 30 per cent grant.

Assistance will also be provided for training of personnel, plant management, etc.

Food for Work Programmes as Relief to Drought and Heat Wave affected in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

25. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether because of the continuing drought and heat wave the prospects of aus, jute and sugarcane crops are very bleak particularly in the State of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa;

(b) whether Government are aware that there is an acute scarcity of drinking water in some areas in the State of Orissa and thousands of agricultural workers are unemployed;

(c) whether the 'food for work' programme and other rural development schemes can save them from the effects of the unprecedented drought but the food for work programme has been suspended because of the shortage of wheat; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the measures which have been taken by the Centre to assist the affected States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Even though the estimate of areas under aus paddy, jute and sugarcane during 1979-80 have not yet been received, available information indicates that on account of inadequate pre-monsoon rains the sowing and growth of early kharif crops like aus paddy and jute have been adversely affected particularly in West Bengal and to some extent in Bihar and Orissa also.

(b) and (c). Government of Orissa have informed that from parts of 10 districts of Orissa scarcity of drinking water was reported in May and June.

Under Food for Work Programme 75,000 M.T. of foodgrains have already been released till now to Orissa. How-

ever, Food for Work Programme is essentially a development programme and different in scope and content from public relief works meant to provide relief to distress caused by a natural calamity. Other schemes of Rural Development like Small Farmers Development Programme, Drought Prone Area programme or Integrated Rural Development Programme offer assistance to small and marginal farmers in combating the situation of drought through creation of irrigation potential, adoption of soil conservation measures, dry land farming methods, etc.

(d) On the request of the State Governments a Central Team has visited West Bengal, Manipur and Assam and on the basis of its report and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, advance plan assistance of Rs. 1025 lakhs to West Bengal, Rs. 461.50 lakhs to Assam and Rs. 261.99 lakhs to Manipur have been allocated as advance Plan assistance. In addition, Rs. 5 crores short-term loan to West Bengal and Rs. 1 crore short-term loan to Assam have also been sanctioned.

Bihar and Orissa State Governments have not asked for any Central assistance but have met the situation out of their own resources including the margin money for relief expenditure.

Proposal to raise Land Prices by DDA

26. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise the prices of land by D.D.A. for plots to be allotted in future for approved and unapproved colonies;

(b) whether the prices of newly constructed flats is also to be increased; and

(c) if so, the extent of increase envisaged and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c). The disposal cost of flats built by D.D.A. is worked out on the actual cost of construction plus anticipated liabilities, expenditure on overheads, such as, departmental charges, interest charges, administrative charges and cost of land. The disposal cost, therefore, fluctuates on the basis of fluctuation in the cost of building material, labour charges and other liabilities.

बिहार में सूखे के कारण मक्का, पटसन तथा मूंग की क्षति

27. श्री जालेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर बिहार के उत्तरी भागलपुर, उत्तरी मुंगेर तथा पूर्णिया जिले में अभूतपूर्व सूखे के परिणामस्वरूप मक्का, पटसन तथा मूंग की फसलें पूरी तरह नष्ट हो गई हैं ?

(ख) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस स्थिति की ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों की स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिए वहां कोई अध्ययन दल भेजने और बिहार सरकार को राहत कार्य के लिए विशेष अनुदान देने का विचार है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख). न तो इस प्रकार की कोई जानकारी भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध है और न ही ऐसी सूचना बिहार सरकार द्वारा भारत सरकार को बताई गई है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Percentage of Telephone Calls during Peak Hours in Delhi and Calcutta

28. SHRI RUDOLPH RODRIGUES. Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that at peak hours only less than 10 per cent of the telephone calls attempted in Calcutta get through;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in this respect the Delhi telephones in recent months have indicated a "Calcutta trend";

(c) whether anything can at all be done to urgently correct this trend; and

(d) if so, the immediate steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Rural Dial Scheme

29. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce rural dial scheme to help rural areas; and

(b) whether that scheme was introduced in Chittoor District?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Allocation of Housing Funds for Central Government Employees

30. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI:

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of funds for grant of house building advance to the Central Government employees has been cut down during the current year thus causing considerable hardship to those employees based in Delhi, who have been allotted D.D.A. built MIG Flats after having waited for a long number of years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKER): (a) and (b). Originally, a provision of Rs. 16 crores was allocated in the Budget Estimates for 1979-80. Considering, however, the large pressing demand from the Central Government employees, for grant of house building advance, the allocation has since been raised to Rs. 31 crores.

(c) Does not arise.

Registration of New Group Housing Societies in Delhi

31. SHRI S. R. DAMANI:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to lift ban on registration of new group housing societies in Delhi; and

(b) if so, when a decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Registrar

of Co-operative Societies, Delhi Administration, has reported that a decision has already been taken to lift the ban on registration of new Group Housing Co-operative Societies.

Drinking Water Shortage in Maharashtra

32. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India promised to the Maharashtra Government to help in the Drinking Water Scheme in villages where scarcity of drinking water is being experienced;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is acute scarcity of drinking water in District Nasik in Maharashtra; and

(c) if so, what steps Government proposed to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir. Under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme grants-in-aid are given to State Governments/ Union Territories (including Maharashtra) to supplement the States/ Union Territories Plan resources under the Minimum Needs Programme, and thereby to accelerate the coverage of problem villages with safe drinking water.

(b) There are problem villages in District Nasik also and schemes costing Rs. 72.28 lakhs to cover 51 villages in the district have so far been approved under the Central Programme.

(c) Funds provided under the Centrally sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to Maharashtra were of the order of Rs. 312.80 lakhs in 1977-78 and Rs. 403.93 lakhs in 1978-79. For the current year the

allocation for States is yet to be decided. Meanwhile it has been decided to initially release Rs. 155 lakhs to Maharashtra on ad hoc basis pending final allocation.

Central Assistance for drought affected Manipur

33. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the extent and nature of central assistance to the State of Manipur as a relief to its people affected by the recent severe drought;

(b) whether the State Government approached the Centre for assistance if so, the nature and extent of the assistance asked for;

(c) whether Government propose to consider long term measures to meet severe drought conditions in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The State Government have projected a total demand of Rs. 538.31 lakhs of which they have proposed Rs. 338.68 lakhs under the Food for Work Programme and Rs. 199.63 as advance Plan assistance.

A Central Team visited Manipur on the request of the State Government to make an on the spot assessment of the drought situation and on the basis of its report and the recommendation of the High level Committee on Relief, a total amount of Rs. 261.99 lakhs Advance Plan assistance has been allocated to the State.

(c) to (e). The Central Government has been providing assistance to increase the irrigation potential of the State. During 1978-79, the Government of India made a special allocation of Rs. 45 lakhs to the State to take up

minor irrigation Project. The Command Area Development Project at Laktak is also under execution in the State.

Rehabilitation of Deserters from Dandakaranya

34. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remaining deserters from Dandakaranya have been evicted from Marichjhapi in the Sunderbans, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the arrangements made for their rehabilitation in Dandakaranya?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal all the deserter displaced persons have since been persuaded to leave Marichjhapi reserve forest lands.

On leaving Marichjhapi, these persons numbering about 10,000 were taken to Transit Camps where they were provided shelter, medical facilities, sanitation arrangement and cash and dry doles. All of them except about 400 have since been moved from the transit camps in special trains to rehabilitation areas.

(c) On return, the relief families are readmitted to Karmi shibirs and the settler families are taken to their respective rehabilitation sites and provided rehabilitation assistance as per sanctions applicable to the returnees.

Favouritism by Government Agencies to the Promotees of Multi-Storeyed Buildings in Delhi

35. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some promotees of multi-storeyed buildings in the capital have indulged in remission of crores of rupees from the public;

(b) whether Government have seen any hand of favouritism by the officials of N.D.M.C., D.D.A. and Land Development wing of the Ministry of Works and Housing; and

(c) if so, what are its details and what steps are being taken by Government to undo the wrong done by the officials of these 3 Government agencies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No such cases have come to Government's notice. However tax evasion by some promotees of multi-storeyed buildings in Delhi has come to Government's notice and the matter is being dealt with by the Income-tax Department.

(b): No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Plans for Integration of Museums

36. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans for the integration of the Museums into the entire educational system both at schools and college levels;

(b) if so, the progress made in putting this idea into practice;

(c) the number of childrens' museums in the country; and

(d) whether Government are planning to establish a number of new museums for children, during the International Year of the Child and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The setting up of museums is primarily the work of the States under the Constitution. Efforts are being made for the utilisation of existing museums for educational purposes.

(c) According to information available, there are seven childrens' museums in the country.

(d) No, Sir.

भारतीय प्रीछोगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली की प्रवेश परीक्षा

37. श्री बृज नृपण तिवारी :

श्री सुबन्ध सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय प्रीछोगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली की प्रवेश परीक्षा की उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में भ्रम बढ़ाये जाने के बारे में शिकायत की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ज़ोर क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) से (ग). जी हां । भारतीय प्रीछोगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली में 1979 की प्रवेश परीक्षा में एक उम्मीदवार के सम्बन्ध में भ्रमों की आरोपित बृद्धि से सम्बन्धित एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी । इस शिकायत के प्राप्त होने से पहले भी भा० प्रौ० सं० द्वारा स्वयं इस मामले का पता लगा लिया गया था और उस पर तुरन्त कार्रवाई की गई थी । विवरण इस प्रकार है :

लिखे उत्तरों की जांच के दौरान, एक उम्मीदवार के नजित और भौतिकी के लिखे उत्तरों में भ्रकों में, की गयी गड़बड़ी ध्यान में आई थी। उम्मीदवार का परिणाम रोक लिया गया था और प्रारम्भिक जांच के आधार पर एक संकाय सदस्य निलम्बित कर दिया गया था। तत्पश्चात्, एक पांच सदस्यीय जांच समिति, जिसमें बाहर के लोग भी शामिल थे, सारे मामले की जांच करने के लिए नियुक्त की गई थी। इस समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर, एक और संकाय सदस्य को निलम्बित कर दिया गया है और 2 निलम्बित संकाय सदस्यों तथा 3 अन्यो को आरोप पत्र दे दिए गए हैं। आरोप-पत्रों के उत्तर प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद आगे की कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

हालांकि, यह एक इक्का इक्का मामला है, फेर भी कमियों को यदि कोई हो, दूर करने के ब्याल से समस्त संयुक्त प्रवेश परीक्षा (जे 0 ई 0 ई 0) पद्धति की पुनरीक्षा करने के लिए कार्रवाई शुरू की जा रही है।

दूसरे बांध के सर्वेक्षण के कारण बाण सागर बांध के निर्माण कार्य का रुक जाना

38. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सोन नदी पर बाण सागर बांध के वर्तमान स्थल के प्रतिष्ठित राज्य सरकार ने उसके ऊपरी भाग की ओर एक दूसरा बांध बनाने के लिये सर्वेक्षण के आदेश दिये हैं अथवा इस बारे में दिल्ली में बाण सागर बोर्ड को अथवा इस बांध के लिये बनाई गई कार्यकारी समिति को कोई प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वर्तमान स्थल पर निर्माण कार्य तब तक बन्द पड़ा रहेगा जब तक कि दूसरे बांध के लिये सर्वेक्षण पूरा नहीं हो जाता और यदि हां, तो क्या जैसाकि प्रधान मंत्री ने बताया है, 6 वर्षों में बांध कार्य पूरा करना संभव हो सकेगा?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने सोन की ऊपरी पट्टियों में दूसरे बांध के सर्वेक्षण के आदेश दिए हैं। किन्तु, इसके बारे में बाणसागर नियंत्रण बोर्ड अथवा इसकी कार्यकारी समिति को राज्य सरकार से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) क्या बाण सागर बांध के वर्तमान स्थल पर निर्माण कार्य जारी रहेगा और इस कारण यह बंद नहीं होगा। इस कार्य को 6 वर्ष के भीतर पूरा करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

बोरियों की कमी के कारण अनाज की कम वसूली

39. श्री गंगा लक्ष्मि सिंह :

श्री जनार्दन पुजारी :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इस तर्क पर किसानों से अनाज की वसूली निश्चित दरों पर नहीं की जा रही है कि सरकार के पास बोरियों की कमी है और किसानों को अनेक दिन खरीद केन्द्रों पर प्रतीक्षा करने के बाद भी उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है और उन्हें अपने उत्पादों को दलालों को बेचने पर मजबूर होना पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करे और बोरियों की पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई करने के लिये शीघ्र कार्यवाही करेगी; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इसके लिये जिम्मेदार और दलालों से साठ-गांठ करने वाले व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करेगी?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सरकार को रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है कि बोरियों की अस्थायी कमी के कारण वसूली करने में कुछ विलम्ब हुआ था।

पश्चिमी बंगाल की पटसन मिल्नों में हड़ताल होने के परिणामस्वरूप और उस राज्य में बिजली की भारी कमी के कारण वसूली एजेंसियों को पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय के माध्यम से बोरियों की सप्लाई प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा था। इन कठिनाइयों पर कामू पाने के लिए पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा राजस्थान की राज्य सरकारों और उनकी वसूली एजेंसियों को खुले बाजार से बोरियों की 37,950 गांठें खरीदने की अनुमति दी गई थी। इसके साथ-साथ बंगला देश से बोरियों की 45,000 गांठें आयात की गई थीं जिनमें से 35,000 गांठें इन राज्यों को आर्बिट्रट की गई थीं।

(ग) अन्न ही नहीं उठता।

Increase in World output of Pulses

40. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in 'Times of India' of the 13th June, 1979 reporting an increase of 7 per cent in the world output of pulses in 1978 as compared to 1977; and

(b) if so, the quantum of increase in India's pulse production?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA) (a): Yes, Sir. FAO have indicated that according to their preliminary estimates production of pulses in 1978 at nearly 51 million tonnes, is higher over the previous year by 7 per cent.

(b): As regards India, the production of pulses in 1977-78 was higher than the previous year by 3.8 per cent. For 1978-79, final estimates have not yet become available, but according to preliminary estimates, the production may be higher than last year by 1.8 per cent.

गेहूं के भण्डार के लिए गोदामों की कमी

41. चौधरी बलबीर सिंह :

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में गेहूं के भंडार के लिये गोदामों की कमी महसूस की जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार अधिक गोदामों के निर्माण के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन् प्रताप सिंह) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास अपनी और किराये की भण्डारण सुविधाएं, कुल मिलाकर, निगम के पास जिस मात्रा में स्टॉक रखा है, उसके लिए पर्याप्त है। तथापि, कुछेक क्षेत्रों में बसूली, संचालन और

भण्डारण से संबंधित कुछेक कमियों का पता चला है। इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(ख) (i) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने विश्व बैंक की सहायता से 35.75 लाख मीटरी टन की प्रतिरिक्त क्षमता का निर्माण करने के लिए एक परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने से संबंधित कार्य शुरू किया है।

(ii) धाशा है कि विश्व बैंक की एक अन्य परियोजना के अधीन पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यों में वर्तमान वर्ष के दौरान एक लाख मीटरी टन की क्षमता को पूरा कर लिया जाएगा।

(iii) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों को प्रोत्साहित करने विषयक ए०आर० डी०सी० की सहायता प्राप्त योजना के अधीन गैर-सरकारी पार्टियों से भी 42.9 लाख मीटरी टन की क्षमता प्राप्त की है। उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत गैर-सरकारी पार्टियां अपनी भूमि पर भारतीय खाद्य निगम की विनिर्दिष्टियों के अनुरूप और भारतीय खाद्य निगम की गारंटीबद्ध अधिभोग के आधार पर 3-5 वर्षों के लिए किराये पर देने के लिए गोदामों का निर्माण करती है। इस कार्यक्रम के अधीन उन राज्यों में, जहां पर स्थान की कमी महसूस की जा रही है, वहां प्रतिरिक्त निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है।

(iv) स्टैंकों की ऊंचाई को बढ़ाकर वर्तमान भण्डारण क्षमता का अधिकतम इस्तेमाल करने के लिए सभी प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

(v) बसूली के चरम काल के दौरान भण्डारण की कवर और प्लिथ किस्म का इस्तेमाल करना।

Central Aid to Drought Affected States

42. SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received reports from the State Governments regarding the drought prevailing in their States; and

(b) if so, the names of States which have been affected and the assistance provided by the Central Government to these States?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of India have received reports from the State Govern-

ments of West Bengal, Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland Meghalaya and Union Territory of Mizoram regarding drought conditions prevailing there. A Central Team has already visited West Bengal, Assam and Manipur and on the basis of its recommendations and the decisions of the High Level Committee on Relief advance plan assistance of Rs. 1025.00 lakhs, Rs. 461.50 lakhs and Rs. 261.99 lakhs have been allocated to the State Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Manipur respectively. In addition short term loan of Rs. 5 crores and Rs. 1 crore have been released to West Bengal and Assam respectively.

आई० आई० टी० दिल्ली पर व्यय

43. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने आई०आई०टी० दिल्ली पर कितना व्यय किया है और उसमें से विदेशी सहायता से कितना व्यय किया गया है;

(ख) वहां कुल कितने छात्रों को शिक्षा मिली और वहां कितने अध्यापक नियुक्त हैं;

(ग) क्या आई० आई० टी० दिल्ली में बहुत मशीनरी है जो गत दो-तीन वर्षों से अप्रयुक्त पड़ी है यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं

(घ) क्या सरकार को पता है कि आई० आई० टी० द्वारा मण्डाई किया जाने वाला भोजन बहुत घटिया स्तर का है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप छात्रों को पोषक-प्राहार नहीं मिलता है यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि छात्रावास में कमरे बहुत छोटे हैं और उनमें फर्नीचर आदि नहीं हैं यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) :
(क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा घटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Population in Gir Sanctuary

44. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any census has been carried out by the Government regarding the population in the Gir Sanctuary, the only abode of Asiatic Lions;

(b) if so, the details regarding the Wild Animals at present; and

(c) whether some more animals are also proposed to be housed there?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The census of Lions and other wildlife was carried out during May, 1979.

(b) The details regarding the Wild Animals after census in May, 1979 are as follows:

Lions	—	205
Panthers	—	148
Hyaena	—	67
Cheetla (Spotted Deer)	—	8431
Samber	—	664
Blue-bull (Nilgai)	—	1968
Wind bear	—	2000
Four-horned Antelope	—	1042
Chinkara	—	319
Monkey	—	6995

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to house more animals in Gir Sanctuary.

Guidelines to Universities for Adult Education

45. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines for adult education to all the universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The University Grants Commission have issued adult education and extension programme guidelines to all the universities.

(b) Details of the guidelines may kindly be seen from the Annexure [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4583/79]. The response from the Universities has been very encouraging. Forty-three universities and 131 colleges have been given seed money to enable them to formulate their proposals for participation in the NAEP. The NAEP units have been sanctioned in 26 universities. Proposals for organising about 5600 Adult Education Centres received from 456 colleges from all over the country have been accepted for financial assistance.

Sale of Land lying between India Gate and Vijay Chowk

46. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal under consideration to sell most of the 500 acres of greenary between India Gate and Vijay Chowk to Industrial and Commercial interests; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

एशियाई खेलों पर व्यय

47. डा० रामजी सिंह : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एशियाई खेलों का आयोजन करने पर भारत सरकार को कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च करनी होगी ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घन्या सिंह गुप्तान) : वर्तमान प्राक्कलन के अनुसार, भारत सरकार द्वारा भारत में 1982 में 9वें एशियाई खेलों के आयोजन पर 21.00 करोड़ रुपये व्यय करने की सम्भावना है ।

Resignation by Chairman of Urban Art Commission

48. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Mr. Bhagwan Sahay has resigned from his post;

(b) if so, whether is it a fact that he resigned his post following some differences with the Minister; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rural Water Supply Schemes

49. DR. BIJOY MONDAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether villages of Bankura and Purulia Districts of West Bengal will be given priority to meet the acute shortage of drinking water in that area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Provision of drinking water supply is the responsibility of the State Government/ Union Territories. Central Government gives grants in aid to States/ Union Territories under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme to supplement State's resources and to accelerate progress of coverage of problem villages. The schemes are formulated and implemented by the States in accordance with the priority determined by them.

मध्य प्रदेश में गन्ना उत्पादकों की बकाया राशि

50. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री वह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1978-79 में मध्य प्रदेश में विभिन्न चीनी-कारखानों की ओर गन्ना-उत्पादकों की जो बकाया राशि थी, उसका कारखानेवार व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) गन्ना उत्पादकों को भुगतान शीघ्र कराने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान मौसम 1978-79 के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए गन्ने के न्यूनतम मूल्यों को मध्य प्रदेश की चीनी मिलों ने उच्च न्यायालय में चलीती दी है। न्यायालय द्वारा अन्तिम निर्णव लेने तक, वे गन्ना उत्पादकों को तथर्ष आधार पर मूल्यों का भुगतान कर रहे हैं।

1460 L.S.—4

फीक्ट्रियों के प्रति गन्ने के बकायों की निम्नलिखित राशि बताई जाती है :—

फैक्टरी	15-6-1979 को 1978-79 के लिये गन्ने के बकाया (लाख रुपये में)
डवरा	23.03
दलौदा	9.88
महीदपुर	14.49
सेहोर	2.30 (7-6-79 को)
जावरा	36.25
मौरना	66.12 (15-4-79 को)

क्योंकि 1977-78 के दौरान खरीदे गये गन्ने के मूल्य के सन्दर्भ में दलौदा, महीदपुर, जावरा और मौरना की फीक्ट्रियों के गन्ने की बकाया राशि 10 प्रतिशत की निर्धारित सीमा से बढ़ गयी है, इसलिये उन्हें चीनी उपक्रम (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1978 के अधीन नोटिस जारी कर दिये गये हैं।

World Bank Loan for Drinking water

51. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the loan given by the World Bank for drinking water facilities; and

(b) what is the distribution of the loan among the States?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The Water Supply Projects being assisted by the World Bank Group are as follows:

(i) U. P. Water Supply and Sewerage Project (585-IN) involving an IDA credit of \$40 million.

(ii) Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Phase I) (390-IN) involving a credit of \$55 million.

(iii) Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project (Phase II) (842-IN) involving a credit of \$196 million.

(iv) Punjab Water Supply and Sewerage Project (848-IN) involving a credit of \$38 million.

(v) Maharashtra Water Supply and Sewerage Project involving a credit of \$48 million. This has been negotiated and signed recently. (The Project is yet to become effective).

The credit amounts shown against each project represent the total credit for each of them. States would get reimbursement periodically as the projects progress and expenditure is incurred thereon.

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों में अधिकारियों के लिए एयर कंडीशनरों की व्यवस्था करना

52. श्री राम बिलास पासवान : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के कितने अधिकारी विभागवार और पदवार, एयर कंडीशनरों के लिये पात्र हैं ;

(ख) दिल्ली में केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास कितने एयर कंडीशनर हैं ;

(ग) ऐसे कितने उप मंचिव तथा और अन्य अधिकारी हैं जिनके नाम रिकार्ड में नहीं हैं लेकिन उन्हें एयर कंडीशनर प्रदान किये गये हैं ;

(घ) क्या ऐसी अनियमितताओं का रोकने की दृष्टि से सरकार द्वारा आरक्षित एयर कंडीशनरों की संख्या में कमी की जायेगी ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी और कब तक ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) से (ङ). अपेक्षित सूचना सभी मंत्रालयों/विभागों से एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ?

कटरा करीम खां, पहाड़गंज, नई दिल्ली के निवासियों को अतिरिक्त मकानों का आवंटन

53. श्री पीयूष तिरकी : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कटरा करीम खां, पहाड़गंज के

निवासियों के पुनर्वास के बारे में 21 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न संख्या 1094 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या, उनके प्लॉटों की क्रम संख्या तथा उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की वर्तमान संख्या कितनी कितनी है जिन्होंने 1977 में बड़े परिवार होने के आधार पर अतिरिक्त मकानों की मांग की थी, और क्या उन्हें अतिरिक्त मकान आवंटित कर दिये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और उन्हें संभवतः कब तक उक्त मकान आवंटित कर दिये जायेंगे ;

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों ने गन्दी बस्ती धामुक्त को सूचित किया है कि राशन कार्ड के अनुसार उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की संख्या 15 से अधिक है और उन्हें केवल दो प्लॉट ही आवंटित किये गये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या ऐसे व्यक्ति अतिरिक्त मकानों का आवंटन पाने के पात्र हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है तथा सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों के सरकारी निवासों का रखरखाव

54. श्री हुकूम रेब नारायण यादव : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1975 में 1978 तक वर्षवार मंत्रिपरिषद् के सदस्यों के सरकारी निवासों के रखरखाव और साज-सज्जा पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ; और

(ख) इस व्यय में मितव्ययिता करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ख) रखरखाव तथा साज-सज्जा के निर्धारित मानदण्डों के अनुसार खर्च किया गया है । जब में कफायत की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुये प्रत्येक प्रस्ताव की जांच की जाती है और केवल उन्हीं प्रस्तावों को मंजूर किया जाता है जो पर्याप्त रूप से न्यायसंगत होते हैं ।

विवरण

प्रधान मंत्री तथा मंत्री परिषद् के सदस्यों के सरकारी निवासों के रखरखाव और साज सज्जा पर
1975-76 से 1978-79 तक किये गये खर्च का विवरण

वर्ष	रखरखाव (वार्षिक मरम्मत और विशेष मरम्मत)				माजसज्जा (नवीकरण, प्रतिस्थापन और रखरखाव)				कुल खर्च	
	मिक्स	विद्युत् और वातानुकूलित	बागबानी	कुल 2+3+4	सिबिल	विद्युत् और वातानुकूलित	बागबानी	कुल 6+7+8	5+9	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1975-76	4,24,802	3,74,033	7,48,874	15,47,709	2,50,053	73	—	2,50,126	17,97,835	
1976-77	4,59,046	4,45,786	7,84,710	16,89,542	3,04,383	27,457	—	3,31,840	20,21,382	
1977-78	4,42,538	5,37,114	5,28,580	15,08,332	3,15,169	56,545	—	3,71,714	18,79,946	
1978-79	3,62,082	6,12,797	5,53,859	15,28,738	2,56,053	54,339	—	3,10,392	18,39,130	

Visit of World Bank Team to assess Agricultural and under ground water Potentiality in Assam

55. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank Team visited Assam to assess the irrigation and other agricultural potential of the State in 1975-76;

(b) whether the team has submitted a report to the Central Government;

(c) whether the report has expressed surprise on the total lack of utilisation of the vast ground water resources of the Brahmaputra Valley;

(d) whether the World Bank has been approached for assistance to develop the unutilised ground water in the State; and

(e) whether the World Bank has itself suggested certain schemes for the above purpose of utilising the ground water?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). The State Government had sent a proposal for World Bank assistance on research and extension credit and inputs and irrigation including Command Area Development Programmes. The Groundwater Development Scheme provided for installation of 15,000 shallow tubewells in selected areas. As intimated by the State Government recently, they are already implementing a ground water development scheme for installation of 12,500 shallow tubewells in the course of 4 working seasons beginning from 1977-78 (field season) as a part of the World Bank assisted Assam Agricultural Development Project.

Committee for Promoting Adult Education

56. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee has been set up to expedite the clearance of proposals received from universities for promoting adult education; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of reference of the Committee and by what time the report will be available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission has appointed a small Committee to expedite the clearance of proposals received from universities for promoting adult education.

(b) No formal terms have been fixed for this Committee. In addition to processing the proposals, the Committee holds discussions with universities and heads of educational institutions and generally assist them in implementing the programme.

Ban on Export of Calves and Bulls from Kerala to Gulf Countries

57. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that thousands of young calves and work bulls are transported to Kerala from the neighbouring States, particularly from the Tamil Nadu and Karnataka to be sent to the Gulf countries for being slaughtered;

(b) whether Kerala is one of the Centres for the trade which is flourishing at the cost of the Indian agriculture and peasantry; and

(c) whether Government propose to stop this exodus of cattle?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned State Governments. The same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received from the State Governments.

Memorandum on absorption of Employees of Central Fisheries Corporation

58. **SHRI K. A. RAJAN:**

PROF. SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Central Fisheries Corporation Limited Employees Association regarding the absorption of surplus staff of CFC Ltd; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The CFC Employees Association have submitted several Memoranda for absorption of employees of Central Fisheries Corporation in other Public Sector Undertakings. All efforts are being made to absorb as many employees of CFC as possible in Public Undertakings of this Ministry. The Director General of Employment has also been requested to get the staff absorbed in public undertakings under other Ministries. Applications of employees for posts elsewhere are being liberally forwarded with suitable recommendations. However, the public undertakings are autonomous bodies and have their own recruitment policies and rules, providing for special qualifications, experience etc. Till date, alternate jobs have been found for 84 employees. It may, however, not be possible to retain the employees indefinitely without work but

in cases of retrenchment suitable terminal benefits as admissible under the rules, would be given.

Progress in Flood Control Measures

59. **SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the precise progress made in regard to flood control measures and the state of preparedness to counter the ravages of floods which are inflicting exorbitant losses in our country; and

(b) the new measures instituted during the last six months which represent a considerable advance in the efforts to meet the flood threat?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The flood control measures on a country-wide basis were initiated under planned programme from 1954. Since then 10834 km. of embankments and 19168 km. of drainage channels have been constructed. 261 towns have been protected and 4696 villages have been raised above the flood levels. These measures have afforded reasonable protection to an area of about 10 million hectares.

Flood forecasting service has been set up in various flood affected States to anticipate and counter ravages of floods. This service will ensure timely action being taken to evacuate men and movable property to places of safety and also take appropriate action in organizing adequate patrolling of flood protection measures and arranging, in advance, relief and rescue operations.

(b) Since the unprecedented floods that occurred last year in many parts of the country, the flood forecasting facility has been strengthened and arrangements made to extend the facility to areas not covered earlier. The tempo of work on execution of flood control works has been accelera-

ted specially in the Indo-Gangetic and the Brahmaputra basins. Substantial increase in the outlays for flood control sector has been effected—Rs. 146 crores for 1979-80 as against Rs. 126 crores during 1978-79 and Rs. 100 crores during 1977-78.

A multi-disciplinary approach towards flood control programme for carrying not only engineering measures, but also soil conservation, afforestation and water-shed management is being considered, based on the recommendations of a Multi-disciplinary Working Group constituted for this purpose. Meeting with the representatives of ten major flood prone States was held on 10th of May, 1979 to consider Disaster Preparedness measures for the coming flood season. List of action points to be taken up by State and District level officers has been circulated to the State Governments.

It has also been decided to utilise the Remote Sensing and Satellite technology for obtaining synoptic data

regarding meteorological and hydrological factors.

Demand for Higher Procurement Prices for Kharif Cereals

60. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a majority of States have urged the Centre to fix the procurement prices of kharif cereals for the coming season at levels higher than those recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the price fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission and the demanded price by the various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Price Recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission For 1979-80 Kharif Season

(Rs. per quintal)

VARIETY	PADDY	COARSEGRAIN
Common	90/-	85/-

Price demanded by State Governments

(Rs. per Quintal)

Name of State	Variety of Paddy	Paddy	Coarsegrain
Punjab	IR-8	94/-	
	PR-106	109/-	110/- for Maize
Haryana	IR-B/Begmi	96/-	121/- for Bajra
	Parmal	105/-	140/- for Maize
	Basmati	121/-	
Uttar Pradesh	Paddy	90/-	90/-

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	Common/Coarse	120/-	—
Tamil Nadu	Do.	130/-	—
Orissa	Do.	100/-	85/-
Madhya Pradesh	Do.	125/-	125/-
Gujarat	Do.	100/-	90/- for Bajra
Rajasthan	Do.	90/-	90/-
Maharashtra	Do.	142/46	132.90 Jowar 173.19 Bajra

Irrigation Schemes under Implementation for past Five Years

61. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of large, medium and minor irrigation schemes throughout the country which are under implementation for the past five years; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in completing their construction within the scheduled time?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) 54 major and 45 medium irrigation schemes of pre-Fifth Plan period are under implementation for the past five years. The names of the schemes are given in the attached statement.

Minor irrigation schemes comprise small surface water storage and lift irrigation schemes and ground water schemes such as dugwells, tubewells,

pumpsets etc. The number of ground water schemes at the end of 1978-79 and at the end of 1978-79 are given below:—

	Number of ground water schemes	
	At the end of 1973-74	At the end of 1978-79
(i) Dugwells (000Nos.)	6700	7635
(ii) Pvt. tubewells '000 (Nos.)	1140	1900
(iii) Public tubewells	22000	32400
(iv) Electrical pumpsets ('000 Nos.)	2426	3600

(b) The main reasons for delay in construction of the schemes are non-availability of required funds, land acquisition delays and shortage of important construction materials like cement, steel, coal and explosives.

Statement

Pre-Fifth Plan schemes under construction for the past five years.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Major

1. Nagarjunasagar
2. Pochampad
3. Godavari Barrage
4. Vamsadhara Stage-I
5. Tungabhadra Project H.L.C. St. II.

Medium

1. Kanupur Channel
2. Pulinvendula Canal

ASSAM

Major

N I L

Medium

3. Sukla
4. Kaliabore
5. Longa

BIHAR

Major

6. Gandak
7. Kosi
8. Bagmati
9. Western Kosi
10. Rajpur Canal
11. Sone High Level Canal

Medium

6. Udrasthan
7. Musakhanda
8. Paimar Barrage
9. Belharna
10. Jobe
11. Ajan

GUJARAT

Major

12. Kadana
13. Sabarmati
14. Damanganga
15. Panam

Medium

12. Bagad
13. Singhoda
14. Chappaiwadi

HARYANA

Major

16. Gurgaon Canal
17. Loharu Lift
18. Seqani Lift

Medium

15. Rewari Lift

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Major

N I L

Medium

16. Marval Lift
17. Lethpora Lift
18. Yusmarg
19. Niu Karewa

KARNATAKA

Major

19. Bhadra
20. Malaprabha

Medium

20. Jambadahalla
21. Taraka

21. Upper Krishna Stage-I

22. Harinala

23. Sagardoddakere

24. Manchenbele

25. Votchole

KERALA

Major

Medium

22. Periyar Valley

N I L

23. Pamba

24. Kallada

25. Kuttiadi

26. Chitturpuzha

27. Kanhirapuzha

28. Pazhassi

MADHYA PRADESH

Major

Medium

29. Chambal stage-I

26. Chandrakeshar

30. Chambal stage-II

27. Sind Diversion

31. Mahanadi Reservoir

28. Paity

32. Tawa

MAHARASHTRA

Major

Medium

33. Upper Godavari

29. Amba Valley

34. Upper Tapi State-I

30. Haranbari

35. Khadakwasla

31. Kalzar

36. Warna

32. Aner

37. Krishna

33. Chargaon

38. Jayakwadi Stage-I

34. Amalnala

39. Kukadi Stage-I

40. Bhima

41. Mula

MANIPUR

Major

42. Loktak Lift Irrigation

ORISSA*Major*

43. Mahanadi Delta
44. Anand pur Barrage

Medium

35. Ong
36. Sunder
37. Saipala
38. Kalo
39. Dadra Ghati

PUNJAB*Major*

45. Diversion Weir of Shahnchar Canal

RAJASTHAN*Major*

46. Mahi Bajaj Sagar
47. Rajasthan Canal Stage-I

Medium

40. Meja Feeder
41. Harish Chandra Sagar
42. Bhim Sagar

TAMIL NADU

48. Parambikulam aliyar

UTTAR PRADESH*Major*

49. Ramganga
50. Sarda Sahayak
51. Tehri

Medium

43. Adwa Dam
44. Dehrighat Sahayak
45. Sarju

WEST BENGAL*Major*

52. Mayurakshi
53. D.V.C. Irrigation
54. Kangsabati

हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में मानव
उपभोग के लिए अनुपयुक्त गेहूं

62. श्री सुरेन्द्र बिक्कम : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गेहूं की एक विशेष किस्म 'A' के
"हिल बन्ट" रोग से प्रभावित होने के कारण हरियाणा,
पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में लाखों बिबंटल गेहूं मानव
उपभोग के अनुपयुक्त हो गया है, और यह गेहूं
चारे और दाने के रूप में भी उपयोग में नहीं लाया
जा सकता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो गेहूं की किस कीमत पर
खरीदा गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ऐसी गेहूं
की पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में बड़ी मात्रा में खरीद
कर रही है लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में नहीं और यदि हां,
तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(घ) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के शाहजहांपुर जिले में
इस संबंध में कुछ किसान भूख हड़ताल पर हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। तथापि, पंजाब,
हरियाणा और उत्तर प्रदेश में गेहूं करनल बन्ट से
प्रभावित हुआ था। इस बन्ट से प्रभावित गेहूं मानव
उपभोग के उपयुक्त है बशर्ते कि संदूषण सुरक्षित
सीमा से अधिक नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). वर्तमान रबी वसूली मौसम
के दौरान गेहूं की वसूली के लिये संगत निदिष्टियों
के अन्तर्गत करनल बन्ट से प्रभावित गेहूं की प्रति-
शतवा एक प्रतिशत से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिये।
ग्रेड-I गेहूं को 115/- रुपये प्रति बिबंटल पर
खरीदना होगा और ग्रेड-II गेहूं का मूल्य 113/-

Statement

1. Revised rates of Advance Deposit in respect of rural area exchanges:

Type of exchange	Previous amount of Advance Deposit	Revised rate of Advance Deposit
<i>Flat Rate Exchanges</i>		
(a) under 100 lines	Rs. 800/-	Rs. 100/-
(b) Manual over 20 lines providing restricted hours of service	Rs. 600/-	Rs. 100/-
(c) Manual of 20 lines or less providing restricted hours of service	Rs. 400/-	Rs. 100/-

2. The security deposit at the time of sanction of telephone was earlier fixed equivalent to one year's rental. This amount varied from Rs. 600/- to Rs. 800/- and now it has been reduced to Rs. 100/- in case of rural area exchanges of less than 100 lines capacity.

3. In addition to the Rs. 100/- above, the subscriber in rural areas has to pay Rs. 125/- time of actual provision of telephone.

रुपये प्रति बिबंटल है। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी निर्धारित
निदिष्टियों के आधार पर गेहूं की खरीदारी की गई
है।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है
कि शाहजहांपुर जिले में किसानों ने भूख हड़ताल शुरू
की थी। तथापि, जब उन्हें गेहूं की निदिष्टियों के
बारे में जानकारी दी गई, तब उन्होंने भूख-हड़ताल
समाप्त कर दी।

Telephone Service in Rural Areas

63. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) the precise advances recorded
for providing telephone services in
rural areas;

(b) whether Government have in
view the desirability of making such
services cheaper in such areas to suit
the pockets of the not-so-well to do;
and

(c) the particulars of any compre-
hensive scheme in this direction and
the time frame for implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-
DEO SAI): (a) The required informa-
tion is given in the attached statement.

(b) The services in rural areas are
already cheaper than in urban areas.

(c) Question does not arise.

टीकमगढ़ तथा छतरपुर में मुख्य डाकघर भवन

64. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टीकमगढ़ जिले में टीकमगढ़ शहर के मुख्य डाकघर का भवन तथा जाटवा तथा निवाड़ी के उप-डाकघरों के भवन उचित ढंग से कार्य करने के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं हैं और क्या सरकार शीघ्र ही नये भवनों के निर्माण के लिये कार्यवाही करेगी;

(ख) नये भवनों का निर्माण कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ;

(ग) छतरपुर जिले में छतरपुर नगर में मुख्य डाकघर तथा खुजराहो में उप-डाकघर के भवनों के निर्माण के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इनके निर्माण हेतु अनुमति प्राप्त हो जाने के बाद भी इनका निर्माण न करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) इन भवनों का निर्माण कब तक कर दिया जाएगा ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) इस समय टीकमगढ़ का मुख्य डाकघर और निवाड़ी का उप डाकघर किराये की इमारतों में स्थित हैं। जिस इमारत में टीकमगढ़ मुख्य डाकघर स्थित है उसमें परिवर्धन, परिवर्तन और कुछ बड़ी मरम्मत करने की आवश्यकता है। टीकमगढ़ मुख्य डाकघर और निवाड़ी उप डाकघर के लिये विभागीय इमारतों को बनाने के लिये उपयुक्त जमीनों के प्लॉट खरीदे जा रहे हैं।

जाटवा नामक कोई उप डाकघर नहीं है। तथापि जाटरा, नामक उप डाकघर है। यह उप डाकघर लोक निर्माण विभाग की इमारत में स्थित है। इस इमारत की मरम्मत की आवश्यकता है।

(ख) टीकमगढ़ मुख्य डाकघर और निवाड़ी उप डाकघर के लिये विभागीय इमारतों के निर्माण के संबंध में किये जाने वाले कार्य को वर्ष 1980-81 के दौरान आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है। जाटरा उप डाकघर जिस इमारत में स्थित है उसे डाक-तार विभाग ने खरीद लिया है। इस इमारत की मरम्मत और विस्तार के संबंध में होने वाला कार्य तभी श्रियान्वित होगा जबकि राज्य लोक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा डाक-तार विभाग को भवन का स्वामित्व प्रदान कर दिया जाये।

(ग) चूंकि छतरपुर मुख्य डाकघर और खुजराहो उप डाकघर के लिये विभागीय भवन के निर्माण हेतु प्रशासनिक अनुमोदन और खर्च की मंजूरी जारी कर दी गई है। कार्य सौंपने के लिये निविदायें आमंत्रित की गई हैं और शीघ्र ही यह कार्य अन्तिम रूप से पूरे होंगे।

(घ) कार्य सौंपने के बाद 8 महीनों के अन्दर छतरपुर मुख्य डाकघर के लिये भवन के निर्माण हो जाने की सम्भावना है तथा कार्य सौंपने के बाद 12 महीनों के अन्दर खुजराहो उप डाकघर के लिये भवन के निर्माण हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

Loose Smut Wheat Disease

65. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has warned that the loose smut of wheat characterised by the production of black ear heads with sooty fungal spears is becoming important again during the last few years;

(b) whether many of the recently released rust-resistant wheat varieties are susceptible to this disease; and

(c) if so, whether Government has taken steps regarding the control over this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. A number of the recently released rust resistant, high-yielding varieties of wheat like Arjun, WL 711, Pratap, WG 357, WG 377; WH 157, WH 147 etc. are susceptible to loose smut.

(c) Yes, Sir. The scientists working in the All India Coordinated wheat Improvement Project of the ICAR have taken up research:—

(i) to produce wheat varieties resistant to loose smut.

(ii) to find suitable chemicals and alternative methods of control of disease.

Results of the past few years have indicated that the three chemicals, namely, Vitavax, Benlate and Bavistin which if given as a seed dressing at the rate of 2.5 gms/Kg. of wheat seed give complete control of the disease. Similarly Solar Heat treatment, Hot-Water treatment are also being developed to control the disease.

Increase in price of milk of Mother Dairy, Delhi

66. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are increasing the price of milk supply by Mother Dairy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Government have not taken any decision to increase the price of milk supplied by Mother Dairy.

(b) Does not arise.

Improving the lot of Children during I.Y.C.

67. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many children in the country live without a roof above their heads;

(b) what are the figures of children suffering from malnutrition in the metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras; and

(c) how many are going without education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) While we cannot say with any degree of exactitude regarding the number of children in the country living without a roof, according to the 1971 census "houseless" population in the country was 1986 lakhs. The

houseless population as classified in the census, includes persons who do not have any fixed place of residence but move from place to place, camp at night or just live on the pavements, in parks or in open places without erecting a hut or similar structure. Considering that as many as 40 per cent of our total population, consists of children below 14 years of age, it may be deducted that about 8.50 lakh children were without shelter.

(b) A complete survey of children suffering from malnutrition in the metropolitan cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc., has not been conducted. However, sample survey, as a bench mark, for starting the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme in urban areas, was undertaken by Medical Colleges associated with the Urban ICDS Projects, in the metropolitan cities of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and New Delhi in 1976, for assessing the health and nutritional status of children below six years of age. The result of the data collected during the surveys in relation to malnourishment is shown at Annexure I. Repeat surveys undertaken in ICDS projects in these cities have shown positive improvement in the nutritional status of children, except in Calcutta.

(c) 436 lakhs children in the age group 6—14 years out of which 145.2 lakhs are in the age group 6—11 years and 290.8 lakhs in the age group 11—14 years, were going without education, according to the figures available for the year 1977-78. A massive effort has been launched for maximising enrolment of the children of the school-going age—particularly girls—in primary schools and to ensure that school drop-out rate is brought down.

Statement

	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1. Baseline Survey				
(a) Period of study	10/76	10/76**	11/76	8 / 76
(b) Percentage of malnourished children in age group below 6 years	62.2	18.4	45.2	58.9
(i) Moderate malnourishment	36.4	14.8	31.6	33.8
(ii) Severe malnourishment	25.8	3.6	13.6	25.1
2. First Repeat Survey				
(a) Period of study	6/77	8/77	10/77	8/77
(b) Percentage of malnourished children in age group below 6 years	59.0	46.3	31.6	44.0
(i) Moderate malnourishment	42.4	29.3	22.1	34.0
(ii) Severe malnourishment	16.6	17.0	9.5	10.0
3. Second Repeat Survey				
(a) Period of study	5/78		4/78	6/78
(b) Percentage of malnourished children in age group below 6 years	24.1	N.A.	19.0	35.5
(i) Moderate malnourishment	19.0	N.A.	14.5	26.6
(ii) Severe malnourishment	5.1	N.A.	4.5	8.9

Explanatory note

Moderate malnourishment:—Weight deficit of 30% and above but below 40% as compared with 50th percentile of Harvard Scale.

Severe malnourishment Weight deficit of 40% or more as compared with 50th percentile of Harvard Scale.

**A sizeable population was not available at the time of survey. Hence the data is not comparable with repeat survey in 8/77.

Enrolment of Children in Schools

68. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seventy four per cent of the children in eight States have not been enrolled for elementary education upto June, 1979;

(b) if so, what are the States and the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether State Governments have been urged to take steps to reduce this gap;

(d) whether State Governments have been assured of full aid and help by the Union Government to improve and give more education to the students in these areas; and

(e) if so, what kind of help and aid is being provided to these States during the current financial year and also in sixth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) and (b). According to the findings of the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education, 74 per cent of the total non-enrolled children in the country are in 8 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh,

Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The reasons mainly, are:

(1) Lack of adequate schooling facilities particularly in the backward, far-flung and sparsely populated areas.

(2) Social and economic backwardness that compel children to help in household chores and to augment parental income and inhibition towards allowing girls to attending co-educational schools.

(3) Special circumstances of economic and social backwardness among persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as a result of which a large number of their children do not attend schools.

(4) Lack of awareness among the parents regarding the value of education for their children.

(5) Unsatisfactory quality of education, particularly the school environment, irrelevance and bookish nature of school curriculum, and lack of interest among teachers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). As a part of the strategy to reach the goal of universal elementary education within a definite time-frame of not more than 10 years, the Working Group recommended the implementation of a special scheme of central support to such States over and above the provisions under the State sector of the Plan. Accordingly, the scheme of "Experimental Projects for Non-formal Education for Children of 9-14 Age-group for Universalisation of Elementary Education" has been taken up for implementation from this year (1979-80) with a provision of Rs. 50 crore for the Sixth Plan and Rs. 7 crore for 1979-80. The State Governments concerned will be required to put in at least the equal amount of the Central grant out of their own budgets, for implementation of this Scheme.

Alleged Irregularities in Appointment/Promotion in J.N. University

69. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether one or more instances of irregularity in the matter of appointment and/or promotion of the Faculty members at the Jawaharlal Nehru University during the years 1975, 1976, 1977 and 1978 have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, broad details of who brought the said instances to the Government's notice and how and when;

(c) full facts of the said instances;

(d) whether Government and/or Jawaharlal Nehru University Authorities took any steps to rectify the same during the above mentioned period;

(e) if so, how and with what results; and

(f) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): (a) to (c). In response to a notice issued by the Jawaharlal Nehru University on 29-11-1977, 55 complaints addressed to the Prime Minister containing allegations of irregularities committed by the University in the matter of admission, appointment of teachers, termination of services of employees and arrest of students, etc., during the Emergency were received. The details are as follows:—

Sources of Complaints	No. of complaints
(i) Students' Union, Teachers' Association, Staff Unions, and groups have common interests	8
(ii) Teachers working in JNU	17
(iii) Administrative staff of the University	14
(iv) Affected students and outsiders	10
(v) Members of Parliament	2
(vi) Anonymous sources	

(d) and (e). The Prime Minister conducted a preliminary enquiry into the complaints and sent his report to the Education Minister for initiating suitable action thereon. Relevant extracts from the Prime Minister's Report have been brought to the notice of the University authorities for their consideration and corrective action wherever possible. The matter is receiving attention of the University authorities.

(f) Does not arise.

नई दिल्ली के अन्धरप्राउण्ड पालिका बाजार में दुकानों का आवंटन

70. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा निर्मित अन्धरप्राउण्ड "पालिका बाजार" में, दुकानों की संख्या कितनी है और उन पर क्या खर्च आया है :

(ख) अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित दुकानों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनके लिये कितना किराया नियत किया गया है ;

(ग) आरक्षित दुकानों के आवंटन के लिये अपनाया गया मानदण्ड क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या ये दुकानें अधिकारियों की गाठ गांठ के कारण अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के बजाय अन्य व्यक्तियों को आवंटित की गई हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री मिहन्तर बल्ल) : (क) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका ने "पालिका बाजार" में 314 दुकानें बनाई हैं और अभी तक 177 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए हैं।

(ख) छः ग्रुपों में 28 दुकानें निम्नलिखित मासिक लाइसेंस फीस की दर पर अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिये आरक्षित की गई थी :-

ग्रुप नं०	प्रति वर्ग फुट प्रति माह दर
I	11.30 तथा 12.70 रु०
II	16.70 रुपये
III	14.40 तथा 16.30 रु०
IV	12.40 रुपये
V	16.00 रुपये
VI	19.10 रुपये

(ग) नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका द्वारा नियुक्त की गई तदर्थ समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर नगर पालिका ने स्वयं आवंटन किये थे।

(घ) जी, नहीं।

'Food for work' 'Village work' and 'Village Rehabilitation' programmes in West Bengal

71. SHRIMATI AHILYA P. RANGNEKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that 'Food for Work' 'Village work' and 'Village Rehabilitation' all these programmes of West Bengal Government are being interrupted due to Centre's inability to supply wheat as per the requirement of West Bengal Government for 2 lakhs 40 thousands metric tonnes of wheat;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that since the West Bengal State Government had taken those programmes, no people had rushed to cities and towns for work even after last year's unprecedented flood havoc and recent draught situation in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, steps being taken to help the State Government for complete success of those programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The allocation of West Bengal Government under Food for Work Programme for the current year is 1.40 lakh M. T. and out of this a quantity of 70,000 M. T. covering the first half of the year has already been released. Already the State Government has an unutilised quantity of 25,000 M. T. from last year's releases. There should, therefore, be no reason for normal 'Food for Work' Programme being interrupted. However, individual beneficiary schemes under Village Rehabilitation Works do not form part of Food for Work Programme.

(b) One of the main objectives of Food for Work Programme is to provide work to rural unemployed and under-employed near their places of stay. This objective seems to have been achieved to a considerable extent

in the rural areas of West Bengal also.

(c) The need for taking any immediate steps does not seem to arise.

Printed catalogue of National Library, Calcutta

72. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the printed catalogues of the National Library in Calcutta are very old since lakhs of new books and periodicals are being added daily; and

(b) the reasons for not bringing the catalogue of books and periodicals up to date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There have been difficulties in getting the catalogues printed. However, the National Library is now making arrangement for printing catalogues in its own Reprography Division and arrears of printing are expected to be cleared within a reasonable time.

Agreement between Management and Union of Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras

73. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that an agreement was signed between the management of Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras and H.T. Employees' Union, Madras on 30th May 1979;

(b) whether Government are also aware that the said management is now insisting to add a sentence in Page 4 of the agreement which will deprive majority of the workers their right to get the higher slab of D. A. and the workers are very much agitated over this move; and

(c) if so, what steps Government are going to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) to (c). No agreement, as such has been signed between the Management of Hindustan Teleprinters Ltd., Madras and the H. T. Employees' Union regarding wage revision. Only a board understanding was reached on the 30th May, 1979. On the basis of the understanding reached, a draft agreement has been given to the Employees' Union for their concurrence.

Adult Education Centres in West Bengal

74. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adult Education Scheme is being implemented by different States;

(b) if so, the facts about the numbers of such schemes (i) allocated to different States and (ii) already implemented and (iii) applications pending before them;

(c) whether West Bengal Government is not taking adequate interest in the matter of setting up Adult Education Centres in the State;

(d) whether many organisations, some of which are approved by the Central Government, applied for setting up such centres in West Bengal.

(e) whether these applications remained unattended by the State Government; and

(f) the number of Adult Education Centres set up in West Bengal and the names of the organisations which sponsored them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Adult Education Programme which was launched on 2nd October, 1978 is being implemented by States and Union Territories. The main Central Schemes are:

(i) Rural Functional Literacy Projects;

(ii) Strengthening of Administrative Structures for Adult Education;

(iii) Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education; and

(iv) Adult Education Programme through Universities/Colleges.

The details and financial patterns of the different schemes have been communicated to the States/Union Territories and proposals are being entertained each year. Sanctions are issued on the basis of proposals received and progress made. States/Union Territories are taking advantage of the Central schemes in varying degrees.

(c) to (f). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Houses for Rural Poor

75. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY:

SHRI P. M. SAYEED:

SHRI A. R. BADRI NARAYAN:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) what steps his Ministry is undertaking to provide houses to the poor people in the rural areas during 1979-80;

(b) what is the total aid and help the Central Government will be giving to the State Governments in this regard during the above period;

(c) whether upto now people living in urban areas have only been benefited under the Union or State Government schemes;

(d) if so, how many houses have been built in the rural areas and in urban areas so far; and

(e) whether his Ministry has called for joint efforts between States and Centre to achieve the target of building houses for the poor masses in the country?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 'Housing' is a State subject. Rural housing schemes have to be implemented on the basis of self-help with assistance from the States. However, Government has taken the following steps in the matter:—

(i) Execution of the Village Housing Projects Scheme and the Scheme for provision of house-sites to landless labourers in rural areas;

(ii) Making a provision of Rs. 500 crores in the Five Year Plan 1978-83 exclusively for giving financial assistance for acquisition of plots and housing construction for landless workers in rural areas;

(iii) Providing financial assistance through HUDCO to the designated agencies of the States for construction of houses in rural areas;

(iv) Providing technical guidance through N.B.O. and its 9 Regional Housing Wings in putting up more durable and functional houses at low cost employing greater use of local building materials;

(v) Putting up through Rural Wings of N.B.O. clusters of demonstration houses alongwith environ-

mental improvements in selected villages in different parts of the country to motivate the rural people in improving their housing conditions.

(b) The Central financial assistance to State Governments for all their State sector schemes is released in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without their being tied to any particular scheme or head of development. The State Governments are free to utilise the block assistance for various State sector programmes, including rural housing, according to their needs and priorities. However, an outlay of Rs. 134.52 crores, which includes a component of Rs. 31.72 crores for Revised Minimum Needs Programme, has been approved under Housing for 1979-80.

(c) Till the end of the Fourth Plan, the major beneficiaries of the housing scheme were people living in urban areas. It was only during the Fifth Plan that some attempts were made to provide houses to the poor people in rural areas.

(d) Based on the progress reports received from the State Governments upto 31st March 1979, 7,98,101 houses have been completed under various social housing schemes out of which 67,083 houses are under the Village Housing Projects Scheme which is meant exclusively for the benefit of the rural poor people. 76,54,409 families of landless workers have also been provided house-sites in rural areas. Under HUDCO's financial assistance schemes, about 4,52,650 dwellings have been sanctioned out of which around 1,17,780 are for EWS in rural areas.

(e) 'Housing' is a State subject but because of the complexity and enormity of the problem, it is being tackled jointly by the Central and State Governments.

Housing in Tamil Nadu during Sixth Plan Period

76. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided funds to the State of Tamil Nadu for building houses during the Sixth Five Year Plan out of Rs. 1538 crores allocated for housing;

(b) if so, the amount which will be provided to the Government of Tamil Nadu;

(c) whether Government have asked the State Government to furnish details of the proposed housing scheme that will be undertaken by them during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, whether the State Government has submitted the same;

(e) if so, the details of the plan;

(f) whether Government have stressed them to build more houses in rural areas; and

(g) how much funds will be allocated to the State Government in the first two years of the Sixth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The outlay under housing for the Five Year Plan 1978-83 in respect of Tamil Nadu has not yet been finalised. However, the outlays on housing for Tamil Nadu for the first two years of the Five Year Plan 1978-83 i.e., 1978-79 and 1979-80 are Rs. 9 crores (including Rs. 1 crores under Revised Minimum Needs Programme) and Rs. 10.50 crores (including Rs. 1.70 crores under RNMP) respectively.

(c) to (e). These details find a place in the State's Draft Five Year Plan and Annual Plan documents based on which, Planning Commission holds discussions for finalising the outlays.

(f) and (g). The emphasis in the current plan is on the construction of houses for the poorer sections of the community in rural areas. Accordingly, a sum of Rs. 500 crores has been specifically provided for rural housing under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme for the Five Year Plan 1978-83. An outlay of Rs. 9 crores (including Rs. 1 crore for RNMP) and Rs. 10.50 crores (including Rs. 1.70 crores for RNMP) respectively has been provided for implementation of housing programme in Tamil Nadu during 1978-79 and 1979-80.

Telex Machines installed in Baroda

77. SHRI F. P. GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Telex machines were installed in Baroda during the last four years;

(b) out of the above, how many of them refused this facility of Telex and surrendered the machines to the Department; and

(c) what were the reasons of non-availing of this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) 88.

(b) 14 (Surrendered).

(c) Facility not required by the parties.

Southern States Housing Board Chairman's Conference at Bangalore

78. SHRI K. S. VEERABHADRAPPA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news-item in the 'Deccan Herald' of the 31st May, 1979 that first Southern States Housing Board Chairman's Conference held in Bangalore, has urged the Union Government and the Planning Commission to include Housing in the priority sector of the plan and give importance for the supply of steel, cement, coal, electricity cables and pipes to the Housing Board; and

(b) if so, what are the other recommendations and the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). There is no mention of this recommendation in the news report of 'Deccan Herald' of 31st May 1979. This Ministry has not received any of the recommendations made by the Conference. They will be examined as and when they are received.

Agency of publicity in the Ministry of Works and Housing

79. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of all the public sector corporations, autonomous corporations and other autonomous units and DDA under his Ministry and their publicity budget for the years 1977 and 1978;

(b) the advertising agency through which the publicity and advertising is handled and what are the credentials of this agency; and

(c) why this is not being channelised through DAVP?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Name of the Public Corporation/ autonomous/Corporation and other autonomous Undertakings under Ministry of Works and Housing.	Publicity Budget for the Year		Name of the Advertising Agency with which publicity and adver- tising is handled and its cre- dentials.		The reason for not channelising advertisement through DAVP.
	1977-78	1978-79			
1	2	3	4	5	
National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd. (Govt. of India Enterprise).	Rs. 79,910'00 (Actual expenditure Rs. 13,021'00) (Actual exp. for 1976-77).	Not yet com- piled.	M/s. Newfields Advertising Pvt. Ltd., 3/4A, Asaf Ali Rd. New Delhi who are the approved agency borne on the panel of DAVP.	Since agency engaged for the publicity purpose is borne on the DAVP panel there is no necessity to channelise the ad- vertisements through the DAVP. However, wherever possible advertisements are also given through the DAVP.	
Hindustan Prefab Ltd. (Govt. of India Enterprise)	Rs. 10,200'00 (Actual exp.)	Rs. 11,427'00 (Actual Exp.)	M/s. Interads Advertising Pvt. Ltd. 4/24-A, Asaf Ali Rd. New Delhi, who are approved agency borne on the DAVP panel.	Since agency engaged for the publicity purpose is borne on the DAVP panel, there is no necessity to channelise the advertisements through the DAVP.	
Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (Autonomous Corporation).	Rs. 17,000'00 (Actual Exp.)	Rs. 35,000'00 (Actual Exp.)	M/s. Conolium Ltd. was enga- ged as agency to provide Pub- lic relations counselling in- cluding planning, designing and producing Public Relation material for the HUDCO in 1978-79.	The Govt. instructions requiring the advertisements work to be channelised through DAVP were rescinded in August, 1978.	

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi Development Authority. (Autonomous Body)	Rs. 50,240.83 (Actual exp. on cost of establishment).	Rs. 64,763.11 (Actual Exp. on cost of establishment).	No advertising agency has been engaged for publicity works.	Since the advertisements in DDA are of promotional nature and are date oriented, these are required to be published at short notice which cannot brook delay. Routing them through the advertising agency has not been found convenient.
Central Board for Prevention & Control of Water Pollution. (Autonomous Body).	Rs. 85,000.00 (Actual Exp.) on publication of pamphlets and organising the pavilion in the Agri-Expo, 1977.	Rs. 22,838.00 (Actual Exp.)	No publicity agency has been engaged.	All Advertisements are routed through DAVP.
Delhi Urban Arts Commission (Autonomous Body).	Nil.	Nil.	No publicity agency has been engaged.	No advertisements etc. is given by the Commission.

Rise in the price of Building Material

80. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of building materials have recorded a sharp rise in the past 2 years;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(c) what steps, if any, are being taken to bring down prices with a view to enable the persons in the lower income groups to build their own houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). The infor-

mation available with the National Buildings Organisation shows that the prices of almost all the building materials have recorded an increase during the past two years. A statement showing the Index Numbers of wholesale prices of Building Materials for 1976-77, 1977-78 and 1978-79 and for the months from April, 1979 to June, 1979 is attached.

(c) The Ministry of Works and Housing do not deal with the control on prices of building materials or their distribution. The National Buildings Organisation have, however, been advocating the use of substitute cheap building materials for housing like secondary species of timber, deformed bars hydrated lime, clay podzolana and asphaltic corrugated roofing sheets.

Statement

Index Numbers of Wholesale Price of Building Materials

(Base 1970-71=100)

Sl. No.	Commodity	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79 (P)	April, 1979	May, 1979	June, 1979*
1.	Bricks	344.4	299.6	314.2	343.9	338.5	343.7
2.	Cement	173.6	176.8	212.6	213.4	226.7	226.7
3.	Logs & Timber	155.3	220.3	303.7	366.7	362.0	365.2
4.	Bars & Rols (Iron & Steel)	203.1	208.3	241.6	315.1	315.1	315.1
5.	Sheet Glass	212.0	234.0	339.5	359.2	359.2	359.2
6.	Sanitaryware	199.1	203.2	231.9	244.2	244.2	244.2
7.	Paints & Varnishes	204.9	204.8	204.2	214.6	216.1	220.6

*Relates to the Fourth week of June, 1979.

(P)—Provisional

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry.

Utilization of services of Foreign Coaches

81. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3726 on the 19th March, 1979 regarding training of outstanding sportsmen in U.S.S.R. and G.D.R. and state:

(a) to what extent Government have utilised the services of foreign coaches to train Indian sportsmen, under cultural exchange programme during the last five years;

(b) which are the countries from where these coaches have been brought and which are the States or national institutes which made use of their services, (State-wise and year-wise details); and

(c) what are the plans for future in this field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Free supply of Uniform and Books to Children in Delhi

82. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has decided to supply uniform and books free of cost to children belonging to economically weaker families; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). According

to the information furnished by Delhi Administration, uniforms are supplied under certain conditions to the students of weaker sections who are studying in schools run by Delhi Administration, free of cost. There is no scheme for supply of books free of cost at present. However, text books are supplied to eligible students free of cost for the session from the "Book Bank."

The scheme of free supply of uniform is meant to help the low income groups in the society. At present the uniforms are supplied to students whose parents' incomes does not exceed Rs. 500 per month. About 14,000 students were benefitted under this scheme during 1978-79.

राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण का लक्ष्य तथा उस पर खर्च

83. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर के निर्माण को पूरा करने के संबंध में सरकार ने क्या लक्ष्य रखे हैं और इसके कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ; और

(ख) इस नहर के निर्माण के लिये मूलतः खर्च के क्या अनुमान लगाये गये थे और अब वे कितने बढ़ चुके हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) राजस्थान सरकार ने पहले राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के इंजीनियरी कार्यों के 1983-84 तक पूरा करने की परिकल्पना की थी। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि परियोजना के अब 1985-86 तक पूरा होने की आशा है।

(ख) 1957 में किये गये मूल्यांकन के अनुसार परियोजना की लागत 66.46 करोड़ रुपये थी। चालू दरों पर भूदयतन मूल्यांकन लागत 400 करोड़ रुपये है जिसमें आयोजित सिंचित क्षेत्र में वृद्धि के लिये अतिरिक्त कार्य, मुख्य नहर का संरेखन, सहायक और छोटी नदियां शामिल हैं।

Solar Energy through burning of Woods and Leaves

84. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Gujarat Agriculture University is presently engaged in the research for harnessing solar energy through the burning of woods and leaves;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government is aware of the efforts of Gujarat Agricultural University to search alternative sources of energy. The Government of Gujarat has conceived a project on energy plantation and the same is proposed to be implemented through Gujarat Agricultural University by planting fuel trees on 1,000 acres. During the current year, 200 acres of the proposed area will be brought under energy plantation.

The University is planning to plant 5 different varieties of trees to evaluate their growth and thermal potential. After critical appraisal of the data generated by this Project, the University will undertake the construction of some decentralised 4-5 megawatt power stations in the State where instead of coal, fuelwood will be used as an energy source.

(c) The Project on energy plantation has been initiated only about a week back.

Sale of Wheat at less Price due to inadequate storage facilities and lack of Transportation

85. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to inadequate storage facilities with the Food Corporation of India and also due to lack of transportation, the farmers throughout the country were forced to dispose off wheat at throw away prices during the last harvesting season as a result there was less procurement by F.C.I. this year compared to last year; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No reports have been received by the Government that the farmers were forced to dispose of wheat at throw away prices in the current rabi marketing season of 1978-79, on account of any shortage of storage facilities with the Food Corporation of India and State procurement agencies or due to lack of transportation. In fact, the total procurement of wheat in the country has touched a new high this season. Till 5th July the total procurement of wheat has been of the order of 77.58 lakh tonnes against 53.95 lakh tonnes in the corresponding period of last year.

Implementation of Ravi-Beas Award

86. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government award of 1976 on Ravi-Beas water settlement between Haryana and Punjab is not being implemented as a result of which

Haryana Government propose to take the matter to the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). The Government of Haryana have formulated the Sutlej-Yamuna-Link Project to utilise its allocated share in the waters as determined by Government of India under the provisions of the Punjab Reorganisation Act. The project includes a link canal passing through Punjab territory. Punjab have represented against this allocation while Haryana on the other hand, has requested that the issue may not be reopened and requested for early implementation of the scheme in Punjab territory. Government of India have had been making efforts to bring about an understanding. Recently, the Government of Haryana has filed a suit in the Supreme Court on this issue.

Indo-Mexico Cultural Agreement

87. **SHRI D. AMAT:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indo-Mexico Cultural agreement was concluded in May, 1979; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). On the basis of an Agreement on Cultural Cooperation concluded between India and Mexico in July, 1975, the second Indo-Mexican Cultural Exchange Programme has signed in May, 1979.

The main features of this Programme are:—

(i) Cooperation between universities and institutions of higher learn-

ing by exchange of academics, exchange of specialists in Latin American and Indian studies, Spanish and Indian languages, organization of joint seminars on subjects of mutual interest, cooperation in developing areas studies programmes and award of scholarships to students of each other's country.

(ii) Cooperation in the fields of adult education and educational and nutritional programmes for pre-school children.

(iii) Exchange of dance and music ensembles as well as information and publications in respect of education, copyright, archaeology, anthropology, etc.

(iv) Cooperation in the fields of cinema, radio and television, by way of exchange of radio programmes putting out special radio programmes on each other's National Days, exchange of documentaries and participation in International Film Festivals organised in each other's country.

Issue of Licences for setting up New Sugar Factory

88. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9929 on the 7th May, 1979 regarding policy regarding issue of licences for setting up new sugar factories and state:

(a) whether Government have since taken a decision to issue licences for setting up new sugar factories; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The final report of the Working Group on

Sugar Industry has recently been received. The policy decision relating to future licensing of new capacity in the industry would be taken by the Government as part of the exercise for finalizing the Plan for the period 1978-83.

Replacement of Retiring Officers in Indian Telephone Industries Limited

89. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10569 on the 14th May, 1979 regarding replacement of retiring officers in Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., and state:

(a) the names and designations of various officers in the I.T.I. Units who have been further given extension of service or re-employment; the period in each case and the reasons therefor,

(b) the special assignments of these officers and their specialisation in the various spheres which weighed with the ITI authorities to retain them in service beyond superannuation;

(c) why the ITI authorities failed to train their replacements in advance knowing fully well of their retirement; and

(d) the action which he proposes to take to prevent such malpractices and violation of the standing orders issued by the Ministry of Finance—Bureau of Public Enterprises in this behalf?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Particulars of ITI officers who were granted extension of service after the 14th May, 1979 are given below:—

Shri H. R. K. Rao, Divisional Financial Controller, has been granted extension upto 30th June,

1980. In addition to his normal duties connected with the Central Divisional Accounts of Bangalore Complex, he is handling Corporate Office work, and under re-organisational set-up, no suitable officer was available. Hence, it became necessary to grant extension.

Shri Baby John, Assistant Engineer, was granted extension upto 31st July 1980. He is a specialist in installation work, and is at present engaged in the installation work at Amman, Jordan for execution of a contract awarded to ITI. No suitable substitute was available.

(c) and (d). The ITI has taken steps to post under-studies to the retiring officers so that the expertise is passed on to these understudies and they can take over when the officers retire. Extension is given only when it becomes inescapable in conformity with the guidelines laid down by the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

राजा कंबोरणा, जूनागढ़ में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

90. श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री 28 जुलाई, 1977 के प्रसारित प्रश्न संख्या 5294 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1979 में राजा कंबोरणा, बड़वाला, घोषाणा, बालोडा और सरा गाँवों के लोगों ने पी० ई० टी० जूनागढ़ को एक आवेदन पत्र देकर कुतियाणा से लाइन लेकर राजा कंबोरणा में एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की स्थापना के लिये माँग की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर अब तक क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है और कब और कैसे ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साहू) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) राणा कंदोहरा में एक छोटा स्वचल एक्स्प्रेस स्थापित करने के प्रस्ताव को सत्रिय रूप से जांच की जा रही है। इसके लाभकारी पाये जाने पर इसे स्वीकृति दे दी जायेगी। छोटे स्वचल एक्स्प्रेस खोलने की योजनाओं की स्वीकृति तथा स्थापना में सामान्यतः 12 से 18 महीनों तक का समय लग जाता है।

Bifurcation of Thane Postal Division

91. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision about the proposed bifurcation of existing Thane posts Division into Thane (West) and Thane (Residual) Maharashtra Postal Division has been reached;

(b) if so, when and what are the areas allotted to the new Divisions, and from when these two new divisions will come into being; and

(c) if not, what are the reason for the delay and when the decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Necessary orders creating a new Postal Division named as Thane West Postal Division by bifurcating the then Thane Postal Division have been issued on 2-7-1979. The newly created Thane West Postal Division will comprise all Post Offices on the Western Railway Route which earlier formed part of composite Thane Postal Division, as well as Bhiwani and Dandekarwadi Post

Offices. The rest of Post Offices which earlier formed part of Thane Postal Division will now be attached with residual Thane Postal Division which has been renamed as Thane Central Postal Division.

(c) Does not arise in view of the above.

भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के लिए सस्ते मकान

92. श्री इयाराम शास्त्री: क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भूमिहीन कृषि श्रमिकों के लिये वाटरप्रूफ मिट्टी की दीवार और फायर प्रूफ छपर वाले एक मादे मकान, जिसकी लागत 1500 रुपये से कम आयेगी, के नक्शे का ब्लॉकों में ग्राम पंचायतों तथा ग्राम मेमको के द्वारा प्रचार किया है, और

(ख) ऐसे मकानों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के लिये कम लागत के कुछ मकानों का प्रचार किया है जिसकी लागत प्रयोग की गई भवन निर्माण सामग्री की किस्म और अन्य घटकों के आधार पर 1500.00 रुपये से लेकर 3000.00 रुपये तक भिन्न भिन्न है। यह प्रचार कार्य राज्य सरकारों के अधिकारणों, आवास बोर्डों, जिलाधीशों, उपायुक्तों आदि के माध्यम से किया गया है।

(ख) राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन के क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण आवास प्रभागों द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में निर्मित तथा निर्माणाधीन प्रचलित मकानों की संख्या का विवरण संलग्न है।

विबरण

राष्ट्रीय भवन (निर्माण) संगठन के क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण आवास प्रभागों द्वारा विभिन्न राज्यों में निर्मित तथा निर्माणाधीन प्रदर्शन मकानों की संख्या का विवरण ।

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	निर्मित मकानों की संख्या	निर्माणाधीन मकानों की संख्या
1	पश्चिम बंगाल	20	—
2	गुजरात	58	60
3	कनटक	10	—
4	जम्मू व कश्मीर	40	—
5	मध्य प्रदेश	16	—
6	तमिलनाडु	20	—
7	असम	20	—
8	राजस्थान	20	60
9	उत्तर प्रदेश	—	10
10	हरियाणा	—	20
11	उड़ीसा	—	20
12	त्रिपुरा	—	20
13	दिल्ली	10	—
14	पंजाब	21	18
15	पांडिचेरी	10	—
16	गोवा	10	—

Foodgrains sought by Karnataka under 'Food for Work' Programme

93. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains sought from the Central Government by Karnataka Government under 'Food for Work' Programme during 1978-79 and 1979-80.

(b) the quantum released during 1978-79 and during 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Government of Karnataka had indicated their requirement as 50,000 M.T. of foodgrains for the year 1978-79 and 70,000 M.Ts. for the year 1978-80 under 'Food for Work' Programme.

(b) 15,000 MTs. of foodgrains tonnes (7,000 M.T. of wheat and 8,000 metric tonnes of rice) were released to the State Government during the year 1978-79 and 23,000 metric tonnes of foodgrains (13,000 metric tonnes rice and 10,000 metric tonnes of coarse grains) have so far been released during the current year viz. 1979-80.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Manipur

94. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there continues to be serious drinking water scarcity in Manipur, Tripura and other tribal areas in the North East, so much so that a pail of drinking water is sold for Rupee one in some areas; and

(b) if so, the schemes contemplated/ submitted to the Central Government for augmentation of drinking water resources in each State/Union Territory during the Sixth Plan and the action taken in pursuance thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). Provision of drinking water supply being the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations, it is for the States/Union Territories to formulate and implement schemes to cover on priority basis areas where the problem is more acute. Central Government on their part give grants-in-aid to States/Union Territories to supplement the resources of the States/ Union Territories and thereby accelerate progress of coverage of problem villages. North-eastern States are facing drought conditions presently which has rendered water scarcity in some of the areas more acute. A Central Team under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation is visiting these States to assess the situation and find remedial measures and the team includes a representative of the Ministry of Works and Housing in so far as drinking water supply is concerned.

Guidelines to States regarding Irrigation Plan in Tribal Sub-Plan Areas

95. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines issued by his Ministry to the States regarding the irrigation plan in tribal sub-plan areas of their States;

(b) the survey investigations and projects taken up in tribal sub-plan areas so far, State-wise; and

(c) the funds earmarked by the States and his Ministry for the irrigation projects in tribal areas for the year 1979-80?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) The guidelines issued by the Ministry regarding the irrigation plan in tribal areas are:

(i) Urgent attention of the States/ Union Territories is required for the preparation of master plans for the development of irrigation in the tribal areas. The aim should be to harness the potential from minor irrigation works in the next 5 years and full potential from major and medium projects in the next 10 to 15 years.

(ii) Design manuals may be drawn up with reference to specific problems in respect of minor irrigation to serve as a guide in future for planning and implementation of the programme.

(iii) Programmes of irrigation should be integrated with programmes for soil conservation, afforestation, development of pastures etc. in the catchment areas.

(iv) A good deal of attention is required to be given to the existing tanks in most of the tribal areas. Restoration of old tanks and take-over and modernisation of old works such as 'Kulha' in Himachal Pradesh and Zamindari tanks in Madhya Pradesh etc., should be considered urgently.

(v) While the tribals plan is area-based plan, the focus of the benefits should be on the tribal beneficiaries. Only such irrigation works as have more than 50 per cent of the command area in tribal lands should qualify for inclusion in the tribal sub-plan.

(vi) The problem of rehabilitation of displaced tribals should receive a high priority. Special programmes have also to be devised while formulating projects to allow settling of tribal landless labourers in the command areas of the projects. Special norms for reservation of lands in the upper reaches for use of the tribal are also to be worked out in the project reports.

(vii) In the command of major and medium irrigation projects, after meet-

ing the requirements of displaced tribals and non-tribal families, priority should be accorded to landless tribal families.

(b) State-wise details of the projects under investigation and projects which

have been taken in the tribal sub-plan areas are given at Annexure-I.

(c) Allocation of funds for irrigation in Sub-Plan areas for 1979-80 is yet to be finalised by the Planning Commission.

STATEMENT

Statement showing number of projects under investigation and taken up in tribal sub-plan areas.

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of projects under investigation		No. of projects under construction		Remarks
		Major	Medium	Major	Medium	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	10	Nil	10	
2.	Assam	Nil	3	6	6	
3.	Bihar	3	7	3	13	
4.	Gujarat	4	1	4	4	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3		1	21	
6.	Maharashtra	2		3	13	
7.	Manipur			1	2	
8.	Orissa	4		7	8	
9.	Rajasthan		1	2	5	
10.	Tripura		2			
11.	Kerala				1	

Restructure of Degree Colleges in Rural Areas

96. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to restructure courses of degree colleges in the rural area to make them relevant to the environment;

(b) if so, the new subjects to be introduced and the facilities that will be extended for this purpose; and

(c) what will be the procedure for the selection of the colleges seeking to adopt the new courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The University Grants Commission is operating a

scheme of restructuring of courses of degree colleges in rural areas, which has two important aspects viz.:

(i) to make the first degree course more relevant to the rural environment and to the developmental needs of the community; and

(ii) to link education with work/field/practical experience and productivity.

The key concept underlying restructuring of courses is to remodel the existing conventional three subject courses at the first degree level by courses comprising two of the existing subjects together with a third subject being oriented towards field/practical work or having a bearing and direct relevance to the local/regional needs and requirements. The University Grants Commission has suggested a number of courses, e.g. subjects like Horticulture, Fisheries, Applied Nutrition and Public Health, Soil Science, Fertilizers, Dairy Science, Plant Protection, Agricultural Marketing, Farm Management, Community Development, Rural Banking, Rural Industrialization, etc to be offered by the students alongwith other traditional subjects at the first degree level.

To begin with, a college may start one course each in Social Sciences and Sciences. University Grants Commission will provide grants for the purchase of books and journals and appointment of core staff, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh per annum for recurring as well as non-recurring expenditure.

(c) According to the information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the colleges identified by the Commission initially are generally those situated in the neighbourhood of Agricultural Universities or Krishi Vigyan Kendras so that maximum assistance of these Universities/Kendras is available to the selected colleges in drawing up the syllabi for the new subject having rural/practical orientation. The selection of colleges will be

done in accordance with the detailed guidelines laid down by the University Grants Commission for this purpose.

सरकारी आवासों का निर्माण

99. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान आवास समस्या को देखते हुए छठी योजना के दौरान श्रेणी-III तथा ऋणी IV के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिए कितने मकानों का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त योजना के अन्त तक कितने कर्मचारियों को आवास सुविधायें प्राप्त हो जाने की आशा है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) सामान्य पूल में मकानों का निर्माण आर्बटन हेतु वर्गीकृत मकानों के टाइपों के अनुसार किया जाता है। कर्मचारियों के वेतन के अनुसार आर्बटन किया जाता है। श्रेणी III और IV के कर्मचारी टाइप "ए", "बी" तथा "सी" क्वार्टरों के लिए पात्र होते हैं जिनका मापदण्ड निम्नलिखित है :—

टाइप	वेतन वाले वाले कर्मचारी
ए	259.00 रुपये तक
बी	260.00 रुपये से 499.00
सी	500.00 रुपये से 999.00 रुपये तक

छठी योजना के दौरान सामान्य पूल के इन टाइपों के मकानों के निर्माण की सम्भावित संख्या लगभग 31,400 है।

(ख) छठी योजना के अन्त तक सामान्य पूल में सभी टाइप के मकानों की कुल संख्या लगभग 84,000 होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, रेलवे, डाक तार रक्षा तथा अन्य जैसे कुछ केन्द्रीय सरकारी विभागों ने अपने अपने पूलों के लिये मकानों का निर्माण किया है।

संचार मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों को बोनस

99. श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :
श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वह रेलवे कर्मचारियों की बीमारी की योग्य संबंधी अद्यतन स्थिति पर निम्न पर अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाना है, निगाह रखे हुये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अपने विभाग के कर्मचारियों को बीमारी दिलावारे के लिये वह क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं।

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद सुखदेव साय) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह पूरा मामला अभी ठर सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

Telephone Service in Metropolitan Cities

100. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN;
SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR;
SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR;
SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are seized of the sadly deteriorating condition of the telephone services particularly in metropolitan cities;

(b) if so, the reasons for such deplorable state of affairs despite India being a technologically advanced country; and

(c) the steps proposed to bring about a certain minimum efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) and (b). There is no deterioration of telephone service in the country. However, due to increased development activity of public utilities in major cities damage to the underground cable network has been increasing. During heavy monsoon rains, these give rise to cable breakdowns.

(c) The department is taking the following steps to mitigate the above problems and further improve the telecom. services:

1. Pressurisation of junction and primary cables in telephone districts and big systems in telecom. circles.

2. Laying of cables in ducts where the cables are vulnerable to damages due to frequent digging of Roads by various agencies.

3. Use of Jelly filled cables in the distribution net-work.

4. Use of insulated overhead copper wires for subs. lines.

5. Development of a new telephone instrument with reduced fault liability.

6 Use of microwave radio systems for junction calls between exchanges.

Demand for Higher Procurement prices for Paddy and Coarse Grains

101. SHRI SUDHIR GHOSAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most State Governments have demanded higher procurement prices for paddy and coarse grains than these recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission for the marketing season, 1979-80;

(b) if so, the price fixed by Agricultural Prices Commission for paddy and coarse grains and the demands of the States along with their names; and

(c) the reaction of Central Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b): A statement is attached.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Price recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission for 1979-80 (Rs per quintal)

Variety	Paddy	Coarse grains
Common	90	85

Price demanded by State (Rs per quintal)

Name of State	Variety of Paddy	Paddy	Coarse grains
Punjab	IR 8 PR 106	94 109	111 for maize
Haryana	IR 5/Bh n Punjab Punjab	96 105 121	121 for Bajra
Uttar Pradesh	Paddy	91	90
Andhra Pradesh	Common/Coarse	120	
Tamil Nadu	Coarse	130	
Orissa	,	100	85
Madhya Pradesh	,	125	125
Gujarat	,	100	30 for maize
Karnataka	,	90	90

आपरेसन प्लन-2 के अधीन बटर धायल, बनस्पति
सेल तथा खाद्य पदार्थ

102. श्री श्रीम प्रकाश शर्मा
डा० रामजी सिंह
श्री सी० के० चन्द्रपण

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करें कि

(क) आपरेसन प्लन-2 के अन्तर्गत भारत
को विदेशों से कितने मूल्य का बटर धायल, बनस्पति
सेल तथा अन्य खाद्य पदार्थ प्राप्त होने की आशा
है,

(ख) क्या इन पदार्थों के अधिकाधिक उपयोग
के लिये आयात अधिक दरियाँ स्थापित करने के लिये
कोई योजना तैयार की गई है और

(ग) उक्त योजना से राज्य-वार कितने
ग्रामीण लोगों को लाभ पहुँचने की आशा है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह
बरनाला) (क) यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय आप-
रेसन प्लन-2 के लिये उपहार स्वरूप केवल
1,86,000 मीटरी टन स्किम दुग्ध चूर्ण तथा
76,200 मीटरी टन बटर धायल दान देने के लिये
सहमत हुआ है। विदेशों से आपरेसन प्लन-2 के
तहत अन्य खाद्य सामग्री प्राप्त होने की सम्भा-
वना नहीं है। कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत इन जिन्यों के
पुनर्निर्माण द्वारा 206 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि
सूचित होने की आशा है।

(ख) जी हाँ। राष्ट्रीय डेरी परियोजना का
आपरेसन प्लन-2 तैयार किया गया है और इस
परियोजना को उपर्युक्त जिन्यों से पुन तैयार किये
गये दूध की बिक्री से आर्थिक रूप से आर्थिक सहायता
दी जाएगी।

(ग) कृषक परिवारों की संख्या के बारे में एक विवरण संलग्न है।

विवरण

राज्य का नाम	कृषक परिवारों की संख्या
1. जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	1,30,000
2. पंजाब	8,50,000
3. हिमाचल प्रदेश	1,85,000
4. हरियाणा	5,50,000
5. राजस्थान	14,30,000
6. उत्तर प्रदेश	14,45,000
7. महाराष्ट्र	4,45,000
8. गुजरात	11,80,000
9. मध्य प्रदेश	2,90,000
10. कर्नाटक	8,25,000
11. तमिलनाडु	2,65,000
12. आंध्र प्रदेश	9,30,000
13. बिहार	8,20,000
14. पश्चिम बंगाल	5,75,000
15. असम तथा मेघालय	2,25,000

सौराष्ट्र के कोलकी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में अनिर्णीत टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

103. श्री जर्न सिंह भाई पटेल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात के सीराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में राजकोट जिले के उपलेटा तालुक में नागबंदर गांव के दो टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग कोलकी टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की मांग कोलकी टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में अनिर्णीत पड़ी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कब से अनिर्णीत है और इसके लिये कहाँ और कितनी धनराशि जमा की गई है ;

(ग) नागबंदर के लोगों को टेलीफोन कनेक्शन कब तक मिल जायेंगे जिनके आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ; और

(घ) उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन देने में किन कारणों से विलम्ब किया जा रहा है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद गुजराव साहू) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) दो कनेक्शन कमजोर तारीख 21-3-78 और 18-12-78 से अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं। उपरोक्त तारीखों को दोनों व्यक्तियों ने 800 रुपये उपलेटा डाकघर में जमा कराये थे।

(ग) और (घ). ये लम्बी दूरी के कनेक्शन हैं जिसके लिये भारी मात्रा में लाइन स्टोर की आवश्यकता है जो उपलब्ध घोरजी में आवश्यक लाइन स्टोर उपलब्ध होने पर ही लम्बी दूरी के कनेक्शनों के लिये अनिर्णीत पड़ी हुई प्रतीक्षा सूची में उसकी भारी आने पर ही उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

Admission in Universities and Schools in big Cities

104. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of admission to Universities and Schools in big cities has been assuming serious proportions; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ease the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) and (b) The problem of admission to Universities and schools in big cities is not only of numbers but more in respect of preference for particular institutions and particular courses, the students themselves not necessarily having the requisite educational attainments. The universities prescribe minimum requirements for admission to the various courses in the university teaching departments and colleges, and subject to the limitation of seats in different courses in each institution, candidates fulfilling the minimum requirements are normally admitted. Besides, a large number of universities have provision for correspondence courses and also allow candidates to appear privately at their examinations.

It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territories to provide facilities for school

as well as collegiate education in their respective areas, and the problems in this regard, if any, are attended to by them. However, the expansion of facilities for education has necessarily to keep pace with the available resources and as such it is not possible to ensure admission on a cent percent basis.

Seminar on Draft-National Education Policy

105. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:

SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

SHRI NARENDRA SINH:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the conclusions drawn at the Seminar held at India International Centre to discuss Draft National Education Policy; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The recommendations of the Seminar have been noted.

Deterioration of Discipline in P&T Department

106. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is deterioration of discipline in the postal and communication wings of P&T Department; and

(b) if so, measures taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKH-DEO SAI): (a) No Sir. But there are some stray cases of indiscipline in the P&T.

(b) They are dealt with according to the existing Government instructions to meet each occasion as the situation demands.

राजस्वान को सड़े-गले धनाज की सप्ताई

107. श्री जयदीप प्रसाद नाथूर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या राजस्वान के कुछ भागों से ऐसी सिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि वहां 'काम' के बदले 'धनाज' कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, मई तथा जून के महीनों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम के गोदामों से सड़ा-गला धनाज सप्ताई किया गया है,

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बेहतर किस्म का गेहूं सरकारी मूल्या से भी कम मूल्य पर बाजार में उपलब्ध है,

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकारी गेहूं मनुष्यों के खाने लायक नहीं है, और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस गेहूं को वापस लेगी और यह सुनिश्चित करेगी कि इस योजना की लोकप्रियता समाप्त न होने पाए ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाबू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह सम्भव है कि बाजार में अच्छी किस्म का गेहूं उपलब्ध था। तथापि, वह कहना ठीक नहीं है कि यह कम से कम मार्च, 1979 के अंत तक सस्ते मूल्य पर उपलब्ध था।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

गुजरात और राजस्वान में बसाने गये पाकिस्तान से लाये सरपाची

108. श्री जयदीप प्रसाद नाथूर : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूर्वा और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष, 1971 के युद्ध के पश्चात् पाकिस्तान से भारत आये लोगों में से कितनों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान कर दी गई है;

(ख) राजस्थान तथा गुजरात में स्थायी रूप से बसा दिये गये ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है जो अभी तक शिविरों में रहते हैं;

(ग) इन सभी लोगों को कब तक स्थायी रूप से बसा दिया जाएगा; और

(घ) अब तक कितना व्यय किया गया है और आगे कितना व्यय होने का अनुमान है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बल्ल) : (क) गुजरात और राजस्थान में 48,994 व्यक्तियों को भारतीय नागरिकता प्रदान कर दी गई है।

(ख) गुजरात और राजस्थान के राहत शिविरों से लगभग 15,000 विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को पुनर्वास स्थलों पर भेज दिया गया है और शेष लगभग 38,700 व्यक्ति शिविरों में पुनर्वास की प्रतीक्षा में हैं।

(ग) इन्हें यथाशीघ्र बसा दिया जाएगा।

(घ) इन विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार द्वारा 13 करोड़ रुपए (अस्थायी) की लागत की योजनाएं मंजूर की गई हैं और इसमें से अब तक 1.9 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालयों के लिए मानदंड

109. श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माधुर : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोलने के लिये सरकार ने क्या मानदंड अपनाया है; और

(ख) सरकार के पास कितने आवेदन पत्र अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं तथा उन स्थानों और राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोलने का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय) : (क) विस्तृत सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और इसे सघा पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा।

विवरण

हानि पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने हेतु नीति

स्थानों की श्रेणियां

- (1) जिला मुख्यालय
- (2) उप मंडलीय मुख्यालय
- (3) तहसील मुख्यालय
- (4) उप तहसील मुख्यालय
- (5) ब्लाक मुख्यालय

(6) ऐसे स्थान जिनकी जनसंख्या साधारण क्षेत्रों में 5000 या अधिक तथा पिछड़े एवं पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 2500 या अधिक हो।

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने हेतु शर्तें

घाटे का ध्यान न देकर के भी न्यूनतम राजस्व की शर्त के बिना उत्तरोत्तर व्यवस्था की जाएगी।

(7) वे स्थान जहां पर ऐसे पुलिस स्टेशन स्थित हों जिनका इंचार्ज उप निरीक्षक या इससे ऊपर के पद का पुलिस अधिकारी हो।

साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिये।

(8) ग्राम रास्ते से दूर के स्थान।

(क) मौजूदा एक्सचेंज से 40 कि० मी० से अधिक (अरीक दूरी) होनी चाहिए।

(ख) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े इलाकों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

(9) पर्यटनार्थ केन्द्र / कृषि सिंचाई / परियोजना/ स्थल/ नगर

(क) साधारण इलाकों में वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय का प्रत्याशित राजस्व 25 प्रतिशत, पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में 15 प्रतिशत तथा पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में 10 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए।

(10) सभी अन्य स्थान

बिस्तीय व्यवहार्यता के आधार पर या हानि की दिशा में गारण्टी के आधार पर

नोट-1-जनसंख्या संबंधी प्रांकड़ों पर विचार करते समय केवल प्रकेले नगर या ग्राम की जनसंख्या पर ही विचार करना चाहिए न कि नगरों या ग्रामों के समूह की जनसंख्या पर। केवल प्रादिवासी क्षेत्रों में किसी केन्द्रीय गांव से 10 कि० मी० अर्द्ध व्याम के वृत्त में, प्राये हुए सभी गांव समूहों पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

पुरातत्व विभाग के अधीन धार्मिक स्थानों का सार्वजनिक प्रयोग

110. श्री राम सागर :

श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पुरातत्व विभाग के अधीन धार्मिक स्थानों के सार्वजनिक प्रयोग के लिये अनुमति दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उम के क्या कारण और आधार हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Rejection of Recommendations of Asoka Mehta Committee

111. SHRI C. R. MAHATA:

SHRI BHAGIRATH
BHANWAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that major recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee were rejected by the Chief Ministers' Conference are given Panchayati Raj Institutions; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the views expressed by the Chief Ministers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Major recommendations of the Ashoka Mehta Committee were discussed at a meeting of the Chief Ministers convened by the Prime Minister in May, 1979 with a view to arriving at a consensus thereon. Whereas there was general agreement on (i) the need of having Panchayats which should not be superceded normally (ii) the delegation of powers, duties and finances to Panchayats and (iii) provision for safeguarding the interests of weaker sections, the consensus on some of the other major recommendations was not in favour of accepting them. The recommendations in the latter category along with the consensus arrived at the

Chief Ministers' Conference are given in the statement below:—

Recommendations

Consensus

1. Structure of Panchayati Raj Institutions :

There should be two-tier Panchayati Raj set up i.e. a district level Zila Parishad and a Mandal Panchayat covering a population of of 15,000 to 20,000. Existing Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats may be converted into non-statutory Executive Committees of the Zila Parishads and Mandal Panchayats, respectively.

Constitution of Mandal Panchayat was not favoured. It was, however, agreed that while big states may have three tiers of Panchayat Raj system, i.e. Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti and Zila Parishad, smaller states may have two-tier system i.e. Gram Panchayat and Panchayat Samiti

2. Elections and participation of political parties :

(i) The term of the various bodies should be 4 years.

Direct elections may be held at the Gram Panchayat level and subsequent levels may be filled by indirect elections.

(ii) Direct elections to all the bodies should be held simultaneously.

Incentive should be provided for unanimous elections of Sarpanches and Gram Panchayats as is the practice in some of the States. The members of State Assemblies Parliament may be associated with the Panchayati Raj Institutions at the Samiti and Zila Parishad levels. The political parties should not, however, participate in election to village panchayats.

(iii) There should be participation of political parties in Panchayati Raj elections.

The term of Panchayati Raj Institutions should be 5 years.

3. Constitutional amendment :

The Committee on Panchayati Raj Institutions have discussed the suggestion made in certain quarters that in order to provide the Panchayati Raj Institutions the requisite status as well as an assurance of continuous functioning there should be a suitable provision in the Constitution. The Committee have agreed to the need for some such provision and have desired that the Government of India should give careful consideration to this aspect.

It is not necessary for the Centre to interfere in the functions specifically assigned under the Constitution to the States. The necessary provision regarding Panchayati Raj Institutions should, therefore, be provided in the State laws. The Centre could help in making the Model Law which could be adopted by the States to suit local conditions.

4. Nyaya Panchayats :

Nyaya Panchayats should be kept separate from developmental Panchayats. A qualified Judge should preside over them and elected Panches should act as members of benches of Nyaya Panchayats but not in respect of the cases of the areas from which they have been elected.

Nyaya Panchayats are supposed to try petty quarrels, petty cases of simple hurt, petty disputes etc. Such cases can be decided either by the Gram Panchayat itself or by a Committee constituted for the purpose by the Gram Panchayat. The aim of Nyaya Panchayat should be to make compromise and to solve matters by arbitration.

अधिकृत कालोनियों के ले आउट प्लान

112. श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :—

क्या निर्वास और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली की कुछ अनधिकृत कालोनियों के लेआउट प्लानों को हाल में दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा मंजूरी दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी व्यौरा क्या है और चालू वर्ष के दौरान सरकार का कितनी अन्य अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पुति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सुकन्धर बज्जत) :— (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा अनुमोदित 48 कालोनियों के नाम संलग्न विवरण—I में दिए गए हैं । इसके अतिरिक्त संलग्न विवरण—II के अनुसार 17 कालोनियों को दिल्ली नगर निगम में स्थानान्तरित कर दिया गया है जिन के नियमितीकरण के नक्शे दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने अनुमोदित कर दिए हैं । दिल्ली नगर निगम ने 47 अनधिकृत कालोनियों के नियमितीकरण नक्शे पहले ही तैयार कर दिए हैं और अपने क्षेत्र के दिल्ली के शहरी क्षेत्र की शेष 93 कालोनियों के विषय में चालू वर्ष में योजना तैयार करने की आशा है । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण चालू वर्ष में 50 और अनधिकृत कालोनियों को नियमित करने की आशा करता है ।

विवरण—I]

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3. मोहन पार्क के—ब्लॉक
4. मूरज नगर
5. सराय रोहिल्ला के निकट शास्त्री नगर
6. शास्त्री नगर "सी" ब्लॉक
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11. हरिनगर ब्लॉक टावर समीपवर्ती कालोनी
12. कनूया नगर
13. नारंग कालोनी बिनगर के पास
14. रामपुरा एक्सटेंशन कालोनी

15. त्रिनगर के निकट शांतिनगर
16. हरि नगर एम एस ब्लॉक
17. हरि नगर ए, बी तथा सी ब्लॉक
18. मानक पुरा
19. जनक पार्क एण्ड एक्सटेंशन
20. बिनगर के समीप शांतिनगर
21. ओंकार नगर ए एण्ड बी
22. गणेशपुरा ए एण्ड बी
23. सेवा राम पार्क
24. लखू नगर
25. शम्भु पुरा
26. शांति नगर
27. शाम नगर
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29. विष्णु गार्डन
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35. एच० ब्लॉक विष्णु गार्डन
36. एफ० ब्लॉक विष्णु गार्डन
37. शाम नगर के—ब्लॉक
38. शाम नगर एन—ब्लॉक
39. विष्णु गार्डन जे तथा एम ब्लॉक
40. रवि नगर छोड़ा गया भाग
41. पंजाबी गार्डन
42. भगवान दास नगर, एक्स०
43. शारदा पुरी
44. एफ ए ब्लॉक मानसरोवर गार्डन
45. प्रताप नगर
46. आनन्द बिहार
47. मानक बिहार
48. उग्रसेन मार्केट तथा बिन्दरा मार्केट

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1. लाजवन्ती गार्डन
2. लाजवन्ती गार्डन एक्सटेंशन
3. बीरेन्दर नगर
4. बीरेन्दर नगर एक्सटेंशन
5. ऋषि नगर
6. रानी बाग

7. महेन्द्र पार्क
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9. रूप नगर
10. श्री नगर
11. हरि नगर जी-ब्लाक
12. शिव नगर
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16. गोविन्द पुरी छोड़ा गया भाग
17. फतेह नगर एक्सटेंशन

Rise in Prices of Sugar

113. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHRY:

SHRI D. D. DESAI;
SHRIMATI PARVATHI
KRISHNAN;
SHRI M. KALYANA-
SUNDARAM;

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission alarmed at the astonishing rise in prices of sugar which was completely decontrolled last year;

(b) whether Government feel that the price has shot up to Rs. 3.50 or 3.90 per kg. through controlled release by the industry in such a manner as to create artificial scarcity in one region or the other; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has studied the position and have expressed its views that the releases should be regulated not by industry but by the Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). With the coming into operation of decontrol of sugar with effect from 16th August, 1978 there was a sharp fall in sugar prices and declining trend in prices persisted till February 1979. The sugar

industry in Cooperative, Public and Private Sectors introduced the monthly release system from 1st March, 1979 and the sugar prices thereafter started showing a firm trend. The retail prices, however, never shot up to the level of Rs. 3.50 or Rs. 3.90 per kg. in any of the important markets. At present the retail prices of sugar in important markets are ranging from Rs. 2.60 to Rs. 3.00 per kg. and the average retail price for the country was around Rs. 2.80 per kg. for the week ending June 22, 1979.

2. The off-take of sugar for internal consumption in the first 8 months of the current sugar season from October 1978 to May 1979 has been of the order of 39.87 lakh tonnes as against 29.23 lakh tonnes during the same period last year, representing an increase of 36.4 per cent. However, taking note of rising trend in prices, the Government have taken over the regulation of sugar deliveries at factory level through monthly releases from June, 1979. This decision has been taken by the Government keeping in mind the views of various Departments including the Planning Commission.

Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission

114. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many sittings of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint-River Commission have been held during the current year;

(b) whether any common understanding has been possible between the two countries on the disputes over the river waters;

(c) whether it has been possible to identify the areas of agreement and also of disagreement; and

(d) what further steps are going to be taken from the side of India to narrow the gap?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (d). During the current year, one meeting of the Commission has taken place so far.

The Commission has before it various matters such as the long-term scheme for augmentation of Ganga flows, and issues regarding Tista waters and Khowai waters, and flood control/erosion problems on border and common rivers. Agreement has already been reached on several flood control/erosion problems including the Karimganj/Zakiganj reach on the Kushiya river. Consensus has been reached on the few aspects of the other issues and efforts continue to be made to narrow the differences on the remaining aspects and evolve mutually acceptable proposals.

Observations made by P.M. in Connection with Garland Canal Scheme

115. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:**
SHRI VASANT SATHE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 5661 on 2nd April, 1979 regarding observations made by the Prime Minister in connection with Garland Canal Scheme and state:

(a) the full facts regarding the four expert Committees set up by the Planning Commission;

(b) whether the expert Committees have so far been able to produce any report;

(c) if so, the salient features of the report; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) The full facts regarding the four ex-

perts Committees set up by the Planning Commission are given in Annexure I to IV. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4584/79].

(b) The Reports of these Committees are yet awaited.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Conference on "Women and Development"

116. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national conference was held in New Delhi in May last on the theme "Women and Development";

(b) if so, whether the Conference made a set of recommendations;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(d) action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-4585/79].

(d) Recommendations of the Conference are being examined for implementation by the various Central Ministries/Departments and other agencies concerned.

The recommendations relating to setting up of Women's Development Corporations in the States with part central funding and provision of Child care arrangements of a simple kind as part of the Revised Minimum Needs

Programme with full Central Funding have already been taken up with the Planning Commission for implementation.

Enrolment of Children in 6—14 Age Group

117. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the target of Government to enroll 90 per cent of the children in the age group of 6 to 14 years in classes I to VIII by 1982-83; and

(b) if so, what specific steps have since been taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) Yes, Sir; according to the projections in the Interim Report of the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education, the target of 90 per cent enrolment in age-group 6—14 by 1982-83 has been envisaged.

(b) The specific steps, mainly, are:—

(1) The entire 'elementary education' has been included in the Plan under the Revised Minimum Needs Programme.

(2) Universalisation of Elementary Education has been accorded the highest priority under the Plan in the field of education.

(3) Rs. 900 crore or 46 per cent of the total Sixth Plan budget for education have been allocated for elementary education, including Rs. 850 crore in the State sector and Rs. 50 crore in the Central sector.

(4) On the basis of the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Working Group on Universalisation of Elementary Education and the guidelines issued by

the Ministry of Education and Planning Commission and according to the policy-frame indicated in the resolutions on Universalisation of Elementary Education adopted by the Conferences of State Education Ministers held in August, 1977 and July, 1978, the States have prepared their master plans for universalisation of elementary education and their Sixth Plan proposals.

(5) Fourth All India Educational Survey has been undertaken with 30th September, 1978 as the reference date to collect the latest data required in the formulation of realistic plans and programmes of elementary education.

(6) A special scheme of "Experimental Projects for Non-formal Education for Children of 9—14 age-group for Universalisation of Elementary Education" has been taken up for implementation from 1979-80 in the educationally backward States with Rs. 50 crore as the provision in the Central budget for sixth Plan.

(7) Three innovative projects, namely, Primary Education Curriculum Renewal, Developmental Activities in Community Education and Participation and Comprehensive Access to Primary Education have been undertaken with UNICEF assistance for decentralising the elementary education curriculum relating it to the diverse needs and life situations of the children in various areas of the country; and

(8) A system of quarterly monitoring of attendance in primary and middle schools has been introduced from September, 1978 as an essential measure for the programme of universalisation.

सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत कृषि योग्य भूमि

118. श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कितने एकड़ कृषि योग्य-भूमि उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) इस में से कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होती है और सिंचाई के कौन कौन से साधन उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ग) शेष अस्मिन्धित भूमि में किस प्रकार सिंचाई व्यवस्था करने का विचार है और इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(घ) देश में परती भूमि कितने एकड़ है और इसे उपजाऊ बनाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

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कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) :

(क) 1975-76 की भूमि उपयोग सांख्यिकी के अनुसार देश में उपलब्ध कृषियोग्य क्षेत्र का लगभग 185 मिलियन हेक्टेयर होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है।

(ख) मार्च, 1979 के अन्त तक देश में बृहद, मध्यम तथा लघु सिंचाई स्कीमों से लगभग 55 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन किया गया है।

(ग) सरकार की नीति सिंचाई विकास को उच्चतम प्राथमिकता देनी रही है। देश में इस समय अन्ततः सिंचाई क्षमता 113.30 मिलियन हेक्टेयर मूल्यांकित की गई है। प्रायोजित विकास के आरम्भ होने पर 22.6 मिलियन हेक्टेयर क्षेत्र सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत था। पांचवी योजना (1977-78) के अन्त तक यह बढ़ कर लगभग 52.2 मिलियन हेक्टेयर हो गया। पंचवर्षीय योजना मसौदे (1978-83) में 17 मिलियन हेक्टेयर की अतिरिक्त सिंचाई क्षमता का सृजन परिकल्पित है। हमारा प्रयास अगले 15 से 20 वर्षों में पूर्ण क्षमता का विकास करना होगा।

(घ) देश में कुल परती भूमि के लगभग 22 मिलियन हेक्टेयर होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है जिस में चालू भूमि के अतिरिक्त 9.48 मिलियन हेक्टेयर परती भूमि और 12.52 मिलियन हेक्टेयर चालू परती भूमि शामिल है। बेकार भूमि के माध्य-माध्य चालू परती भूमि के अलावा परती भूमि को उत्पादक उपयोगों के लिए समझा जा रहा है।

Delay in Declaration of Examination Results by Central Board of Secondary Education

119. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the delay in the declaration of results in some States, particularly of 12th Standard Examination under 10 plus 2 conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education, has deprived many students entrance in colleges; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the steps being taken to declare such results in the State Capitals much in advance of the date of admission into Colleges in those States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education, New Delhi, declared its All-India Senior School Certificate Examination result on 5th June, 1979, as per normal schedule. Neither the Board nor the Government are aware of any case where the students have been deprived of admission to colleges on account of declaration of result on that date.

(b) Does not arise.

Repatriates from Sri Lanka

120. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to rehabilitate the increasing number of repatriates coming from Sri Lanka under the Sirimao-Shastri Pact;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a separate Sri Lanka Repatriates Rehabilitation Financial Corporation so that the financial needs of these unfortunate people can be met without delay; and

(c) whether the Site and Services scheme would be extended to these Sri Lanka repatriates of Indian origin?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR

BAKHT): (a) The repatriates are resettled in Plantations, Agriculture and Industrial Undertakings in Public/Private and Co-operative Sectors and also in Small Trades, by issue of loans. In view of the magnitude of the problem, efforts are being made to start new plantations and find other avocations in cottage industries, dairying, sericulture, irrigation projects etc.

(b) There is already Repatriates Co-operative Finance and Development Bank Ltd. functioning at Madras to provide funds for schemes oriented towards placement of repatriates.

(c) No Sir.

Forfeiture of Plots by D.D.A.

121. SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has forfeited more than 300 plots on the ground that they have not yet been registered in the names of plot-holders;

(b) whether it is a fact that the D.D.A. has demanded more than 50 per cent of the cost of the plot for restoring the ownership to the plot-holders;

(c) whether a similar system is being adopted in the case of flat-holders also; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Simplified form of postal stationery

122. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present postal stationery has become obsolete; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce better and simplified forms of postal stationery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) and (b). The postal stationery viz., Inland Letter Card, Embossed Envelope and Post Card are reviewed and redesigned from time to time. The present form of postal stationery has not become obsolete.

Change in present forms of Telegraphic Codes

123. SHRI R. K. MAHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to diversify and change the present forms of telegraphic codes to suit the present day requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): There is no proposal to diversify and change the present forms of telegraphic codes so far as its use in service telegrams is concerned for telegraph traffic and Engineering

Reported defects in commemorative stamps and folders published in 1978

124. SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that complaints have appeared in various newspapers regarding defects in several commemorative stamps and folders detailed below published in 1978 (1) Mohammed Ali Jauhar (10-2-78), (2) 75th year of First Powered Flight, (3) Ravenshaw College, Cuttack (24-12-78), (4) Franz Peter Schubert (25-12-78); and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government or is proposed to be taken in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no mistakes on the stamps. As regards folders they are publicity material. Every effort is made to see that no defects occur in the folders.

Non-availability of postal stationery in Tamil Nadu

125 DR. P. V. PERIASAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the non-availability of inland letters, post cards and envelopes throughout Tamil Nadu immediately after the presentation of General Budget in February, 1979;

(b) the steps that have been taken to make them available in different post offices in Tamil Nadu,

(c) whether all the postal articles like M.O. forms, registration forms etc. have now been made available in Tamil throughout Tamil Nadu, and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There has been shortage of postal stationery viz., inland letter, Post card and Envelope in Tamil Nadu for sometime past.

(b) The question of augmenting the out-put of these items has been taken up with Ministry of Finance. The out-put of Inland letter has been stepped up with the installation of a new printing machine. Heads of Postal Circles have been permitted to have blank inland letter and envelopes manufactured locally and sell to public after affixing postage stamps. The movement of rail wagons containing stamps and stationery has been made more expeditious by arranging postal officials to escort such wagons from

Nasik Road to destination. The P&T Department has decided to set up one Postal Stamp Depot in each of the postal circles to improve supply and distribution of stamps and stationery. One stamp Depot has been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu and it is expected to be opened shortly.

(c) It has not yet been possible to make the money order forms, registration acknowledgement forms etc. printed in 3 languages i.e. Hindi, English and Tamil available at all Post Offices in Tamil Nadu State but these forms have been made available in all important places in the State.

(d) The decision to print forms used by members of the public in three languages was conveyed to the Postmaster-General, Tamil Nadu, Madras in April, 1979 and hence it has not been possible to print these forms in adequate quantity to make them available in all the Post Offices in the State in such a short time. The Postmaster-General Tamil Nadu is taking action to make these forms available in all the Post Offices in the State as early as possible.

Committee on working of F.C.I.

126. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India have recently set up a Committee to study the working of the Food Corporation of India in all its aspects; and

(b) if so, the details regarding its composition and functions and the time by when its report is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Government have decided to appoint a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri R. R. Morarka, M.P. to study the working of the Food Corporation of India in all

its aspects and make recommendations leading to greater efficiency and economy in the procurement, storage and distribution of foodgrains in the country. The composition of the Committee will be notified shortly. The time within which it is likely to submit its report will be decided after the Committee starts its work, pending finalisation of certain procedural formalities.

Procurement of wheat in Haryana and Punjab

127. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaint about refusal of Food Corporation of India to purchase wheat offered by agriculturist in Haryana and Punjab on wrong plea of sub-standard wheat offered;

(b) the amount of procurement of wheat from March to June, 1979;

(c) whether all the wheat procured so far has been safely stored in warehouses; and

(d) if not, how much of wheat remains outside the approved godown?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No such complaints have been received.

(b) 54.93 lakh tonnes were procured in Punjab and Haryana.

(c) and (d). Besides Food Corporation of India, the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana and their public sector undertakings have handled procurement of wheat. The State Government of Haryana have reported that about five lakh tonnes of wheat are lying in the open. In Punjab also, major percentage of wheat is being

kept under CAP storage. All the stocks are, however, properly protected.

विदेशी छात्रों का एम० बी० ए० पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश

128. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :

बीछरी बलबीर सिंह :

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन विदेशी छात्रों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने विदेश मंत्रालय के मार्फत एम० बी० ए० पाठ्यक्रम के प्रवेश के लिए इन वर्ष आवेदन किया और उन केन्द्रों के नाम किनके लिए वे आवेदन भेजे गए ;

(ख) वे एम० बी० ए० केन्द्र कहा-कहा हैं जहां उन्होंने प्रवेश मांगा था ; और वे केन्द्र कौन कौन से हैं जहां उन्हें वास्तव में प्रवेश दिया गया ; और

(ग) उन्हें उनकी पत्र-रक म्यान पर प्रवेश न देने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) में (ग) : 11 देशों से अपनी स्वयं उठाने वाले पचपन विदेशी छात्रों ने विदेश मंत्रालय विदेशों में स्थित हमारे मिशनो की मार्फत और नई दिल्ली स्थित विदेशी मिशनो से एम० बी० ए० पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश के लिए आवेदन पत्र भेजे ।

केवल उन छात्रों के नामों के बारे में जिन्हें प्रवेश दिया गया था तथा जिन सत्यानों में उन्हें भेजा गया, दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है । यह स्पष्ट है कि बहुत से मामलों में छात्रों ने उन केन्द्रों में प्रवेश पाना चाहा जो मंत्रालय के अनुमोदित पर स्थान देने में असमर्थ रहे । अतः विदेशी छात्रों को एम० बी० ए० पाठ्यक्रम में अपनी पत्र-रक के स्थानों में प्रवेश पाता सदा संभव नहीं ।

विवरण

विदेशी छात्रों के नामों तथा सख्या और उन विश्वविद्यालयों/संस्थानों के नाम जिनमें उन्हें एम० बी० ए० पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश कि दिया गया इसानि वाला विवरण

देश का नाम	छात्रों के नाम जिन्हें एम० बी० ए० पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश दिया गया	आवृत्ति संस्थान/ विश्वविद्यालय	अपेक्षित संस्थान/ विश्वविद्यालय	कैफियत
नेपाल	1. नारायण रोडी 2. विश्वविजय पाराजुली 3. नीरन बी० जोशी 4. शम्भू प्रसाद आचार्य 5. शंकर मान सिंह 6. सुरेश कुमार अग्रवाल 7. तापस कुमार गुप्त 8. पूर्ण बहादुर खडक 9. ध्रुव श्रेष्ठ 10. विजय भक्त श्रेष्ठ 11. ललित कुमार चैनवाला	कुश्नेज —वही— —वही— —वही— मद्रास मद्रास —वही— —वही— कुश्नेज... मद्रास... बंगलौर	दिल्ली अहमदाबाद दिल्ली / बम्बई दिल्ली/इलाहाबाद बम्बई / अहमदाबाद बम्बई अहमदाबाद लखनऊ बंगलौर/दिल्ली लखनऊ कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई। पूना/बम्बई बंगलौर बंगलौर	कोई आरक्षित एम० बी० ए० स्थान का प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया गया। कोई आरक्षित एम० बी० ए० स्थान का प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया गया।
मलेशिया	12. दशान सिंह 13. रविन्द्रन 14. के० कन्हैया	मुजफ्फरपुर पूना मुजफ्फरपुर	अहमदाबाद/बम्बईगठ अहमदाबाद, कलकत्ता मद्रास	कोई आरक्षित एम० बी० ए० स्थान का प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया गया।
ईराक	15. रईद ए० मालिक ए० अल्ला 16. बेगिम अम्नुल के० अल सफार 17. नाजेह रमादी अल वक़्त	इन्दौर —वही— —वही—	कोई प्राथमिकता नहीं दी गई —वही— दिल्ली/पूना	दिल्ली में आरक्षित एम० बी० ए० स्थान का प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया गया।
ईरान	18. पुस्ताफी खयात उल्लाह बहाई 19. सवेती दिशाबदी सैयद 20. हुसैन पुस्तो गोनाबदी	कोयम्बटूर —वही— कोयम्बटूर	मद्रास बान्द्र, हिमाचल बम्बई जमशेदपुर	कोई आरक्षित एम० बी० ए० का प्रस्ताव नहीं दिया गया।
श्री लंका	21. अम्नुल सतार अमरफ	मुजफ्फरपुर	मद्रास या एम० बी० ए० पाठ्यक्रम प्रदान करने वाला कोई भी कालेज।	
बाईलैण्ड	22. कुमारी पी 9 रेनी	बंगलौर	बंगलौर	मालूम नहीं क्योंकि आवेदन का एक ही सेट प्राप्त हुआ था। और उसे संस्थान विश्वविद्यालय को भेज दिया गया था।
स्वीडिशरलैण्ड	23. बी०बी० महीगा	कोयम्बटूर		
फिलिपीन्स	24. इदरास मूसफ अम् अजामिया	इन्दौर		

हरियाणा में गेहूं के बोरो की कमी

129. श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव :
 चौबरी बलबीर सिंह :
 डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करके कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गेहूं के बोरो की कमी के कारण हरियाणा में मंडियों और खेतों में लाखों रुपये का गेहूं पड़ा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो हरियाणा में बोरो की व्यवस्था करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है जिससे भविष्य में इन की कमी को रोका जा सके।

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) और (ख). पश्चिमी बंगाल की पटसन मिल्सों में हड़ताल होने के फलस्वरूप और उक्त राज्य में बिजली की भारी कमी होने के कारण इस वर्ष अप्रैल के दौरान तथा कुछ हद तक मई में बोरियों की सप्लाई पर कुप्रभाव पड़ा था ? इससे स्वभावतया इन महीनों के दौरान गेहूं की वसूली में कुछेक कठिनायां पैदा हुईं। पूर्ति और निपटाने महानिदेशालय के माध्यम से बोरियों की सप्लाई में बाधा पड़ने से पैदाशुदा कठिनाईयां को दूर करने के लिए, राज्य सरकार को प्राधिकृत किया गया था कि प्रारम्भ में वे खुले बाजार में से बोरियों की 3000 गांठों की खरीदारी कर सकते हैं। क्यों कि मंडी में गेहूं की भ्रामद अभूतपूर्व थी और बोरियों की कमी बराबर बनी हुई थी, इसलिए राज्य सरकार खूले बाजार से बोरियों की बराबर खरीदारी करती रही थी और वास्तव में 18,950 गांठें खरीदी थी। वसूली एजेंसियों द्वारा पुरानी बोरियों का भी इस्तेमाल किया गया था बंगला देश से आयात की गई बोरियों में से 8,000 गांठें हरियाणा को आंवटित की गई थी।

ऊपर उल्लिखित उठाए गए विभिन्न मांगों के परिणामस्वरूप, हरियाणा में गेहूं की वसूली में कोई बाधा उत्पन्न नहीं हुई थी। राज्य सरकार द्वारा दी गई सूचना अनुसार 29 जून तक विभिन्न मंडियों में गेहूं

1480 LS—8

की कुल 14.26 लाख मीटरी टन की भ्रामद में से 13.81 लाख मीटरी टन की वसूली की गई थी, जो कि कुल भ्रामद का 97 प्रतिशत बैठती है, जबकि गत विपणन मौसम की उसी अवधि के दौरान 9.29 लाख मीटरी टन की वसूली की गई थी।

Adult Education Centres in Andhra Pradesh

130. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether adult education centres have started in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the number of those started in Chittoor District; and

(c) the number of centres working out of those started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Misuse of a Plot of Land in Shantlniketan Colony, New Delhi

131. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a hill-lock-like plot reserved for a school building in the Shantiniketan Colony of the Government Servants Co-operative House Building Society Ltd., New Delhi is being used as a place of public convenience free for all, over the last more than ten years or so, thus causing not only environmental and health hazard to the residents living nearby in the colony but also serves as a rendezvous for unsocial elements;

(b) whether D.D.A. refused to allot this plot to some Societies which applied for the same especially the Holy Child Auxilium and Carmel Convent and instead allotted a plot to the Carmel Convent in nearby Anand Niketan;

(c) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has also not taken over the plot for school building; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to convert this plot into a park to prevent its misuse?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) As the plot was being misused, barbed wire fencing has been provided. The cleaning of the plot is done occasionally.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The possession of the plot was handed over to the Education Department of the M.C.D. on 14th September, 1976.

(d) The M.C.D. have reported that till the plot is put to proper use as per layout plan, they propose to plant a number of trees and shrubs during the coming monsoon so that it could be used by the residents as a park.

Agricultural Projects in Rajasthan

132. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any projects relating to agriculture and irrigation have been set up in Rajasthan State by the Central Government during the last two years;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether there are any such schemes to be implemented in the near future to improve the quality of crops and financial condition of the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJEET SINGH BARNALA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Telephones Projects/Industries Established since 1977

133. SHRI BHANU KUMAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the telephone industries/projects set up or installed in various States under his Ministry, since April, 1977 with full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): No telephone industry/project has been set up or installed since April, 1977.

Formulation of National Urbanisation Policy

134. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a national urban policy has been formulated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are considering any freezing of the population of major cities?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Small Farmers Development Agencies in Maharashtra

135. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the future of Small Farmers Development Agencies in Maharashtra State is under consideration of Government;

(b) whether the State Government have also informed that the projects are being continued during the year 1979-80; and

(c) if so, how much amount has been given to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India have decided to continue the Small Farmers Development Agency programme during the year 1979-80 in all the project areas in the country including the State of Maharashtra and the State Governments/Agencies have been informed about it.

(c) An amount of Rs. 2.50 lakhs per block is proposed to be given to Small Farmers Development Agencies for normal programmes which will be provided by the Centre and the State on 50:50 basis.

Progress of Committee on Methodology on cost of cultivation

136. SHRI V. G. HANDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 301 on 12th March, 1979 regarding Committee on cost of production of crops and state the progress so far made by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): The Committee has received the views of the Officers-in-Charge of the Comprehensive Scheme on Cost of Production Studies most of whom are Professors in Agricultural Universities. Discussions on the various aspects of the terms of reference have also been held with them and other experts.

The work of the Committee is in progress.

Agricultural College in Manipur

137. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received demands from the State Government of Manipur and Voluntary Organisations for the establishment of an Agricultural College in Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider setting up of a Agricultural College in Manipur to meet the popular demand; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Council of Agricultural Research had received a request for financial assistance to a private college in 1978. Later the Government of Manipur informed Indian Council of Agricultural Research that they would like to establish a Government Agricultural/Horticultural College. This proposal was discussed by the Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research with the Government of Manipur in May, 1979. A detailed proposal from the Government of Manipur is still awaited for consideration of the Government of India.

(c) and (d). Does not arise.

Automatic Telephone Exchange in Imphal

138. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in respect of introducing automatic Telephone Exchange for the whole of Imphal town;

(b) whether the Government are aware that there has been inordinate delay in the matter;

(c) whether Government propose to speed up the matter and fix a firm date line for the completion of scheme;

(d) if so, the likely date of completion; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) The introduction of installation of automatic exchange at Imphal has been approved in principle. Advance action is being taken for taking up the construction of a building.

(b) to (e). The indigenous production of automatic exchange equipment is limited. The supplies are not adequate to meet even the expansion requirements of existing automatic exchanges. It is also not possible to import equipment for stations like Imphal due to techno-economic reasons. Efforts are being made to expand the manufacturing capacity within the country. It is hoped that it will be possible to take up installation in 1983-84.

Indefinite closure of Jawaharlal Nehru University Centre at Imphal

139. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances which led to the recent indefinite closing down of the Jawaharlal Nehru University Centre in Imphal and the steps being taken to solve the crisis;

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a body to study the whole thing;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the alternative thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKA-TAKI): (a) to (d). According to the information furnished by the Jawaharlal Nehru University, a section of the students led by the President of the Students' Union went on lightening strike on 12th April, 1979 without prior notice to the Director of the Centre. On 16th April, 1979, the students circulated a statement containing 30 demands and announced that they would boycott the classes as long as their demands were not met. One of the demands was the immediate dismissal of the Director of the Centre. Since the students continued their strike and did not allow the faculty, the staff and the Library to function in spite of attempts at negotiations by the faculty members and the staff, the Administrative Committee of the Centre at its meeting held on 17th April, 1979, resolved to close the Centre.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. K. J. Mahale, Rector, Jawaharlal Nehru University to review the working of the Centre from its inception. The Committee visited Imphal and had discussions with the students' leaders, the Director of the Centre, the faculty members and the administrative staff. They also held discussions with the Chief Minister and Education Commissioner of Manipur and a few Principals of local colleges.

During their discussion with the Committee, the students insisted that the Director of the Centre should be dismissed immediately. The Review Committee did not, however, agree to this demand on the spot and there was some violence. The students threatened to continue the agitation even after 4th July, 1979, when the Centre was due to reopen.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University has written to the Education Com-

missioner of Manipur that unless the charges against the Director are proved after thorough and impartial examination, it will not be possible for the University to remove him from office. He has also appealed to the Education Commissioner to use his good offices for getting normalcy restored as quickly as possible.

As the matter is exclusively within the competence of the University authorities to decide, the question of appointment of a Committee by the Government does not arise.

Central Assistance for Development of Manipur

140. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased state:

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have approached the Government of India for financial and technical assistance for the development of the capital city Imphal and other district and sub-divisional headquarters;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the assistance sought and whether the Government of India have made any response in this behalf; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to give special financial and technical assistance to Manipur and similar small states of the North Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) A proposal for development of Greater Imphal under Integrated Urban Development Programme (IUDP) was received.

(b) and (c). A seed capital of Rs. 120 lacs was sought for IUDP scheme for Imphal. The scheme of IUDP has since been discontinued. In lieu of this, another scheme for integ-

rated development of small and medium towns is now under formulation. After the new scheme is finalised, its guidelines will be circulated to all State Governments. Financial and technical assistance to manipur and small States of North Eastern Region will be considered in accordance with the guidelines for the new scheme.

Percentage of Irrigated Agricultural Land in States/Union Territories

141. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what are the States and Union territories where the percentage of irrigated agricultural land is below national average;

(b) what is the extent of difference from national average; and

(c) what steps have been taken to improve irrigation facilities in those States and Union territories?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT

SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). As per the Land use statistics of 1975-76, the following States/Union Territories have their percentage of irrigated agricultural land below the national average.

Assam, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar, Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep & Mizoram, Details are given in the attached statement.

(c) The policy of the Government has been to give the highest priority to irrigation development. At the commencement of the planned development, an area of 22.6 m.ha. was under irrigation. The total irrigation potential in the country increased to 55 m.ha. by the end of 1978-79. The draft Five Year Plan 1978-83 envisages a target of creation of 17 m.ha. of additional irrigation potential. Our endeavour will be to develop the full potential in the next 15 to 20 years.

Statement

State-wise total cropped areas gross irrigated area and their percentage (1975-76 Statistics)

('000 ha.)

S. No.	State/U.T.	Total cropped area	Gross irrigated area	Percentage of Gross irrigated area to total cropped area	Difference from the Average	
					Above National Average	Below National Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	12958	24528	34.9	9.8	..
2	Assam	3177	572	18.0	..	7.1
3	Bihar	11287	3363	29.8	4.7	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Gujarat . . .	10198	1535	15.0	..	10.1
5	Haryana . . .	5451	2742	50.3	25.2	..
6	Himachal Pradesh . . .	924	153	16.6	..	8.5
7	Jammu & Kashmir . . .	923	371	40.2	15.1	..
8	Karnataka . . .	11159	1707	15.3		9.8
9	Kerala . . .	2981	274	9.2		15.9
10	Madhya Pradesh . . .	21356	1896	8.8		16.3
11	Maharashtra . . .	19664	2171	11.0	..	14.1
12	Manipur . . .	210	75	35.7	10.6	
13	Meghalaya . . .	203	46	22.7	..	2.4
14	Nagaland . . .	114	38	33.3	8.2	
15	Orissa . . .	7733	1482	19.2	..	5.9
16	Punjab . . .	6255	4619	73.8	48.70	..
17	Rajasthan . . .	17164	2934	17.1		8.0
18	Sikkim . . .	Not available				
19	Tamil Nadu . . .	7235	3376	46.7	21.6	..
20	Tripura . . .	374	30	8.0	..	17.1
21	Uttar Pradesh . . .	23272	9351	40.2	15.1	..
22	West Bengal . . .	7958	1541	19.4	..	5.7
	TOTAL STATES . . .	170596	42804	25.1	25.1	(National average)
<i>Union Territories :</i>						
1	Andaman Nicobar . . .	33	Neg.	..		..
2	Arunachal Pradesh . . .	130	24	18.5		6.6
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . .	19	1	5.3	..	19.8
4	Chandigarh . . .	Not available				
5	Delhi . . .	120	59	49.2	24.1	..
6	Goa, Daman & Diu . . .	139	8	5.8	..	19.3
7	Lakshadweep . . .	3	..	..		..
8	Mizoram . . .	68	8	11.8	..	13.3
9	Pondicherry . . .	54	40	74.1	49.0	..
	SUB-TOTAL U. Ts. . .	566	140	24.7	..	0.4
	TOTAL ALL INDIA . . .	171162	42944	25.1		(National Average)

Boundary Wall in Centre of Road in Violation of Delhi Master Plan

142. SHRI ANANT DAVE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9897 on the 7th May, 1979 regarding construction of boundary wall on Malviya Nagar Road, Delhi and state;

(a) whether such boundary walls in any other colony in New Delhi area under the D.D.A. exist just in the middle of the road in violation of Delhi Master Plan and other rules and regulations prescribed for the development of the colony;

(b) if so, the names of such colonies; and

(c) if not, why the demolition of unauthorised boundary wall is being delayed on the pressure of Central Provident Fund Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No such case has come to notice of the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delhi Development Authority has informed that there has been no delay and that due process of law is being observed.

Housing Schemes in Maharashtra for Central Government Employees

143. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Central Government give House-building advance to its employees;

(b) if so, on what terms and conditions;

(c) whether the Central Government Employees Housing Co-ordination Committee (Bombay) have drawn the attention of Government to the difficulties faced in getting their scheme passed through the State Government; and

(d) whether the Central Government propose to Co-ordinate the plans of Central Government employees to the State Government in getting allocation of land and utilisation of House-Building Advances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM KINKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) House building advance is granted to Central Government employees who are permanent or have put in 10 years of service. The maximum amount of advance admissible is Rs. 70,000 or 75 months' pay of the applicant or the cost of construction or the repaying capacity, whichever is the least. The ceiling cost of the house/flat to be constructed/purchased is Rs. 50,000 or 75 months pay subject to whose 75 months pay does not exceed Rs. 50,000 or 75 months pay subject to a limit of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for others.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) At present there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government. The acquisition of land or its sale is a state subject. Any decision taken in the matter vests with the State Government.

हिन्दी पत्रिकाओं के संपादकीय सलाहकार बोर्ड

144. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय द्वारा निकाली गई 'कृषि' 'खेती' 'भागीरथ' आदि हिन्दी पत्रिकाओं के संपादकीय सलाहकार बोर्ड के सदस्यों के नाम और अहिंताएं क्या हैं।

(ख) इस बोर्ड की गत किन-किन तारीखों को बैठक हुई ;

(ग) क्या 'भागीरथ' सम्पादकीय बोर्ड की बैठक गत वर्ष हुई बैठक के बाद नहीं हुई और क्या हिन्दी प्रैस से किसी व्यक्ति को इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो मंत्रालय की सब हिन्दी पत्रिकाओं के सम्पादकीय सलाहकार बोर्डों की जिसमें 'भागीरथ' भी शामिल है, बैठक शीघ्र बुलाने और उसमें हिन्दी पत्रकारों को प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राजभाषा (हिन्दी) में काम करने के लिए स्वीकृति पद

145. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंत्रालय तथा इससे सम्बद्ध और अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों में राजभाषा हिन्दी में काम करने के लिए श्रेणीवार कितने पद स्वीकृत किए गए हैं; और पिछले तीन वर्षों से ऐसे पदों पर कितनी तदर्थ नियुक्तियां चल रही हैं;

(ख) ऐसी तदर्थ नियुक्तियां किस प्रकार की गई थीं और साक्षात्कार समिति के चेयरमैन मदर्सों तथा विशेषज्ञों के नाम और उन की अर्हताएं क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी पदों पर अधिकांश ऐसी नियुक्तियां नियमित नहीं थीं और यह अनेक वर्षों से तदर्थ आधार पर अनियंत्रित रूप से की जा रही हैं; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इन पदों पर अनियमित रूप से और तदर्थ आधार पर की गई नियुक्तियों के स्थान पर अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों की नियमित रूप से नियुक्तियां करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और यह काम कब तक कर लिया जायेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा पुस्तकों का प्रकाशन

146. श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रकाशित की गई मूल पुस्तकों तथा क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में अनुदित पुस्तकों के नाम क्या हैं तथा इन पुस्तकों के लेखकों तथा अनुवादकों के नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) इसी अवधि के दौरान प्रकाशित अंग्रेजी पुस्तकों के और उन के लेखकों एवं अनुवादकों के नाम क्या-क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या इस न्यास ने बड़ी संख्या में अंग्रेजी में पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं तथा हिन्दी और अन्य राष्ट्रीय भाषाओं को उपेक्षा तरजीह दी है, और कुछ विशिष्ट लेखकों तथा अनुवादकों को ही तरजीह दी है; और

(घ) इस भेदभाव को समाप्त करने तथा हिन्दी एवं अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के लेखकों तथा अनुवादकों की नई तालिका बनाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) : (क) विवरण I के रूप में विवरण संलग्न है जिस में राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा 1976-77 से 1978-79 तक की अवधि के दौरान क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में प्रकाशित मूल तथा अनुदित पुस्तकों के नाम तथा उन के लेखकों और अनुवादकों के नाम भी दिये गये हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-4586/79]

(ख) दूसरा विवरण अनुबन्ध II के रूप में संलग्न है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी-4586/79]। जिस में राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास द्वारा 1976-77 से 1978-79 तक की अवधि के दौरान अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित पुस्तकों, उन के लेखकों और अनुवादकों के नाम दिए गए हैं।

(ग) जी नहीं, न्यास ने मार्च, 1979 तक कुल 1883 पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की हैं जिन में से केवल 300 पुस्तकें अंग्रेजी में हैं और बाकी 1583 हिन्दी तथा अन्य क्षेत्रीय भाषाओं में हैं। अनुबन्ध I तथा II से यह स्पष्ट है कि किसी भी लेखक और अनुवादक को संरक्षणता नहीं दी गई है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं सठता।

राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसन्धान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् की पाठ्यपुस्तकों के बारे में अध्ययन रिपोर्ट

149. श्री बाबू लूषण तिवारी : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि प्रो० एम० एन० कालिया ने राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसन्धान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् की पाठ्य पुस्तकों के बारे में एक अध्ययन किया है और एक रिपोर्ट पेश की है;

(ख) उक्त अध्ययन रिपोर्ट का व्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) उन के द्वारा दिये गये सुझावों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

[शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका बेबी बरकटकी) : (क) मंत्रालय को ऐसी किसी रिपोर्ट की जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बाण सागर बांध का निर्माण-कार्य

150. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में सोन नदी पर बाण सागर बांध के निर्माण के लिये राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम के एक टेंडर को बाण सागर बांध की कार्यकारी समिति में मई, 1979 में मंजूरी दी थी, और यदि हां, तो मुख्य बांध का निर्माण कब तक आरम्भ हो जाने की आशा है;

(ख) 15 जून 1979 तक इस बांध के निर्माण कार्य में कितनी प्रगति हुई थी; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि नियंत्रण बोर्ड तथा कार्यकारी समिति ने जिन दो सर्कलों तथा पांच डिवीजनों की बाण सागर बांध के लिये नहरों के निर्माण हेतु मंजूरी दी थी उन्हें अभी तक स्थापित नहीं किया गया है; और यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) और (ख) . बाण सागर नियंत्रण बोर्ड की कार्यकारी समिति ने दक्षिण नान-ओवरफ्लो सिंचाई पारगमन बांध के लिए राष्ट्रीय परियोजना निर्माण निगम की निविदा पर विचार किया है, और मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से इस की स्वीकृति के लिये सिफारिश की है । इस कार्य के शीघ्र आरम्भ होने की संभावना है ।

दक्षिण नान-ओवरफ्लो बांध और दक्षिण व्यपवर्तन बांध की नहरों की बुवाई का कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है । पहुंच सड़कों, रोडों तथा निर्माण विद्युत्, हाल सड़कों तथा बस्तियों के संबंध में कार्य चल रहा है ।

(ग) बाण सागर परियोजना की कुशलता, मितव्ययिता तथा शीघ्रता से कार्यान्वित करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये बाण सागर नियंत्रण बोर्ड तथा कार्यकारी समिति का गठन किया गया है जिस में मध्य प्रदेश के सभी सम्बद्ध कार्य शामिल हैं । परन्तु इस में नहर प्रणाली शामिल नहीं है जिस का संबंधित राज्यों नामशः मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार द्वारा कार्यान्वयन किया जाएगा ।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन व्यक्ति और 2½ एकड़ से कम जोत का व्यौरा

151. श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों की संख्या वर्ष 1964-65 से प्रति वर्ष 15 लाख की दर से बढ़ रही है और वर्ष 1964-65 में 3.10 करोड़ की तुलना में इस समय लगभग 5.30 करोड़ भूमिहीन व्यक्ति हैं; यदि हां, तो इस वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1964-65 के बाद 2½ एकड़ या 1 एकड़ जमीन वाले किसानों को ऋणप्रस्तुता के कारण अपनी जमीन बेचनी पड़ी; यदि हां, तो सरकार यह देखने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है कि सीमान्त किमान अपनी जमीन बेचने के लिये मजबूर न हों; और

(ग) सरकार भूमि सुधारों को प्रभावी रूप से लागू करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ताकि फालतू जमीन ग्रामीण भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में बांटी जा सके ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) द्वितीय ग्रामीण श्रमिक जांच के अनुसार 1974-75 में बिना भूमि के 105.3 लाख कृषि श्रमिक परिवार थे, जब कि 1964-65 में इन की संख्या 86 लाख थी । इस प्रकार बिना भूमि के कृषि श्रमिक परिवारों की संख्या में प्रति वर्ष लगभग 2 लाख की वृद्धि हुई है । जनसंख्या में वृद्धि होना भूमिहीन परिवारों की संख्या में वृद्धि का मुख्य कारण है ।

(ख) जो नहीं । जैसा कि राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण के प्रांकड़ों से पता चलता है, 1970-71 में एक एकड़ से कम और 2.5 एकड़ से कम की जोतों के स्वामित्व वाले परिवारों की संख्या 356 लाख तथा 504 लाख थी । जबकि 1960-61 में यह संख्या क्रमशः 224 लाख और 331 लाख थी । इस के अलावा, कृषि संगणना, 1976-77 के अनन्तिम प्रांकड़ों के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश

मे सीमांत तथा छोटे समूहों में संक्रियागत जोतों की संख्या 1970-71 की तुलना में क्रमशः 12.6 तथा 3.4 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई। इसी प्रकार कर्नाटक में इस अवधि के दौरान सीमांत जोतों की संख्या में 17.9 प्रतिशत तथा छोटी जोतों की संख्या में 5.8 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई।

(ग) भारत सरकार राज्यों में भूमि सुधार के प्रगति की निरन्तर रूप से समीक्षा कर रही है और राज्य सरकारों से क्रियान्वयन की गति तेज करने का अनुरोध कर रही है। विशेष रूप से भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को अधिकतम सीमा में फालतू हुई भूमि वितरित करने संबंधी कार्यान्वयन में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है। 44.7 लाख एकड़ भूमि पहले ही फालतू घोषित की गई है जिसमें से लगभग 15.76 लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों में वितरित कर दी गई है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में डाक तार सुविधायें

152. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि देश के अधिकांश भागों, विशेष रूप से उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में सरकार द्वारा घोषित उदार नीति के बावजूद डाक तार सुविधाओं की वहां व्यवस्था नहीं की जा रही है क्योंकि निचले स्तर के अधिकारी ऐसे क्षेत्रों को सही स्थिति की जानकारी सरकार को नहीं देते। और

(ख) क्या वर्ष 1979-80 में उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पर्याप्त संख्या में डाकघर खोलने तारघरों की सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने, लेटर बक्स लगाने और डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्योरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नर हरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सकल सहित देश के देहाती इलाकों में डाक और दूरसंचार सुविधायें प्रदान करने के लिये पूरा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। देहाती भाकों से संबंधित सूचना जनगणना अन्य प्रारंभिक रिकार्डों के आधार पर प्राप्त की जाती है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान दी जाने वाली और वर्ष 1978-79 में दी गई डाक और दूर संचार सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था दर्शाने वाला कार्यक्रम संलग्न विवरण I, II और III में दिया गया है। प्रचीनस्थ बटकों से पर्याप्त पुनर्चरण भी मिलता है जो कि डाक तार विभाग में विकास कार्य की योजना को आकार बनाता है।

[विवरण—I]

1978-79 में डाक विकास

सूचना देश	उत्तर प्रदेश	
	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
(योजना प्रपत्र के अनुसार)	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
(1) देहाती इलाकों में खोले गये डाकघर	5,000	5,753 750 773
(2) देहाती इलाकों में लगाए गए लेटर बक्स	5, 50,000	64,038 6,500 8,484
(3) उन गांवों की संख्या जहां चल डाकघरों के जरिए डाक काउन्टर सुविधा प्रदान की गई	10,000	14,538 800 1,902
(4) निम्न-विवरण और लेटर बक्सों से डाक निकासी के लिए विकास कार्य हेतु विशेष तौर पर नियुक्त विभागतर एजेंटों की संख्या	10,000	10,814 1,200 1,248

विवरण—II

देहाती इलाकों में 1979-80 में डाक विस्तार का लक्ष्य

पूरे देश के लिए लक्ष्य	उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए लक्ष्य
(1) नए खोले जाने वाले डाकघरों की संख्या	5,000 750
(2) लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिरिक्त लेटर बक्सों की संख्या	5,900 6,500

1	2	3
<hr/>		
(3) उन गांवों की संख्या जहाँ बल डाकघरों के जरिए काउंटर सुविधा उपलब्ध करायी जाएगी	10,000	1,100
(4) वितरण सेवा सुदृढ़ करने तथा पत्रों की लेटर बक्सों से निकासी हेतु नियुक्त किए गए बिभोत्तर ऐजेंटों की संख्या	10,000	1,100

विबरण—III

उत्तर प्रदेश के देहाती इलाकों में तार सुविधा की प्रगति

वर्ष	लक्ष्य	खोले गये संयुक्त डाकतार घरों की संख्या
1977-78	300	400 (देश में अधिकतम)
1978-79	320	714 (देश में द्वितीय अधिकतम)

1979-80 में तार सुविधाओं के विस्तार का लक्ष्य

वर्ष 1979-80 के दौरान देश में कुल 2,500 तारघर (संयुक्त) खोलने का लक्ष्य है जिस में से उत्तर प्रदेश में 400 का लक्ष्य रखा गया है।

हरदोई (उत्तर प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों का कार्यकरण

153. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को उत्तर प्रदेश में हरदोई जिले के टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की ओर से हरदोई टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के कार्यकरण के विरुद्ध कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) उक्त टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में दोषों को दूर करने के लिये तुरन्त क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नरहरि प्रसाद मुखर्जी साय): (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). हरदोई टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की एक विशेष टीम भेजकर पूरी की पूरी मरम्मत कराई गई है। इस कार्यवाही से दोष-दर में कमी आई है। सेवा में सुधार की आशा है।

दिल्ली में यमुनापार की बस्तियों का विनियमित किया जाना

154. श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार दिल्ली की यमुनापार वाली उन सभी बस्तियों को नियमित करने का विचार रखती है जो दिल्ली नगर निगम को कर अदा कर रहीं हैं और यदि हां, तो किम समय तक;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त बस्तियों में जलपूति, मल प्रवाह तथा अन्य नागरिक सुविधाओं के प्रबंध किए जा चुके हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ये प्रबन्ध कब तक किए जाने की संभावना है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा पूति और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त): (क) 30-6-1977 तक बनी रिहायशी संरचनाओं सहित दिल्ली में अनधिकृत बस्तियों को नियमित करने के सरकारी आदेशों के अनुसार, यमुनापार की 184 बस्तियों को दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा नियमित किया जाएगा। यह कार्य प्रगति पर है किन्तु यह बताना संभव नहीं कि यह कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाएगा।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली नगर निगम ने बताया है कि वे इन बस्तियों में कुछ मूलभूत सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं लेकिन जलपूति अथवा मल जल की व्यवस्था का कार्य कालोनियों के नियमित होने के बाद आरम्भ किया जाएगा बशर्ते कि निधियां उपलब्ध हो जायें और लाभ भोगियों द्वारा विकास प्रभारों का भुगतान कर दिया जाए। इस प्रयोजन के लिये कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित करना संभव नहीं है।

Shortage of Postal Stationery

155. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state,

(a) whether many parts of the country are still facing acute shortage of postal stationery; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) There has been shortage of postal stationery viz., Inland Letter Cards and Envelopes in the various parts of the country for sometime past.

(b) The question of augmenting output of these items has been taken up with the Ministry of Finance which is the Controlling authority of India Security Press, Nasik. The output of Inland Letter has been stepped with the installation of a new printing machine. Heads of Postal Circles have been permitted to have blank inland letter and envelope manufactured locally and sell through Post Offices after affixing stamps. The movement of rail wagons containing postal stationery has been made more expeditious by arranging postal officials to escort such wagons from Nasik Road to destination. The department had decided to set up one Postal Stamp Depot in each of the postal circles.

Progress made for Asian Games

156. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state;

(a) what is the progress made so far for the Asian Games in India;

(b) how much amount has been spent so far;

(c) what are the main projects and what is the amount to be spent on each project for holding the Asian Games in India;

(d) the names of the different committees set up by the Government for making necessary arrangements; and

(e) how many M.Ps. from Delhi have been associated with it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI DHANNA SINGH GULSHAN): (a) to (d). The Asian Games 1982 is to be staged by the Organising Committee set up by the Indian Olympic Association. The Government are to assist them in this regard and in particular to provide the necessary infrastructure by way of stadium, housing, communication etc. For this purpose the Government have set up a Steering Committee with the Home Minister as the Chairman. This Steering Committee has set up several committees as in attached statement I. The venues for the several games to be staged are expected to be finalised towards the end of the month and depending on such decision, a projection of costs of each of them can be estimated. The ceiling fixed by the Government is Rs. 21 crores. No amount has so far been spent.

(e) It is reported that there are six M.Ps. from Delhi on the Organising Committee. In the Steering Committee, there is one M.P. from Delhi.

(1) Finance and Coordination Committee

(2) Staff Committee

(3) Works Committee

(4) Information and Broadcasting Committee

(5) Health Committee

(6) Law and Order Committee

(7) Transport Committee

(8) Communication Committee

Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

157. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MAL-
HOTRA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many unauthorised colonies have been regularised so far in Delhi and what is the total number of such colonies;

(b) what is the progress in the remaining un-authorised colonies;

(c) what amenities have been provided in the colonies which are regularised or what are proposals for providing amenities in the regularised colonies in this year;

(d) the name of un-authorised colonies in Delhi Sadar Parliamentary constituency which have not been regularised so far and the reasons thereof; and

(e) how much money has been spent in the colonies which were regularised?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) 98 unauthorised colonies have been regularised out of 611 such agglomerations including extension of colonies and villages in Delhi.

(b) The D.D.A. and M.C.D. have reported that work relating to preparation and finalization of layout plans of 97 colonies is in hand and survey and collection of data in a number of other colonies is in progress

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have been providing the regularised colonies with brick pavement open surface drains, pucca roads, S.W. drains, as well as water and electricity, on payment of development charges.

Sewerage can only be provided after availability of funds.

- (d) 1. Siri Nagar.
2. Sanjay Park.
3. Sardar Nagar.
4. Namdhari Colony.
5. Mansarovar Garden ('D' Block).

The number of unauthorised colonies to be regularised is large and the work of regularisation is proceeding gradually.

(e) The M.C.D. has reported that no such consolidated record have been kept and it is not feasible to compile this information.

Abolition of Lease in Delhi

158. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

SHRI DURGA CHAND:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether abolition of lease in Delhi will be delayed further;

(b) what are the difficulties before the Government for abolition of lease in Delhi;

(c) how many persons will be affected and what will be financial impact of abolition; and

(d) what is the progress made so far and which are the proposals before the Government in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of abolition of leasehold system in Delhi is under consideration of Government. This has many important and far-reaching implications which are being examined in depth.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to tell how many persons would be affected and what will be the financial impact, as these are also some of the matters being gone into.

(d) The aforesaid exercise is still continuing and a decision will be taken only after it is completed.

Increase in allocation of Foodgrains to States under Food for Work Programme

159. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether faced with pressure from States, the Food Department at the Centre has sought the Finance Ministry's approval for raising the allocation of foodgrains for the 'Food for work' programme during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, whether Government are satisfied with the performance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes. By and large the Food for Work Programme is a successful programme and it has become very popular amongst the rural people.

Break-up of cost of production of Paddy

160. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of paddy per quintal in different States;

(b) the break up of the cost into cost of input, Bullock labour, human labour and other expenditure;

(c) whether in computing the cost of human labour the minimum wages fixed for agricultural labour in the State concerned had been taken into account; and

(d) if not, the difference between the minimum wages fixed and the prevailing wages at which the labour cost has been computed?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) The estimates of cost of production of paddy per quintal for latest year as obtained from the Comprehensive Scheme for Cost of Cultivation/Production of Principal Crops in different States covered under the Scheme are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The break up of the cost of cultivation per hectare under four heads viz. (i) input cost, (ii) bullock labour; (iii) human labour; and (iv) other expenditure—both cash and kind, is also given in the same statement.

(c) In the Cost Studies under the Comprehensive Scheme, data are collected from cultivators (selected according to the random sampling techniques) in respect of the actual expenditure and cost incurred on various inputs and agricultural operations. The cost data on human labour, thus relate to the actual paid out costs in respect of hired labour and imputed costs at the same rates for the family labour.

(d) The cost studies indicate different rates for different operations such as ploughing, weeding, threshing, harvesting, etc. Generally the rates for harvesting and threshing are higher while those for ploughing and weeding are lower. The minimum wages fixed by the State Governments also differ with the class of operation, type of land, type of work etc. No comparative study of the actual rates of wages on the holdings covered by the Comprehensive Scheme vis-a-vis the minimum rates of wages prescribed by the State Governments has been carried out.

Statement

States	Year	Estimated cost (in rupees)				
		Per quintal pro- duction cost	Per Hectare of			
			Physical input cost	Bullock labour	Human labour	Other expendi- ture (cash and kind)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	1976-77P	85.97	714.58	201.68	645.21	1651.88
Assam	1976-77P	54.60	67.29	165.37	376.29	494.29
Bihar	1974-75	69.17	162.00	268.55	311.35	782.67
Karnataka	1975-76	69.36	659.48	318.57	598.39	1683.86
Madhya Pradesh	1976-77P	68.63	227.01	139.19	286.59	673.17
Orissa	1976-77P	67.58	273.00	200.11	421.13	752.28
Tamil Nadu	19976-77P	90.79	636.70	317.29	614.81	1399.47
Uttar Pradesh	1976-77P	88.41	282.50	279.38	623.37	966.17
West Bengal	1976-77P	85.31	280.62	406.77	556.23	1074.73

P=Provisional

NOTE.—Physical input cost includes cost of seed, fertilizers and manures, insecticides and irrigation charges.

Statue of Gandhiji at India Gate, New Delhi

161. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the progress so far made to install the statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the open space facing the National Stadium, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): The terms and conditions stipulated by the Sculptor selected for the work, are being examined. Formal agreement will be drawn up as soon as the terms and conditions are settled.

In the meantime the landscaping proposal for the entire area where the statue is to be installed, is being prepared.

Construction of Five Star Hotels near India Gate, New Delhi

162. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission has been sought from the Government for the construction of some more five star hotels near India Gate area; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a). No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

National Relief Fund for Natural Calamities

163. SHRI D. AMAT:

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Relief Fund has been proposed for providing assistance in case of drought, flood and other natural calamities in the country instead of providing *ad-hoc* assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) and (b). A proposal to constitute a National Relief Fund has been made and a Private Member's Bill has been introduced in the Lok Sabha to that effect. The Bill provides for creating a Statutory Fund by contributions from the State Governments to meet the expenditure on account of natural calamities.

(c) Does not arise.

क्रिकेट मैचों के लिए सहायता

164. डा० रामजी सिंह: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या क्रिकेट टेस्ट मैचों के लिए सरकार सहायता देती है, और यदि हाँ, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान क्रिकेट मैचों पर सरकार द्वारा कितना प्रावर्ती और अनावर्ती व्यय किया गया ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनराज सिंह गुलशन) सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान, क्रिकेट टेस्ट मैचों पर प्रावर्ती अथवा अनावर्ती कोई खर्च नहीं किया है ?

Amount sanctioned to Control Floods in Bihar

165. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what amount has been sanctioned for the year 1979-80 for the State of Bihar for the control of flood in the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that several blocks of the District of Nalanda (Bihar) are badly affected by flood every year and flood control divisions has been set up; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that a scheme of eighteen crores has been drawn out to control the flood in the District of Nalanda in the State of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) As per the Annual Plan discussions the outlay proposed for flood control sector for Bihar for 1979-80 is Rs. 18 crores. Actual allocation made by the State Government is not known.

(b) Nalanda district is one of the less severely effected flood prone areas in Bihar. Information about setting up of flood control Divisions in the district is not available.

(c) In the Action Programme for Flood Control and Drainage works, likely to prove effective within a period of 5 to 7 years, prepared by the Government of Bihar, in November, 1978 schemes for construction of embankments, excavation of drainage channels and village protection works with a total estimated cost of about 24.5 crores to benefit an area of over 95,000 ha. are included for Nalanda district.

Protective measures to save Delhi and other Cities from Floods

166. SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the steps so far taken to save

Delhi and other cities and rural areas from floods?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): For protecting the city of Delhi against floods of Yamuna, the marginal embankments on its right bank, from Delhi-Haryana border in the north upto Wazirabad barrage, have been reconstructed and strengthened wherever damaged during the last year's floods, retiring the bunds near Palla and Sungerpur by about 160 metres from the present river course. On the left bank of Yamuna, the embankments right from Delhi-Uttar Pradesh in the north, upto Okhla weir in the South have been repaired and improved. Besides these, anti-erosion measures in the form of spurs, stone pitching and apron on the embankments have been taken up to protect embankments against erosion by the river. A new scheme envisaging diversion of the existing Bawana escape along Grand Trunk Road and then along the northern side of Road No. 50 outfalling into Yamuna downstream of Wazirabad barrage is in an advanced stage of execution. Preparation of a Master Plan for Flood Control for river Yamuna, being prepared by the Delhi Administration, is being expedited.

To protect urban and rural areas of Delhi against the river Sahibi, Najafgarh and other connected drainage system, Dhansa bund at Delhi-Haryana border had been constructed and the Najafgarh drain improved to meet the drainage effectively. Besides these various other protective measures by way of construction of storage reservoirs water shed improvements are being contemplated to save Delhi from floods in Sahibi river. A number of other schemes like the Jaitpur Drainage scheme and Shahdra drainage scheme are taken up.

Since the start of flood control programme on a country-wide basis in 1954, 10834 km. of embankments and 19168 km. of drainage channels have been constructed. 261 towns have been protected and 4696 villages raised above

the flood levels, with a total expenditure of about Rs. 646 crores till to the end of March, 1978. Flood forecasting service has been established in almost all the flood affected States, to ensure timely action in advance to prevent losses to life and property to the extent possible, which is being progressively extended and being modernised. With these works, nearly 10 million hectares of flood prone areas have been afforded reasonable protection, which include important towns like Lucknow, Patna, Darbhanga, Dibrugarh, Surat Hoshangabad, Bharatpur and a number of populated rural areas.

Unauthorised Workshops/Shops on D.D.A. Land on Link Road, New Delhi

167. **SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of workshops and other shops of motor parts have sprung up on Link Road opposite Shantivan;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these workshops and other shops were demolished during emergency period as these were encroachments on DDA land;

(c) if so, the reasons for allowing these unauthorised workshops etc. to come up and measures taken to remove them; and

(d) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard and the action taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Delhi Development Authority has reported that unauthorised workshops were constructed on vacant land when the area was covered by stay orders from court. Since

the stay is still in force, it is not possible to remove them before the vacation of stay orders.' The question of fixation of responsibility on and action against anyone does not rise.

Villages selected under 'Lab to Land' Programme

168. **SHRI DURGA CHAND:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages selected under 'Lab to Land' programme in Himachal Pradesh and in other States; their Statewise break-up for the purpose;

(b) facilities proposed to be given to farmers under the programme;

(c) what follow-up action is proposed to be taken to make the programme successful; and

(d) in what manner the State Governments and voluntary agencies are proposed to be associated with the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (**SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH**): (a) It has been decided to adopt 50,000 farm families comprising of small and marginal farmers share choppers, landless labourers and others in the rural areas representing the weaker socio-economic strata in the villages over the entire country under the ICAR Golden Jubilee Experimental Lab to Land Programme for transfer of technology. This programme is to be implemented by the designated technology transfer centres in the Agricultural Universities/ICAR Institutes/affiliated Agricultural Home Science Colleges and voluntary organisations located in various States. A list showing tentative allocation of farm families to various Institutions located in different States is appended.

(b) (i) A farm plan is being prepared for each participating family under the programme;

(ii) Training programme for the participating youth and farm women is being arranged.

(iii) This experimental programme, in brief is aimed at economic well-being of the participating farm families including tie up with the existing marketing facilities.

(c) The programme is to be formulated, implemented, monitored and evaluated by the 8 Zonal Coordination Units which are being set up in 8 agro-climatic regions over the country. The programme will involve active support and participation of the various Central and State Governments and other Institutions including Credit Institutions. The experience gained from this experimental programme will be utilised in extending this programme to other areas.

(d) In addition to Agricultural Universities and ICAR Institutes the State Governments and voluntary agencies would be associated in the implementation of the programme.


Statement

S. No.	Name of the ICAR Institutes/Agricultural Universities/Agricultural Colleges/Voluntary Agencies	No. of Farm Families
1	A.P. Agricultural University, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-500030 (A.P.)	5000
2	Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry-533101 (A.P.)	200
3	ICAR Research Complex for North Eastern Hills Region, Endar Lodge, Jawar Road, Shillong-793003 (Meghalaya)	500
4	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat-785013 (Assam)	1000

1	2	3
5	Rajendra Agricultural University, Veterinary College Campus, Patna — 800014 (Bihar)	2000
6	Indian Lac Research Institute, P.O. Namkum, Ranchi-834018	200
7	Gujarat Agricultural University, Sardar Krishi Nagar, P.O. Dantiwada, Distt. Banaskantha.	4000
8	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar-123001 (Haryana)	800
9	National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal-132001 (Haryana)	400
10	Central Soil Salinity Research Institute, Karnal—132001 (Haryana)	300
11	Central Potato Research Institute, Simla-171001 (H.P.)	750
12	H. P. University (Agricultural Complex), Palampur-171005, Distt. Kangra (H.P.)	500
13	College of Agriculture, Srinagar (J. & K.)	100
14	University of Agricultural Sciences, Hebbal, Bangalore-560024 (Karnataka)	2000
15	Indian Institute of Horticultural Research, 255, Upper Palace Orchards, Bangalore-560006	600
16	Kerala Agricultural University, Mannurthy-680651, Distric. Trichur (Kerala)	500-750
17	Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, P.O. Matesyapuri, Cochin-682029 (Kerala)	200
18	Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, P.B. No. 1921, Vincent Road, Cochin-682018 (Kerala)	500
19	Central Tuber Crops Research Institute, Sreekarayam, Trivandrum—695017 (Kerala)	200

1	2	3
20	Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Post Kudlu, Kasaragod—670124 (Kerala)	400
21	Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur (M.P.)	3-4000
22	Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth, Parbhani-431401 (M.S.)	500
23	Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Krishinagar, Akola 444001 (M.S.)	500-1000
24	Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth Dapoli-415712, Dist. Ratnagiri (M.S.)	300
25	Central Instt. of Fisheries Education, Jai Prakash Road, Bombay	200
26	Central Institute for Cotton Research, 25, Pushpa Kunj, Canal Road, New Ramdas Peth, Nagpur 440001	200
27	Central Instt. of Agricultural Engineering, Addl. A-Block, New Market, Guru Tegh Bahadur Complex, T.T. Nagar, Bhopal-462002	200
28	National Bureau of Soil Survey & Land Use Planning, Nagpur	100
29	Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology Bhubaneswar-751003	500-1000
30	Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack-753006	200
31	CIFRI, Fishculture Freshwater Research & Training Centre, Dhauli, 424 Sahid Nagar, Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	100
32	Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana (Punjab)	1500-2000
33	University of Udaipur, Udaipur-313001 (Rajasthan)	1250
34	Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur-342001 (Rajasthan)	300

1	2	3
35	Seva Mandir Udhaipur, Rajasthan	150
36	Tamilnadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore- 641003 (Tamil Nadu)	2500
37	Working Women Forum of Tamil Nadu, 162 R.H. Road, Madras-600004	250-750
38	Sugarcane Breeding Insti- tute, Lawley Road, Coimbatore-641007 (Tamil Nadu)	250
39	G.B. Pant University of Agri. & Technology, Pantnagar-261145, Distt. Nainital (U.P.).	1000-1500
40	Vivekananda Parvatiya Krishi Anusandhan Shala, Almora-283601 (U.P.)	250
41	Indian Grassland & Fodder Research Institute, Gwalior Jhansi Road, Jhansi-284001.	500
42	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar- 243122 (U.P.)	500-1000
43	C.S. Azad University of Agri. & Technology, Kanpur-208002	750
44	Banaras Hindu University Banaras (U.P.)	500
45	B.R. College-Bichpuri (Agra) (U.P.)	250
46	Allahabad Agricultural Research Institute Naini, Allahabad (U.P.)	250
47	Udai Pratap College, Banras (U.P.)	100
48	Janta Vedic College, Baraut, Distt. Meerut (U.P.)	100
49	Amar Singh Jat College, Lakhaoti, Bullandshahr (U.P.)	100
50	B.N.V. Degree College, Rath, Hamirpur (U.P.)	50

1	2	3
51	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Haringhata,  P.O. Mohanpur, District Nadia-741246 (W. Bengal)	500-1000
52	Jute Agricultural Research Institute, 24, Parganas, P.O. Barrackpore 743101 (W.B.)	200
53	Jute Technological Research Laboratory, 12, Regent Park, Calcutta-700040 (W.B.)	100
54	Central Inland Fisheries Research Instt., Barrack- pore-743101 (W. Bengal)	800
55	CSSRI, Regional Centre, Canning Town, 24 Par- ganas (W. Bengal)	100
56	College of Agriculture, University of Calcutta, Calcutta	200
57	Palli Siksha Sadan, Vishwa Bharati, Siriniketan, Distt. Birbhum (West Bengal)	250
58	Indian Agricultural Re- search Institute, New Delhi-110012	500-
59	Central Agricultural Re- search Institute for And- aman & Nicobar Group of Islands, Port Blair	50
60	Central Soil & Water Con- servation Research and Training, Regional Centre, Chandigarh.	50
61	Central Soil & Water Con- servation Research and Training Institute, 218, Kaulagarh Road, Dehra- dun-248195 (U.P.)	50
62	(for KVK and National Demonstration Units), Pondicherry (T.N.)	200-250
63	IGFRI Sub-Station, Regi- onal Station, Manasbal Near Srinagar (J & K)	100

Drought in Assam

169. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam have forwarded a request for Central assistance following unusual drought in Assam this year;

(b) whether any Central team has been deputed to assess the losses due to drought in Assam;

(c) the assessment of losses due to drought made by Central or State agencies;

(d) the immediate measures suggested by the Central Government to mitigate the consequences of drought; and

(e) the long term measures suggested to prevent such losses in future?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The drought has affected the production of Jute and ahu paddy crops. It is estimated that there has been a loss in production of 2.79 bales of jute due to shortfall in coverage and lesser yield and the value of loss may come to Rs. 10 crores. Similar to suffer a loss of production of 1.40 lakh tonnes valued at Rs. 25 crores. Lack of sufficient rains has also created shortage of drinking water both in urban and rural areas. It has created unemployment among the landless agricultural labour and small and marginal farmers.

(d) At the request of the State Government a Central Team visited the State during the 18th and 19th June to make an on the spot assessment of the situation and on the basis of its report and the recommendation of the High Level Committee on Relief advance Plan assistance of Rs. 461.50 lakhs has been allocated to the State Government. In addition, short term

loan of Rs. 1 crore has been released to the State Government.

(e) The State Government has been carrying on plan schemes for development of minor irrigation; sizeable funds are also made available under the Central Sector SFDA and IRD programmes as subsidy to small and marginal farmers to instal irrigation sources. This augmentation of irrigation potential is expected to meet the scarcity situation to some degree in future.

Visit of a Central Team to drought affected West Bengal

170. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA
BOSE ALLURI:

SHRI K. B. CHETTRI:

SHRI D. AMAT:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION be pleased to
state:

(a) whether a Central Team visited West Bengal in the month of June, 1979 to study drought conditions of State;

(b) whether the team has submitted its report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT
SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the basis of the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief, Advance Plan assistance of Rs. 1025 lakhs have been allocated to West Bengal under the following heads:

(Rs. in lakhs)

(1) Foliar spray of urea for jute	35
(2) Minikit distribution	15
(3) Minor irrigation	50
(4) Tank Improvement	51
(5) Small Irrigation	50
(6) Link-roads	100
(7) Restoration of minor irrigation installations	164
(8) Improvement of rural water supply improvement of urban water supply	200
(9) Employment Generation Schemes	360
TOTAL	1025

In addition short-term loan of Rs. 5 crores has been released for raising kharif crop.

राजस्थान में अकाल प्रभावी गांवों के लिए
केन्द्रीय सहायता

171. श्री एस० एस० सोमानी : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में उन गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें अकाल प्रभावी घोषित किया गया है ;

(ख) क्या जैसलमेर में विद्यमान सूखे की स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार इस बारे में सर्वेक्षण कर कुछ और गांवों को सूखा प्रभावित गांव घोषित करने के प्रयास कर रही है; और

(ग)गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राजस्थान सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी सहायता दी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह खरमासा) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी एकल की जा रही है और सभा हटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Employees in Indian Institute of Advanced Studies at Simla

172. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Advanced Study was established in October, 1965 and has been functioning from Rashtrapati Nivas, Simla;

(b) whether its functioning was satisfactory and found useful during all these years;

(c) number of employees working at present;

(d) whether Government have taken a decision to close the Institute from 1st September, 1979,

(e) if so, the reasons;

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to utilise the services of these employees; and

(g) if not, the steps being taken to see that not a single employee is rendered unemployed as per the declared policy of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRI-MATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. There had been criticism against the manner in which the Institute had been functioning, its procedures for selection of academic and its over-all administration. Doubts were also expressed about the quality of the academic work at the Institute and the impact it had made on the academic community.

(c) 140 including 4 deputationists and one re-employed pensioner.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) In September, 1977, the Government of India appointed a Committee to review the functioning of the Institute. The Committee had *inter-alia* expressed the view that there was no justification for the continuance of the Institute in its present form and that if the Institute had to continue, its character should be changed and the objectives revised. The Committee also pointed out certain built-in deficiencies in the concept of an Institute of Advanced Study with its location at Simla. The cost of locating it at any other place which has an intellectual tradition that Simla lacks was considered but in view of the large expenditure involved in doing so the Government came to the conclusion that the balance of advantage lay in closing down the Institute.

(f) and (g). The Institute is being run by a Society and the question of absorption of its staff in Government organisations does not arise. Possibilities of providing alternate employment in some other autonomous organisations would, however, be explored.

Handing over of the Western Court Building to India Tourism Development Corporation

173. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal under consideration to hand over the Western Court Building to India Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, as there were some complaints regarding the catering services in the Hostel, the matter was discussed in the meetings of the Joint Committee of the Chairmen House Committee of both the Houses of Parliament and it has been decided to hand over catering arrangements to ITDC from 1st June 1979 (A.N.) on the following rates:—

	Rates for Members of Parliament	Rates for Non Members Guests of MPs who have been allotted separate accommodation in the Hostel
(i) Non-vegetarian	Rs. 16 per day	} Rs. 25 per day per head
(ii) Vegetarian	Rs. 15 per head	
(iii) Non-vegetarian without lunch.	Rs. 13 per head	
(iv) Vegetarian without lunch	Rs. 12 per head	

Food for Work Programme in Nalanda District Bihar

174. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 25 lakh 'food for work' programme in Nalanda district has been implemented;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and how it has been implemented;

(c) whether some officers, Engineers etc. have been suspended for faulty implementation and false reports; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND

IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Increase in Price of Milk of Mother Dairy in Baroda

175. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mother Dairy had increased price of milk supplied in Baroda;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether there was wide spread agitation against the price increase;

(d) if so, whether Government has taken any decision in the matter; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Baroda Dairy and not Mother Dairy is distributing milk in Baroda City. Baroda dairy had increased the price of milk by 20 paise per litre from 1-6-1979.

(b) The price of milk was raised due to overall rise in the cost of milk production as also rise in wages of employees.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). The dairy authorities and the agitators had entrusted the issue to Dr. V. Kurien, Chairman, Indian Dairy Corporation/National Dairy Development Board for advice. On the suggestion of Dr. Kurien the price was reduced by 10 paise per litre from 11-6-1979, till the final report is to be given by him.

Sugar Output

176. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that with the sugarcane crushing season coming

to an end, sugar production during 1978-79 has fallen short of the record level of the preceding year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there are indications that output may not reach even the 60 lakh tonne mark anticipated by the industry; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the total closing stock with the factories at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The sugar production upto 22nd June during the current 1978-79 season has reached the level of 58.29 lakh tonnes as against 62.58 lakh tonnes upto the same date in 1977-78 season. It is estimated that the total sugar production during 1978-79 season may be about 59.25 lakh tonnes.

(c) The total closing stock of sugar with the factories as on 22nd June, 1979 was 41.60 lakh tonnes.

Concessions for Ministerial Staff of P & T Department

177. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government have announced a number of concessions for the Ministerial staff of the Post and Telegraph Department including a sound promotion policy and better service conditions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHEDEO SAI): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government have not announced any concessions including a promotion policy for the ministerial staff in the Post and Telegraph Department.

(b) Does not arise.

Agitation in Tamil Nadu over Paddy Prices

178. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agitation of agriculturists in Tamilnadu in the third week of April, 1979 has been due to unremunerative price being paid for paddy; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to give remunerative price to paddy growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH): (a) Information has been called for from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) The price is fixed on the basis of recommendation of the Agricultural Prices Commission and in consultation with the State Governments. While recommending the price the Agricultural Prices Commission takes into consideration the latest available data on cost of production and a reasonable margin to the paddy growers.

Progress of Integrated Rural Development Programme

179. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the precise progress made in regard to integrated rural development vis-a-vis the targets; and

(b) whether Government have taken into consideration the need for linking such development with scientific methods with the possibility of rapid progress as against a mere accentuation of antique and traditional methods which can stultify large scale progress?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PATAP SINGH): (a) Under Integrat-

ed Rural Development Programme, it was targetted to implement the programme in 2,600 blocks by 1979-80. The programme has been taken up in 2,300 blocks, and will shortly, be extended to another 300 blocks. An amount of Rs. 103.68 crores was allocated for the programme in 1978-79. Of this amount, Rs. 70.45 crores was released. For 1979-80, it is proposed to allocate for Rs. 154.35 crores for the programme with the States/Union Territories providing the equal amount. The allocation per block (including both central and State shares) in Rs. 5 lakhs for 1000 I.R.D. blocks in special programme areas, and Rs. 10 lakhs in the other 1000 I.R.D. Blocks in special programme areas. The 300 blocks selected in 1978-79 have an allocation of Rs. 3.3 lakhs, while the 300 blocks selected in 1979-80 will get Rs. 2.6 lakhs. Under the I.R.D. Programme during 1978-79, 18,34,349 participants were indentified for assistance. Of them, 7,94,543 were given assistance during the year.

The detailed block plans which the States/Union Territories prepare will give the physical targets also.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Integrated Rural Development Programme is being integrated with other programmes being taken up in I.R.D. blocks such as the LAB to Land programme launched by I.C.A.R. for transfer of modern technology in agriculture and allied fields to the rural areas in 500 centres covering 100 farm families in each centre.

टीकमगढ़ (मध्य प्रदेश) में भंडारण की सुविधाएं

180. श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य प्रदेश में टीकमगढ़ जिले में किसी भी मंडी में किसानों को 'सेन्ट्रल बेयर हाउसिंग कारपोरेशन' और स्टेट बेयर हाउसिंग के गोदामों जैसी भंडारण की सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध नहीं है ;

(ख) टीकमगढ़ जिले में इन विभागों द्वारा निवाड़ी, जतारा, खरगापुर, पल्लेरा, प्राचीपुर, में

उपर्युक्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न कराये जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि टीकमगढ़ सब से अधिक गेहूं उत्पादन करने वाला जिला है; और

(ग) क्या इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि गोदामों की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण किसानों को अपनी गेहूं की बिक्री बहुत कम कीमत पर करनी पड़ती है और हानि उठानी पड़ती है और उन्हें बैंकों से आसानी से ऋण भी नहीं मिल पाता है, सरकार टीकमगढ़ जिले में गोदामों के शीघ्र निर्माण की कार्यवाही करेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य भाण्डागार निगम टीकमगढ़ जिले के टीकमगढ़ और निवाड़ी में एक एक भाण्डागार चला रहा है जिनकी क्षमता क्रमशः 1542 मीटरी टन और 3081 मीटरी टन है। केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार निगम टीकमगढ़ जिले में कोई भी भाण्डागार नहीं चला रहा है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम के पास टीकमगढ़ में 5000 मीटरी टन (निजी) और 2348 मीटरी टन (क्वैर और प्लिंथ) और निवाड़ी में 17500 मीटरी टन की क्षमता है।

क्षेत्रों की क्षमता तथा उनकी आवश्यकताओं का सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद भण्डारण केन्द्र स्थापित किए जाते हैं। राज्य भाण्डागार निगम के पास उपर्युक्त स्थानों पर भण्डारण सुविधाएं हैं लेकिन अन्य स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय भाण्डागार चलाने के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता मुलभ नहीं है।

बाण सागर योजना से जल मग्न होने वाले गांव

181. श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाण सागर योजना से कितने गांव जल-मग्न हो जायेंगे और सरकार की प्रभावित लोगों के पुनर्वास की क्या योजना है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इन विस्थापित लोगों के पुनर्वास के लिए 15 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से दस आदर्श गांवों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) इस समय बाण सागर बांध निर्माण के किस चरण में है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजीत सिंह बरवाला) : (क) और (ख). अनुमान है कि बाण सागर स्कीम के अन्तर्गत जलमग्न होने से 257 गांव प्रभावित होंगे।

भूमि अधिग्रहण और विस्थापित व्यक्तियों के पुनर्वास से सम्बन्धित मानदण्डों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) बांध पर कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। दाहिने तान और फलो बांध और दाहिने व्यपर्वतन बांध की नीवों की खुदाई का कार्य प्रारम्भ हो चुका है। पहुंच मार्ग, रोशनी और निर्माण बिद्युत्, हाल रोड और कालोनी पर हो रहा कार्य प्रगति पर है।

Villages being Submerged under Rajghat Dam Scheme

182. SHRI LAXMI NARAIN NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages being submerged under Rajghat Dam Scheme and the Government's scheme to rehabilitate the affected persons;

(b) the present stage of construction of Rajghat dam; and

(c) the electricity in Meghawatt likely to be generated by Rajghat dam?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It has been assessed that 36 villages will be submerged by the Rajghat reservoir. The State Government have under consideration the following proposals for rehabilitation of the affected persons:

(i) Provision of 10 model villages.

(ii) Provision of developed land for cultivation.

(iii) Provision of free transport facilities for the material dismantled from the affected houses. (The oustees are also to be allowed to take away the salvaged material, even after payment of compensation, except steel structures, girders GC sheets etc.)

(iv) Provision of community facilities such as panchayat Bhawan, schools, dispensaries, markets etc.

(v) Provision of drinking water wells, village roads, sanitation, electricity, village ponds etc.

(vi) Resettlement grant of Rs. 750 per family.

(b) The following works are at present in progress:—

(i) Survey of the submergence area; socio-economic and ecological surveys.

(ii) Investigations for construction materials.

(iii) Preparation of designs and drawings.

(iv) Invitation for tenders for some items.

(v) Construction of colony.

(vi) Stripping of foundations of dam.

(c) The feasibility report for the power portion of the project is under preparation. The preliminary assessment indicates the possibility of a power generation of 30 MW from this project.

Victims of Emergency Excesses

183. SHRI DILIP CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of victims within the orbit of his Ministry during the period of emergency;

(b) how many could be reinstated till now;

(c) how many are still left out;

(d) whether Government are aware of persistent complaints of Emergency excesses affecting the employees including teachers of Technical Teachers' Training Institute, Bhopal; and

(e) what redress Government propose to offer to the prosecuted employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Housing Schemes for Landless Labourers in Gujarat

184. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has prepared a scheme for landless labourers under which it has been planned to construct four lakh houses in the next four years;

(b) if so, whether the State Government has requested the Central Government for allotment of funds for this purpose;

(c) if so, how much the Central Government have agreed to allocate during the current year;

(d) whether the State Government was determined to solve the housing problem by multi-pronged steps but due to shortage of funds the State Government is not in a position to implement them; and

(e) if so, what help the Central Government are contemplating to provide to the State Government so that the State is in a position to fulfil the hopes of poor in the Gujarat State for houses?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) In the Five Year Plan document (1978—83) of Gujarat State,

there is a proposal to construct 3.25 lakh houses for Rural landless labourers during the current Plan period.

(b) The requirement of funds for the above scheme is reflected in the plan outlays proposed by the Government of Gujarat.

(c) The Planning Commission which allocates funds under the Central Plan assistance for State Sector schemes including housing has approved an outlay of Rs. 10.32 crores (including Rs. 3.00 crores under RMNP) for 1979-80 for the State of Gujarat.

(d) and (e). In the Five Year Plan 1978-83 the outlay proposed under the housing sector is Rs. 1538 crores. The requirement for funds for various States will have to be accommodated within this ceiling. For this purpose the Planning Commission holds discussions every year for approving annual outlays. Keeping in view the financial constraints, Planning Commission makes every effort to assist the State Governments to the maximum extent possible.

Narmada Water Dispute

185. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delay in the settlement of the Narmada Water dispute is causing great harm to the States concerned particularly to the State of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the main reasons of delay in reaching the final settlement;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have prepared a scheme to be implemented during the Sixth Five Year Plan for the execution of the Narmada projects;

(d) if so, what are the projects and whether the execution of these Narmada Projects will further complicate the Narmada disputes; and

(e) by what time Government are hopeful of reaching early settlement?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) It is a fact that the concerned States have not been able to develop the water resources of the Narmada Basin due to the dispute.

(b) The information has been given under part (e) of the answer.

(c) and (d). In order to utilise their full share of Narmada waters, the Government of Madhya Pradesh proposed to take up 29 major irrigation and multipurpose projects, 450 medium irrigation projects and over 3000 minor irrigation projects. The Government of Gujarat propose to construct the Sardar Sarovar Dam at Navagam and the Canal Project to utilise their share of Narmada waters. The State Government have already initiated necessary exercise for drawing up a phased programme in this regard, taking into account the financial and physical resources likely to be available to them during the Sixth and subsequent plans. This will be within the framework of the decision of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal and is therefore, not expected to create any complications.

(e) As the dispute could not be settled by negotiations (it was referred for adjudication to the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal constituted under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The Tribunal forwarded its report to the Central Government in August, 1978, setting out the facts as found by it and giving its decision on the matters referred to it. In accordance with the provisions of the aforesaid Act the Central Government and all the four party State Governments have made references to the Tribunal seeking explanation or guidance on certain points in regard to the Report of the Tribunal. These references are now under the consideration of the

Tribunal. The Tribunal is trying its best to finalise its work as expeditiously as possible and may forward to the Central Government shortly, a further Report, giving such explanation or guidance as it deems fit, and in such a case, the decision of the Tribunal shall be deemed to be modified accordingly.

Meeting for Implementation of Agricultural and Rural Development Programme

186. SHRI PRASANBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry had convened a series of regional meetings with the various State Governments from 1st May, 1979 for taking effective measures in the implementation of agricultural and rural development programmes formulated for the current financial year;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held in these meetings; and

(c) whether any specific guidelines were framed for purposes of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation has proposed to organise six regional meetings covering the various agro-ecological zones in the country, with a view to discussing the measures required to ensure effective implementation of agricultural and rural development programmes during 1979-80.

(b) Three regional meetings have been already held. The first regional meeting for Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry was held at Cochin on 1st and 2nd May 1979. The second regional meeting for West Bengal and the States and Union Territories in the North-Eastern Region was held at Gauhati on 14th and 15th May 1979, while the third meeting for Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and

Rajasthan was held at Ahmedabad on 22nd and 23rd June, 1979. On the basis of discussions both in the general meeting and indepth discussion on problem in crucial sectors in the Task Forces, a number of action points were chalked out for effective follow-up so as to achieve the objectives and targets laid down in the Annual Plan for 1979-80. Some of the important action points were:—

(i) Efforts in the transfer of improved technology through an integrated package of services and policy measures should be intensified for achieving increased agricultural production potential;

(ii) Measures required for promoting productivity block-wise and district-wise may be identified and steps taken to tap the available potential;

(iii) Concerted efforts should be made to increase the area under pulses including their cultivation under irrigated conditions and inter-cropping. Provision for production and distribution of good quality rhizobial culture should be made;

(iv) Concerted efforts should be made by the agricultural universities, Central and State research centres for the identification and development of suitable varieties of pulses.

(v) Seed programmes in each State should be reviewed and arrangements for timely supplies of good quality seeds should be worked out and implemented;

(iv) Balanced use of fertilizer should be promoted, and crop specific fertiliser combination should be formulated and popularised;

(vii) Area and production of oil-seeds should be increased through various measures like identification and popularisation of short duration varieties, strengthening of plant protection arrangements and encouraging use of good quality seeds;

(viii) Special attention should be given to plant protection measures to minimise crop losses and improve/productivity;

(ix) In the north-east region, special emphasis was laid on the control of jhumming or shifting cultivation and a number of measures for safeguarding the incomes of jhumias through alternative production efforts, assured supplies of rice, alternative patterns of land use, etc. were recommended.

(x) Some of the important constraints in the supply and distribution of inputs like fertilisers were identified and the measures to remove these constraints, creation of net-work of supply depots and financial and other arrangements in support of the input supplies were suggested to the States.

(xi) Emphasis was laid on recycling of organic wastes (including in some areas, for example North-east region, utilisation of water hyacinth) in support of production.

(xii) The irrigation potential should be fully harnessed and construction of field channels should be expedited.

(xiii) As weather abnormalities such as cyclones, droughts and floods cause instability in production and lead to loss of life and property, it was emphasised that disaster preparedness should be an integral part of planning. In this context, States were asked to establish "Crop Weather Watch Groups" for rendering timely advice and assistance to the farmers and to undertaking measures for introduction of crop life saving techniques, alternative cropping strategies designed to make risk free season into major cropping season and compensatory programmes to off-set the loss sustained

during one season by intensifying efforts in both irrigated and unirrigated areas.

(xiv) Steps should be undertaken to strengthen the agricultural data base in North-Eastern States which at present is very weak.

(xv) The States were urged to go in for social forestry programmes on an extensive scale with a view to meeting energy needs in the rural areas.

(xvi) Since all beneficiary-oriented programmes are coming under the umbrella of Integrated Rural Development, there should be one single designated Department at the State level for supervision and review of these programmes. Similarly, at the District level also, there should be a single agency to be in charge of implementation of the programme.

(xvii) While drawing up the Plan for each block under Integrated Rural Development Programme, care must be taken to ensure that the schemes implemented under the programmes add to the overall growth of the area concerned as well as to the fulfilment of the Antyodaya. This has to be achieved by careful meshing of the schemes taken in the Integrated Rural Development Programme and other programmes.

(c) Summary records of discussions containing the recommendations made at the three regional meetings held so far have been forwarded to the concerned State Governments/U.T. Administrations as also to the Divisional Heads in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation for effective and speedy follow-up action. The State Government/U.T. Administrations were requested to have the recommendations examined by the concerned departments and necessary action taken to implement them. They were also requested to keep the Ministry apprised of the

progress of follow up action. The Divisional Heads in the Ministry were requested to initiate immediate action on the recommendations with which they are concerned. They were also asked to keep close liaison with their counterparts in the State Governments to ensure coordinated action.

Implementation of Urban Land Ceiling Act by State

187. SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING & SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a poor response from some of the States with regard to the implementation of the Urban Land Ceiling Act;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as at present five States did not adopt any resolution as required by Article 252(1) of the Constitution and have not made any effort to enforce this Act; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Union Government to this effect?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) No, Sir. The State Governments are implementing the Act in accordance with the guidelines issued by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). The Central Act is not in force in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu.

Jammu and Kashmir and Kerala are still considering the question of imposition of a ceiling on urban property.

Nagaland has informed that there is no vacant or waste land in any of the urban areas of the State and hence the Urban Land Ceiling Act 1976 has no relevance in that State.

Sikkim had passed the Sikkim Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Bill, 1976 in October 1976. The population of Sikkim was only 2 lakhs of which about 15,000 only live in the capital town of Gangtok. It was therefore decided that there was no urgent necessity to accord the President's approval to the Bill and the Sikkim Government should be requested to reconsider the matter.

In Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1978 is in force.

The Central Government had requested all the States to adopt the Central Act. 'Land' being a State subject each State has to consider the desirability of adopting the Central Act and pass resolutions under article 252(1) of the Constitution to that effect.

Ex-members in Possession of Government Accommodation

188. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any former Members of Parliament still in continued possession of Government accommodation;

(b) if so, the full list thereof;

(c) whether such ex-M.Ps. pay the subsidised or market rent and since when;

(d) whether there are any instances of defaulters in this;

(e) if so, who are they and what is the outstanding due against each of such persons;

(f) whether Government have taken steps to recover the dues as also to institute legal proceedings against defaulters if any; and

(g) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). A statement showing the requisite details in respect of each ex-M.P. is enclosed.

(f) and (g). No legal proceedings have been initiated so far against any of the ex-MPs. shown in the enclosed statement.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the ex-M.P	Accommodation occupied	Nature of licence fee charges	Rate of rent P.M.	Amount due as on 1-6-79	Action taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Shri Mahavir Tyagi	16, Dr. R.P. Road.	45-B, with Departmental charges	Rs. 590.51	Rs. 611.39 (for 5/79)	Allowed to retain the bungalow on payment of rent under FR. 45-B, with D.C. w.e.f. 2-11-77 till further orders.
2.	Shri Chandermani Lal Chowdhary	75-B, North Avenue and Garage No. N-11.	Market rent	Rs. 895.29	Rs. 2,048.58	Expired on 8-2-79. It was decided in the meeting of the House Committee Rajya Sabha, held on 22-6-79 that the family of late Sh. Chowdhary may be allowed to retain the accommodation on payment of market rent for 6 months.
3.	Sh. P.K. Kunhachen	Garage No. 69, Ferozeshah Road.	Market rent	Rs. 29.60	Rs. 333.57	Retired on 21-4-79. Bill sent.

Import of Foreign Telephone Equipment

189. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have placed any orders during the years 1977, 1978 and 1979 for foreign equipment of telephones etc. for urgently meeting pending requirements at home as also for replacing the existing equipment by the new ones in one or more places in the country;

(b) if so, full facts thereof including the companies and the countries from where such purchases are made and the total costs thereof; and

(c) how were the said orders placed, and which equipment was selected for what reasons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Statement placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement giving details pertaining to Telephone Switching and Telephone Sets are given below.

Item	Name of Company	Approx. cost.	Year and Manner of placing order	Basis for Selection
1. Cross-bar telephone switching equipment 30,000 lines.	M/s. Nippon Electric Co., Ltd. Japan.	Rs. 6 crores	1977 Repeat order based on Global Tender issued in 1974.	Lowest technically acceptable offer.
2. Cross-bar telephone switching equipment 30,000 lines.	M/s. Hitachi Ltd. Japan.	Rs. 6 crores	Do.	Do.
3. Telephone Dials 50,000 nos.	M/s. Tamura & Company Ltd., Japan.	Rs. 12.5 lakhs	1978 Global Tender	Do.
4. Telephone dials 20,000 nos.	Do.	Rs. 5.2 lakh	1979 Global Tender	Do.
5. Headgear sets 7,000 nos.	M/s. STC U.K.	Rs. 10 lakhs	1979 Global Tender	Do.

Provisions for Storing Foodgrains

190. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adequate and satisfactory provisions for storing foodgrains throughout the country;

(b) if so, broad facts thereto;

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to improve and strengthen the storage capacity for enabling the people to purchase and consume the foodgrains at a later stage;

(d) whether part of the said stored foodgrain is damaged and/or lost by the rat-menace and other factors and causes;

(e) if so, facts thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken to remedy the said situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI BHANU PRATAP SNGH): (a) to (c). The overall storage facilities with the Food Corporation of India both owned and hired are adequate for the level of stocks with the Corporation. Appropriate measures have also been taken to meet the pressure on storage capacity felt during the peak procurement season. Schemes to increase the owned covered capacity by constructing godowns under various crash programmes and also under buffer storage programme with financial assistance from the World Bank are under implementation. Storage capacity has also been secured by FCI from private parties under the ARDC assisted scheme of encouraging private parties to build godowns on their own lands as per the FCI's specifications.

(d) and (e). Foodgrains storage loss in FCI godowns is caused by various factors but such losses as percentage of the total are not high.

(f) The following steps are taken by the FCI to avoid damage to foodgrains:

(i) The godowns constructed are rat, white ants and damp-proof and provide adequate ventilation and aeration to grains to minimise insect infestation;

(ii) Pre-monsoon inspection of godowns is carried out and repairs undertaken to prevent leakage of rain water;

(iii) Modern pest control measures are undertaken to check the insect, rodent and bird pests;

(iv) Qualified and technically trained staff are deployed for periodical inspection and proper upkeep of the foodgrains.

The following steps have also been taken to ensure safety of stocks stored in CAP:—

(i) The stocks are stored on wooden crates and covered with specially fabricated polythene covers to protect them from rains.

(ii) Nylon ropes are provided for proper lashing of polythene covers to prevent blowing off of covers due to high wind velocity, storms etc.

(iii) Non-filament nets and cover-tops are also provided in major 'CAP' complexes for additional protection against the vagaries of weather.

(iv) Periodical replacement of polythene covers is arranged to ensure protection of foodgrains.

(v) Aeration of stocks by lifting the covers is regularly done to avoid damage due to condensation.

(vi) Special attention is paid to regularly inspect and preserve the stocks stored under CAP.

Demands of Telecommunication Technicians

191. **SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:**
DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any discontentment among the telecommunication technicians in the P&T Department;

(b) if so, what are their main/major demands; and

(c) what steps have been taken to remove the discontentment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) While it may not be correct to suggest that there is discontentment among the technicians in the Telecommunications, it

is nonetheless a fact that a Charter of major demands was received on their behalf from the Bharatiya Telecommunication Technicians Union.

(b) and (c). The demands contained in the said charter and the action taken thereon is indicated in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl.No.	Demand	Position
1	Pay scale of Technicians be revised from Rs. 260—480 to Rs. 380—560 as the present scale is too meagre as compared to Technicians of other Govt... Deptts. and public Sector.	<p>The Third Pay Commission had recommended the present pay scale of Rs. 260—480 in place of the pre-revised scale of Rs. 110—240 for the Technicians of P.&T. Department. The pre-revised scale of Rs. 130—205, 125—205 and 130—212 applicable to Junior Mechanics in the Telecom Research Centre (P.&T.) Civil Aviation, A.I.R. and the Railways have been replaced by a common revised scale of Rs. 330—480.</p> <p>The question for upward revision of pay scale of Technicians has been discussed several items in various JCM meetings and now it is proposed to place the Technicians in the scale of Rs. 290—500 with two advance increments subject to certain conditions with regard to the minimum qualification of standards of Technicians posts. This proposal is under consideration in consultation with the Finance.</p>
2	Pay scale of Higher Grade Technicians to be revised from Rs. 425—640 to Rs. 500—800 and supervisory duties be allotted to them. Simultaneously the designation of Higher Grade Technicians be changed to Technical Supervisors.	<p>The Selection Grade in the Pre-revised scale of Rs. 175—280 for the ordinary Grade of Technicians was replaced by a revised scale of Rs. 380—530 on the basis of the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission. Further, their promotional avenues were improved under the 20% promotional avenues scheme by introducing a Higher Grade with the designation of Higher Grade Technicians' in the pay scale of Rs. 425—640 in place of Selection Grade of Rs. 380—530 with effect from 1-6-74. It was also stipulated at that time that the Higher Grade Technicians will be utilised for manning positions involving specially arduous work and carry higher duties. There was mention in the 20% promotional avenues scheme, that supervisory jobs will be performed by the Technicians (HG). Therefore, it has not been possible to redesignate these officials as 'Technical Supervisors'.</p>
3	Restoration of qualifying Trade Test for the 'promotion to Junior Engineers Cadre.	<p>The recruitment of the cadre of Junior Engineer is 65% by outside quota and 35% from Departmental quota. The Departmental quota includes 15% by competitive examination for other lower cadre except P.I./R.S.A./W.C./A.E.A. groups. The Technicians are eligible to appear in the examination under this 15% competitive quota of vacancies for which the minimum qualification is the Matriculation whereas for direct recruitment a higher qualification such as B.E./B.Sc./</p>

S.No.	Demand	Position
		<p>Diploma in Engineering is prescribed. The object of examination is to make selection on the basis of merit with a view to getting the best of the talented candidates for the post. It is from the cadre of Junior Engineers only that officers are promoted to Group B and 50% Group A of the T. Es. With the advancement to technology and sophistication, the quality of this basic supervisory Technica cadre has not only to be maintained bu enhanced at the same time providing opportunities to really qualified and capable lower grade officials aspiring for this cadre. It is therefore not possible to dilute the cadre of Jr. Engineers by replacing the competitive examination by a qualifying trade test for promotion of Technicians to Jr. Engineers cadre because this will be only at the cost of technical maintenance and loss in efficiency with increased customer dissatisfaction.</p>
1	Two channel promotion to all the cadres	<p>This demand for providing two promotions to every employee during his service career has been considered at great length by a Departmental Committee consisting of three Deputy Directors General in the P & T Board. The recommendations of this committee are being processed further.</p>
5	Gazetted posts for all the class-III cadres as to some cadres in the P & T Department.	<p>In the Engineering Wing of the Telecom Branch, of the P & T Department 100% Gazetted posts of Group B officers, i.e. AEs are filled by promotion from the Junior Engineers which is a Class-III cadre. All the technical officials in the Department are also eligible for becoming J. Es. through Limited Departmental competitive tests and can, thereafter, become A.Es. Therefore, there is no need to reserve any further gazetted post for any other Class-III Technical cadre. Other Gazetted posts which have been reserved for promotion from Ministerial staff or operative staff of the telegraph wing can't obviously be opened for promotion from staff in the technical cadres.</p>
6	Bonus to all the P&T employees	<p>The question of grant of bonus to the Central Govt. Employees has been raised by various organisations of the employees within the P. & T. Department and in Parliament. A group of Cabinet Ministers has set up to study the matters relating to wages and income policy and among the question that this group is studying the demand extending bonus to P & T employee. Railway employees etc. The Govt. expects to come to an early decision on questions.</p>

No.	Demand	Position
7	<p>Separate Wage Board for the P. & T. Employees.</p> <p>The previous 3 Pay Commissions have failed to do justice with the P&T Employees. The condition of their pay scales, social security, and service conditions have deteriorated every time. The 'peculiar arduous functioning round the clock has not been evaluated rather totally ignored by all the three Pay Commissions..</p>	<p>The Pay Commissions or the Wage Boards are appointed by the Central Government. These Pay Commissions or the Wage Boards examine the pay structure and other service conditions of all the Central Government Employees and made recommendations to the Government. Thus there cannot be a separate Wage Board exclusive for the P & T Employees.</p>

Site for manufacture of Electro-Mechanical Common Control Telephone Equipment in Maharashtra

192. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE:

DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Committee appointed to recommend suitable site for locating a project for manufacture of Electro-Mechanical Common Control Telephone Equipment in the Public Sector has recommended that it should be located in the backward region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the proposal; and

(c) when the proposed project is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): (a) to (c). Yes, the Committee recommended various sites for the purpose, including one in Maharashtra. The techno-economic feasibility of the sites recommended is under examination of experts.

Involvement of Panchayat and local bodies in Adult Education Programme

193. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Adult Education Programme is being effectively interlinked and coordinated with the minimum needs and Integrated Rural

Development programme to make it more realistic and attractive; and

(b) if so, in what manner, and with or without the active involvement of the Panchayats and other local bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) and (b). The National Adult Education Programme stresses the need for effective linking of the instructional programme with development activity. As far as possible field programmes are encouraged in areas of concentrated development activity, like in the Integrated Rural Development. State and district and even local committees, with wide representation, are constituted to assist in cooperation of all departments. The cadres of Adult Education are to draw personnel of the various development departments. In the training programmes and in the curricula for NAEP stress is laid on functional development. The degree of involvement of Panchayats and other local bodies in NAEP has, however, been left to the State Governments and U.T. administrations.

निराश्रय महिलाओं की सहायता

194. श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम : क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछड़े क्षेत्रों विशेष कर उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूखी निर्धन और निराश्रय विधवाओं को कुछ सहायता देने के लिए कुछ प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ख) क्या उन्हें इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के कुछ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में निर्धन महिलाएँ केवल एक समय के भोजन पर गुजारा कर रही हैं और क्या इस बारे में कोई औपचारिक सर्वेक्षण किया जाएगा ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका देवी बरकटकी) :
(क) जी, नहीं। तो भी दुःखी महिलाओं के प्रशिक्षण और पुनर्वास के लिए सरकार की एक केन्द्र द्वारा प्रयोजित योजना है, जिसके अन्तर्गत ऐसी महिलाओं के लिए प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र चलाने के वास्ते वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

Pollution in Birla owned Rayon Factory

195. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the Birla owned Mavoor Rayons Factory which was compelled by press, public opinion and parliament to lay an underground pipe line to take off the polluted waters to a far off place, has virtually duped the Government and public by putting underground pipe line without properly sealing the hundreds of joints in the pipe line by which the threat of pollution remains, as the polluted water will seep through all along the pipe line and even poison the underground water sources; and

(b) whether Government propose to order an independent enquiry into the affair and take stringent steps against the Birlas, who with impunity play with the life of the people here?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) The State Government has intimated that leakage has been

reported in the 6.4 KM Pipe line conveying effluents from the Birla owned Gwalior Rayon Factory.

(b) The State Government have not taken any decision for conducting an independent enquiry in the matter. However, the State Board for the Prevention and Control and Water Pollution is empowered to take suitable action against the factory under the various provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. The State Board has given necessary directions to the factory management to rectify the leaks and also to treat the effluents properly. The State Board and the District authorities have been directed to watch the situation closely.

Alleged False Organisation for running Adult Education Centres

196. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the disclosure made by the left Front Committee in West Bengal that about 1500 out of 1700 voluntary agencies and organisations which received Central aid for running adult education centres are fake organisations;

(b) if so, whether Government have conducted any inquiry into the matter, and

(c) if so, the details and with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (c). In some newspapers published on 13-6-1979 a report was published that the West Bengal Left Front Committee is of the opinion

that about 1500 out of 1700 voluntary agencies which received central assistance for running adult education centres in the States are "ghost bodies". The Government of West Bengal has so far recommended proposals of only 10 voluntary agencies in accordance with the prescribed procedure and 7 out of them have been sanctioned financial assistance for running 380 centres. The statement purported to have been made by the Left Front Committee is apparently based on misinformation.

Book entitled "Hindus of the Himalayas"

197. SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a book "Hindus of the Himalayas" written by Gerald D. Berreman a Professor in California University who has been conferred an honorary degree for his book by Garhwal University;

(b) if so, whether his attention has been drawn to report in New Age of June 3rd, 1979 captioning "Doctorate for CIA man for slandering Garhwalis" in this regard;

(c) if so, the details; and

(d) whether Government have taken any steps to withdraw this book from circulation and to get the doctorate conferred on the author cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI RENUKA DEVI BARAKATAKI): (a) to (d). The report appearing in the 'New Age' of 3rd June, 1979 about conferment of an honorary degree on Dr. Gerald D. Berreman, Professor in California University for his book "Hindus of the Himalayas" by the Garhwal University has come to Government's notice.

According to the information furnished by the Garhwal University, an *honoris causa* D. Litt. degree was conferred on Professor Berreman, purely on academic consideration, on a request made by the delegates to the Tenth International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, many of whom were themselves Garhwalis, in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose under the U.P. State Universities Act 1973. The Government of Uttar Pradesh are, however, making enquiries into the matter.

As the degree was conferred on Dr. Berreman by a State University, it is for the State Government or the University of Garhwal to take a decision about the withdrawal or otherwise of the degree. Regarding the suggestion for withdrawing the book from circulation, in view of the fact that the book is hardly meant for the ordinary reader, Government feel that any such action would be counter-productive.

Scandal involving embezzlement of fertilizer

198. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item in the 'Times of India' dated the 28th May, 1979 that two top political leaders and four IAS Officers are among those allegedly involved in a scandal involving embezzlement of fertilisers worth about Rs. 1.67 crores between 1974 and 1976; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHEI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): (a) Yes, Sir. The reported statement has been made by the Chairmap of the Punjab Agro Industries Corporation in respect of the stocks of fertilisers belonging to the Corporation.

(b) Comments of the State Government have been called for and on receipt of the same, a statement will be placed on the Table of the House.

भूमि का वितरण

199 श्री युवराज : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनता शासन के 27 महीनों के दौरान भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को, विनयित की गई भूमि का, राज्य वार, व्योरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या भूमि वितरण का कार्य राज्यों द्वारा अपनी सरकारी एजमियों के माध्यम से किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या अधिकारियों ने संपन्न किसानों से मांठ गांठ करके (बेनामी) भूमि को भी स्वीकृति दी हुई है ;

(घ) क्या भूमि वितरण का काम ग्राम पंचायतों को देकर व्याप्त भ्रष्ट तरीकों पर रोक लगाई जा सकती है; और

(ङ) क्या भूमि अधिकतम सीमा कानून के अन्तर्गत हुई फालतू जमीन अथवा राज्यों की फालतू जमीन का वितरण करने का कार्य ग्राम पंचायतों को सौंपने का है यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री (श्री सुरजोत सिंह बरनाला) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) जी हां । तथापि, कुछ राज्यों में भूमि का वितरण मांविधिक न्यायाधिकरणों के जरिए किया जाता है, जिनमें सरकारी और गैर सरकारी, दोनों तरह के व्यक्ति शामिल होते हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं । अधिकतम सीमा से फालतू हुई भूमि का निर्धारण करते समय बेनामी हस्तांतरणों को ध्यान में नहीं रखा जाता है ।

(घ) तथा (ङ). कानूनों तथा प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाओं में बेईमानी के खिलाफ पहले जो पर्याप्त सुरक्षा विद्यमान है । भूमि आवंटन की मौजदा प्रक्रियाओं संतोषजनक ढंग से काम करती हुई प्रतीत होती हैं और इनमें कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार नहीं है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	जनता सरकार के 27 महीनों के दौरान वितरित क्षेत्र
1	2	3
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1,47,292
2.	असम	58,725
3.	बिहार	23,279
4.	गुजरात	शून्य
5.	हरियाणा	4,470
6.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	शून्य
7.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	—
8.	कर्नाटक	9,920
9.	केरल	15,116
10.	मध्य प्रदेश	32,549
11.	महाराष्ट्र	29,270
12.	मणिपुर	शून्य
13.	उड़ीसा	31,783
14.	पंजाब	658
15.	राजस्थान	27,247
16.	तमिलनाडु	शून्य
17.	तिपुरा	417
18.	उत्तर प्रदेश	87,352
19.	पश्चिम बंगाल	शून्य
20.	दादरा तथा नागर हवेली	2,013
21.	दिल्ली	शून्य
22.	पाण्डिचेरी	219

योग : 4,70,310

श्री अमरेली कोआपरेटिव अग्रीकल्चरल शुगर इंडस्ट्रियल सोसायटी लिमिटेड, अमरेली की और बकाया राशि

200. श्री धर्म सिंह साई पटेल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 के लिए किसानों को देय गन्ने की राशि के कारण सौराष्ट्र गुजरात स्थित श्री अमरेली कोआपरेटिव अग्रीकल्चरल शुगर इंडस्ट्रियल सोसायटी लि., अमरेली की ओर लगभग 90 लाख रुपये की राशि बकाया है और क्या 14 अप्रैल, 1979 को

लगभग 328 गन्ना उत्पादकों ने झमरेली कोऑपरेटिव अग्रीकल्चरल शूगर इंडस्ट्रियल सोसायटी लि०, झमरेली, केन्द्रीय सरकार और गुजरात सरकार को इस बकाया राशि का भुगतान कराने के लिए अभ्यावेदन भेजे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार इन गन्ना उत्पादकों को उक्त बकाया राशि का भुगतान कराने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है; और

(ग) झमरेली कोऑपरेटिव अग्रीकल्चरल शूगर इंडस्ट्रियल लि० झमरेली द्वारा इन गन्ना उत्पादकों को पिछले दो तीन वर्षों के गन्ने के मूल्य की बकाया राशि का भुगतान करने में संकोच किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस 90 लाख रुपये की बकाया राशि का भुगतान किसानों को कब तक और किस प्रकार किया जायेगा ?

श्री श्री सिन्हाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री बालू प्रताप सिंह) : (क) से (ग) . राज्य सरकार को अप्रैल, 1979 में एक प्रार्थना पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है, जिसके साथ 328 किसानों की सूची भी प्राप्त हुई है। इसमें इस बात का उल्लेख किया गया है कि किसानों का झमरेली फैक्ट्री के प्रति 1976-77, 1977-78 और 1978-79 वर्षों के 115/- रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन के हिसाब से गन्ने के लगभग 90 लाख रुपये बकाया है। उनमें से केवल 185 किसानों ने गन्ना मप्लाई किया था और 1976-77 मौसम के लिए केवल पांच किसानों को 6398.65 रुपये का भुगतान करना बकाया था। इन किसानों से भी कहा गया है कि वे अपनी राशि प्राप्त कर लें। जहां तक 1977-78 मौसम का सम्बन्ध है, शेष जमा के रूप में काटी गई 3568.40 रुपये की धनराशि को छोड़ कर, भुगतान 85/- रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन के हिसाब से किया गया था। राज्य सरकार की मंजूरी के आधार पर 129 किसानों को देय क्रमशः 3.99 लाख और 1.99 लाख रुपये वापस करने योग्य जमा और अनिवार्य जमा के रूप में रख लिए गए हैं। 1978-79 मौसम के लिए सोसाइटी 68/- रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन के हिसाब से गन्ने का मूल्य दे रही है जब कि अधिसूचित मूल्य 105.90 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन है। गन्ने के अधिसूचित न्यूनतम मूल्य के संदर्भ में अनुमेय सीमा में अधिक बकाया होने के कारण इस सोसाइटी के ऋण चीनी उपभोग (प्रबन्ध अधिग्रहण) अधिनियम, 1978 के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है।

12 hrs.

RE. FALLING OF SKYLAB

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, I want to take one or two minutes. There is so much panic in the minds of the people,

particularly in my district of Andhra Pradesh regarding skylab. There are reports in *The Indian Express* as well as in other papers that this skylab is going to fall either in my district Karimnagar or in Andhra Pradesh. Recently, when the Prime Minister addressed a press conference and he was asked about this, he said: people are dying before they actually die. This kind of statement, I am sorry to say, is most irresponsible and the people from my area have requested me while coming here to convey their protest against the Prime Minister's statement. I should like to know from the hon. Prime Minister what steps he is going to take regarding skylab. There is so much panic. I want some clarification from him.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I have given 377 notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into the matter; you must have given notice today.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Things will happen day after tomorrow.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO: It is the duty of the Prime Minister and of the government; they have to say something.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the Prime Minister like to say something?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I do not know what to say about the skylab; I cannot say anything; it may fall anywhere. I do not want to die out of fear before actual death. When it comes we have to face it. What else can we do? I told the people from the United States when they met me that if any damage took place, they would have to compensate and they had agreed to it. Beyond that what am I to do.

MR. SPEAKER: We take up next business.

(Interruptions)

12.02 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Government's failure in handling the problems of Police and CRP Personnel

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received several notices of adjournment motions regarding discontentment among policemen, CISF and CRP jawans leading to violent agitations and demonstrations by them from:

1. Shri Eduardo Faleiro,
2. Shri Samar Mukherjee,
3. Shri M. N. Govindan Nair,
Shri K. A. Rajan
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan,
4. Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya,
Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar,
Shri K. C. Halder,
Shri Somnath Chatterjee,
5. Shri Vayalar Ravi,
6. Shri Raj Narain,
7. Shri G. M. Banatwalla.

I am told that additionally, notices had come from Shri P. M. Sayeed, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Saugata Roy, Shri C. K. Chandrappan and Shri Janardhana Poojary. The notice by Shri Eduardo Faleiro has secured first place in the ballot. I do not know whether he is here; otherwise I shall allow the next one. It reads as under:

"Discontentment among policemen, CISF and CRP Jawans leading to violent agitations and demonstrations by them and posing a threat to peace and security in several states in recent days and the deployment of Army at several stations to perform the duties of CISF and CRP units."

I give my consent to the moving of the adjournment motion under Rule

56. Shri Eduardo Faleiro is not present. The next is Shri Samar Mukherjee's. His motion reads as follows:

"Failure to handle the problems and demands of the CRP and CISF personnel, timely and effectively."

He may now ask for leave of the House to move the motion.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I seek leave of the House to move my adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I want to know whether leave to the motion is opposed—no; it is not opposed. Leave is granted. The adjournment motion will be taken up at 4 p.m. and two and a half hours are allowed for discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): It is much too inadequate; it cannot be tackled in two and a half hours. Please give a little more time.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I want to rise on a point of order. My point of order is that we know the leader of the House—the Prime Minister. But, unfortunately, we are in a mess; we do not know who is the leader of the Opposition. We want to know who is the leader of the Opposition in the House. There are a lot of rumours in the press and statements...

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What have you decided about the leader of the opposition? Or is Mr. Stephen the leader of the opposition? If Mr. Stephen ceases to be the leader of the Opposition, he has a right to convey the feelings...

MR. SPEAKER: Please; this is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE

(i) CERTAIN REMARKS ABOUT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS MADE BY SHRI J. R. D. TATA, THE FORMER CHAIRMAN OF AIR INDIA

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Shri Vayalar Ravi, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria and others raised the question of privilege against...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: How many others?

MR. SPEAKER: There are more than 25.

To raise the question of privilege against Shri J. R. D. Tata, Former Chairman, Air India, regarding certain remarks made by him in a Press interview to the P.T.I. as reported in the newspaper on 29-5-1979 re: functioning of the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha.

श्री उषसेन (देवरिया) : मैंने भी इसके बारे में नोटिस दिया हुआ है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि पच्चीस से भी ज्यादा सदस्यों ने दिए हैं ।

I have carefully gone through the proceedings—the notices given by the hon. members of this House, viz., S/Shri Mohd. Shafi Qureshi, Vayalar Ravi and Jyotirmoy Bosu and also statement submitted by Shri J. R. D. Tata. In these proceedings, important questions arise for consideration. In his Statement Shri J. R. D. Tata, while expressing regret in respect of some portions of his statement which is the subject matter of these proceedings has justified various other aspects mentioned in his statement. He has taken the stand that the impugned portions of the statement except in regard to those matters on which he has expressed regret were made in public interest and, therefore, they do not impinge on the privilege of

any Member of Parliament. In this connection he has relied on the opinion expressed by the Privilege Committee of British Parliament in its Report submitted on 1st September, 1967. It is not for me to go into the correctness or otherwise of the stand taken by Shri J. R. D. Tata. These are matters which are to be gone into by the Committee of Privileges if the House grants leave. In my opinion this is a fit case to grant consent under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. Accordingly, I give my consent to the motions.

Mr. Qureshi, you can ask for leave.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Would it be the pleasure to make available the letter written by Shri J. R. D. Tata? Does it not sound rather strange that Shri J. R. D. Tata should have written to you before the matter was raised in the House? How could it occur to him to write a letter to you?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I called for his explanation.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: That point should have been mentioned in your order.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: (Anantnag): I would like to clarify one or two points. In my letter I have raised two important points.

One is the statement of Shri J. R. D. Tata in which he has stated—

“I was sorry at seeing so important a part of the machinery of Parliament misused as it seems to have been in this case to subserve personal opinions or creeds”

This is something which attributes motive to the functioning of the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given my consent.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Another point which I have raised in my letter is that he has stated that—

“It also provides sad evidence of how far or should I say how low some elected representatives of the people are prepared to go to satisfy political or ideological ends.

“...irrespective of the harm and loss of prestige thereby caused not only to those so unfairly attacked but also to the public sector as a whole.”

Another point which he has raised in his statement is that when the Chairman, PUC, called the witnesses, he bullied them and threatened them. This is a serious allegation.

MR. SPEAKER: There are a number of privilege motions on this. I am sending all those to the Committee.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: He has also stated that the meetings were held without quorum. This is a very serious charge against the Chairman of the PUC. I would like in fairness to all that all these charges should be looked into. So, I may be granted leave to raise the matter against Mr. J. R. D. Tata, former Chairman of Air India. I request you that the matter may be sent to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: Those who are in favour of this motion may please rise in their seats.

Several hon. Members rose in their seats.

MR. SPEAKER: The leave is granted.

(ii) ALLEGED MALICIOUS REPORT IN “India Today” AGAINST COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Vayalar Ravi raised a question of privilege against the Editor, Printer and Publisher of ‘India Today’ for publishing in its issue of 16th May, 1979 and alleged

malicious report to malign the Committee on Public Undertakings and Parliament. *India Today* has submitted its explanation on its being called for by me. I think, it is a fit case for granting my consent, and I have granted my consent.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I seek leave of the House to refer the matter of privilege against the Editor, Printer and Publisher of *India Today*, to the Committee of Privileges.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter also is referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Now, Papers to be laid.

• **SHRI SAUGATA ROY** (Barrakpore): Before the Papers are laid I want to bring to the notice of the House that today the Members of Jamat-e-ulema-Hind led by the former INA General, Shah Nawaz Khan, are courting arrest at Patel Chowk in protest against the serious communal incidents that have taken place in Nadia in West Bengal and in other parts of the country and demanding ban RSS. and other organisations. This is a very serious matter... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Now papers to be laid.

12.14 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIVERSITY, SHILLONG FOR 1975-76, ANNUAL REPORT AND REVIEW OF UNIVERSITY OF HYDERABAD AND CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, BOMBAY, FOR 1977-78.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHANDER): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi*version) of the North Eastern Hill University, Shillong for the

* English version of the Accounts was laid on the Table on the 17th May, 1979.

year 1975-76 together with the Audit Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4560/79].

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi** version) of the University of Hyderabad for the year January, 1977 to June, 1978.

(ii) A copy of the Review** (Hindi version) by the Government on the working of the University of Hyderabad for the period January, 1977 to June, 1978. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4561/79.]

(3) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi ** version) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1977-78 along with the Audit Report thereon, under subsection (4) of section 23 of the Institute of Technology, Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4562/79].

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (MAINTENANCE OF SERVICES) ORDINANCE, 1979 AND ADDITIONAL EMOLUMENTS (COMPULSORY DEPOSITS) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1979.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123 (2) (a) of the Constitution:—

(1) The Reserve Bank of India (Maintenance of Services) Ordinance, 1979, (No. 4 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 4th July, 1979. [Placed in Library See No. LT-4563/79].

(2) The Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Amendment

Ordinance, 1979, (No. 5 of 1979) promulgated by the President on the 4th July, 1979. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4564/79].

MR. SPEAKER: Now, there are objections by several hon. Members on this. I will call them one by one. Smt. Parvathi Krishan.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Firstly, I want to point out that these two Ordinances coming on the eve of the Parliament session, show scant respect for any democratic procedure or parliamentary practice. Particularly, the first Ordinance now reveals the iron-mailed fist that the Janta Party Government is now waving towards the working class. Today, the attack on the working class is on the increase—firing, imprisonment and so on. And the working class—when I say working class I include also those who are toilers, workers and amongst them are Police, CRP and so on—are not being given their democratic right of fighting for what is their due. I would like to add that the other Ordinance coming along with the first Ordinance shows exactly what the Government has done. The age-old theory that if the working class and the toiling people get their due then inflation will be rampant, is now again being trotted out by this Government.

This compulsory Deposit Schemes was opposed by us when it came in the House in the shape of a legislation. We pointed out at that time when Smt. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister that bringing a legislation like this is attacking the working class and it would, by no means, check inflation. Inflation can only be checked when the Government have

***English version of the Accounts was laid on the Table on the 14th May, 1979.

***English version of the Accounts was laid on the Table on the 14th May, 1979.

the courage to move against the traders and blackmarketeers and take over the whole-sale trading in food-grains and other essential commodities. This amount was due to the workers on the 6th of July. Our Minister comes back from Geneva, from the ILO Conference whose session he chaired, and then takes away the dues of the working class. The working class asked... (*Interruptions*) The textile workers in Delhi are on strike, for what? For their legitimate dues. Similarly, the textile workers in Tamil Nadu... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are going beyond the brief. The contention must be brief.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: I totally oppose even the laying on the Table of these two very shameful Ordinances. Talking in the name of democracy, you bring forward an Ordinance, denying to the workers their dues. You have a Plan and you have a budget. Do you mean to say that the employees and workers need not have a budget of their own... (*Interruptions*) It is an absolutely shameful Ordinance (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East). Sir, we should also be given an opportunity. Why should Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan alone be allowed to misuse the floor for partisan purposes?

MR. SPEAKER: There is a rule providing for it. You should write to me.

SHRI JOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): In the Hand-book there is a clear provision that a member can ask for all the relevant information when a particular paper is being laid on the Table of the House. While we oppose these two Ordinances tooth and nail, for which we have given statutory Resolutions, we would request the hon. Minister to tell us

what was the necessity of promulgating these Ordinances when the House was due to re-assemble within such a short time. Why is it, in spite of the clear promises made before the electorate in the Janta Party election manifesto, they have taken recourse to such a heinous method of hitting at the very root of the fundamental rights. Regarding the Compulsory Deposit Scheme, if the Government loses its credibility, it is not worth (*Interruptions*) The Government had made a promise that the money will be refunded. Now they have a somersault and go back on their word. Then what happens to their credibility? I would request the Minister of Labour and Parliamentary Affairs to give all the relevant details justifying the promulgation of the two Ordinances, as provided in the Handbook, here and now.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Firstly, I want to point out that all your distinguished predecessors have, without exception, pulled up the Government whenever they have brought such Ordinances on the eve of Parliament session. I am really shocked and surprised that you have not followed this example. I hope you would.....

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is not on the eve.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It was on the 4th; so, it was almost on the eve. It is a very serious matter... (*Interruptions*) which I thought you will raise yourself. The dispute in the Reserve Bank is continuing for the last two or three years and dialogue is also going on. That in the midst of the dialogue with the Government, they should have thought it fit to bring forward this Ordinance, which is against all their commitments to the working class during the last two years, as we well as during the last general elections, is something abominable. Under that

[Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan]

Ordinance, anybody who helps anyone allegedly going on strike financially is committing an offence. Sir, you would agree with me that this provision violates our basic fundamental right to assist. I want to give a warning that if this is put into law, in the statute, we shall launch a major campaign against this. This has never been done—this kind of provision. So, Sir, what was really going on was work-to-rule and on this occasion I want to clarify my personal position. I am one who has never supported this kind of agitational methods, nor do I support this. Now, the second one, the Additional Emoluments (Compulsory Deposit) Amendment Ordinance which bars payment of what was due to employees in July 1979, is totally against all the commitments given by them, and it is taking away.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: It is embezzlement.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Yes, embezzlement as has been correctly pointed out. While on the one hand they are not willing to freeze profits, they are not willing to undertake such legislation which will curb the growth of monopolies, on the other hand they are willing to take back what is due and what was promised to them in July 1979. Sir, on these grounds I oppose and again I repeat my plea to you to pull up this Government.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Cannanore): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to this matter because it was just on the eve of the session when the summons had been issued and we were just coming for the Session, these Ordinances were issued by the Government. Sir, it is an affront to democracy. I think you being the Custodian of the House it is your responsibility to pull up the Government on this matter and you should not permit them only because of the technical reason that they promulgated an Ordinance

and they can lay it on the Table of the House. But you should point out that it is improper on the part of the Government and they have treated this House with scant respect reminding of those days of Mrs. Gandhi, the manner in which she treated this House with contempt and a kind of scant respect. It was in the same manner they are doing it now. That is the first point. Secondly, on these two Ordinances, especially the first one, it is regarding the ban. It is practically a ban on strike, a right of the working class which is allowed throughout the world, and the very Minister who was attending the International Labour Organisation meeting where he was presiding over it and the Convention of the ILO which allows the right of the working class for collective bargaining, came back from ILO and the first thing he has done is the promulgation of this black Ordinance denying the democratic right of the working class. Sir, this will be a dark day, a black day for the Parliament also to allow this Ordinance to be laid on the Table of the House. Sir, I would like to remind you and through you the Government that this will be resisted and fought by the working class unitedly outside and inside the House. The representatives of the whole democratic movement here will jointly resist and resist to the last this black Ordinance to be passed. I would like to place this on record.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Mr Speaker. Sir, these Ordinances are very draconian. Not only that, they are promulgated just before the monsoon Session of the Parliament. This shows the scant regard which the present Government also is showing to the Parliament. They are moving in the old way and the logical consequence they will have to face by the way they are now trying to suppress the most just and legitimate agitation and demands of the employees and the workers because along with it there is the announcement by the Prime Minister that they

are thinking of introducing MISA or PD Act again and another report has appeared in the press that they are now bringing some Bill where all types of agitations by the working class will be brutally suppressed. That is a direct confrontation with the working class. This is a situation similar to the one which obtained before the 1975 emergency. This Ordinance has declared that even the refusal to work overtime is an offence. The Reserve Bank employees are not on strike. They are agitating and working according to rule, according to the Manual. The High Court has given the judgement that they are fully entitled to work according to the Manual. Despite that, this ordinance has been promulgated, and the police has been given full authority to arrest them. So, we can never accept this. We are totally opposed to it.

This is not a single act. This is one of the precedents to those which they are now taking recourse. The situation has taken a turning point. If we do not oppose it, totalitarianism will revive. This is a tendency towards that. That is why we are opposed to this.

The second ordinance is a gross betrayal of the working class, because this Government had announced that C.D. would be returned. Now, by issuing an ordinance, they have postponed the return of the C.D. instalment. Why do the workers want dearness allowance? Because the cost of commodities has risen very high. If they are not given money at this stage when they require it most, if you withhold it by the method of the ordinance, then what is the utility of increasing wages and dearness allowance? When they are in need, you are denying them. This cannot be accepted by the workers. I request the Janata Government to give up this type of procedure which they are now adopting. This is a very dangerous course they are taking. That is why I totally oppose the introduction of this ordinance.

1460 LS—11.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): The way these two ordinances were promulgated by this Government reminds us of the days when the draconian or black laws like MISA were amended through executive decisions in the darkness of the night. There, an attempt was made to imprison people without trial and without giving them an opportunity of being heard. What do we find here? A Government which speaks of its commitment to the democratic rights and the rights of the working class has passed these two ordinances a few days before this House was going to meet. There was no urgency at all because there is no strike in the Reserve Bank. No strike has been declared. What has been attempted to be done by this black ordinance—that is why we are opposing it strongly—is to introduce slave labour, by compelling the employees to work over-time. It is well established that there can be no compulsion on the workers to work over-time. They are fighting for greater emoluments and they are saying that they are entitled to work, that they are liable to work, only according to the Manual and Procedure for Work laid down by the Reserve Bank itself.

Government went to the Calcutta High Court and different High Courts, taking out injunctions against the workers, preventing their exercising their minimum trade union rights. The High Court says the workers are only liable to work according to the Manual of the Reserve Bank, but Government says the Manual will not be followed, they will ask the workers to work for five or six hours more.

MR. SPEAKER: Under the rule, only a short statement can be made.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What is happening today? By compelling the workers to work over-time, their refusal is to be treated as a strike, and they are going to arrest people without warrants, and power has been given to any police officer in this country on a mere suspicion to

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

arrest employees of the Reserve Bank. That type of arrest has been made already in Madras. Four employees have been arrested in their houses, not in the office. Does this Government want to run the Reserve Bank of India with police force inside the Reserve Bank? Is it the way this Government should function? This is purely an unconstitutional measure. We want to give that warning to this Government. They cannot, by taking advantage of an Ordinance issued just four days before this House is to assemble, without consulting the people and the trade unions and the working class... (Interruptions) What is the demand of the Reserve Bank people? They wanted a negotiated settlement. There is a clear breach of faith on the part of the Government... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned all that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We oppose this Ordinance very strongly. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: So far as laying of the Ordinance on the Table is concerned, the Constitution provides that it must be laid on the Table of the House.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing anything. Don't record.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We are walking out in protest.

12.32 hrs.

Shri Samar Mukherjee and some hon. Members then left the House

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (FIFTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1979

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI NARHARI PRASAD SUKHDEO SAI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1979 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 315 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1979, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-4565/79].

NOTIFICATION UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA UNION GOVT. (CIVIL) REVENUE RECEIPTS—VOL. II—DIRECT TAXES AND UNION GOVT. (RAILWAYS) FOR 1977-78, ETC. ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(i) G.S.R. 293(E) to 302(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1979 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemptions from auxiliary duties of Customs.

(ii) G.S.R. 313(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(iii) G.S.R. 351(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange

for conversion of Danish Kroner into Indian currency or vice-versa.

(iv) G.S.R. 377(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency) or vice versa in supersession of the rate fixed under Notification No. G.S.R. 313(E) dated the 16th May, 1979.

(v) G.S.R. 393(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd June, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Pound Sterling into Indian currency of vice-versa in supersession of the rate fixed under Notification No. G.S.R. 377(E) dated the 16th June, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4566/79].

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 317(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1979, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of certain energy foods meant for free distribution from Central Excise Duty, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4567/79].

(3) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:—

(i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1977-78, Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts—Volume II—Direct Taxes. [placed in Library. See No. LT-4568/79].

(ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1977-78 Union Government (Railways) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4569/79].

(4) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways for 1977-78 part—I—Review (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4570/79].

(5) A copy of Appropriation Accounts Railways for 1977-78 Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4571/79].

(6) A copy of Block Accounts (Including Capital statements comprising the Loan Accounts) Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for 1977-78 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4572/79].

(7) (i) A copy of the Report of the Committee on Controls and Subsidies along with volumes containing Annexes and Appendix to the Report.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying simultaneously the Hindi version of the documents mentioned at (i) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-4573/79].

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

FIFTH REPORT

SECRETARY: I beg to lay on the Table the Fifth Report of the Committee of Privileges which was presented by the Chairman, Committee of Privileges, to the Speaker on the 31st May, 1979.

ANNOUNCEMENT Re. PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

MR. SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that under Rule 9 of the Rules of Procedure, I have nominat-

[Mr. Speaker]

ed the following persons as Members of the Panel of Chairmen:—

1. Shri B. P. Kadam
2. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan
3. Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad
4. Shri Jagannath Sharma
5. Shri N. K. Shejwalkar
6. Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: They have issued this Ordinance just four days before this House is going to sit. Are they showing any respect to Parliament?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not for me to decide. It is for the House to decide. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I beseech you to read . . . **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. (Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Surjit Singh Barnala.

12.30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. RECENT CYCLONE IN ANDHRA PRADESH AND TAMIL NADU AND RELIEF MEASURES TAKEN

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): Hon. Members of the House are aware of the calamity, in the shape of a cyclonic storm of rare severity with a core of hurricane winds that hit the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Tamil Nadu on 12th May, 1979.

Although the cyclone did not cause any serious damage in Tamil Nadu as per reports of the State Government, it resulted in great havoc including heavy loss of human life, livestock and enormous damage to public and

private properties in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The districts of Prakasam and Nellore were the worst affected. Considerable damage has also been reported in the districts of Guntur, Krishna, West and East Godavari, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Mahabobnagar as a result of the torrential rains which followed the cyclonic storm.

The Andhra Pradesh Government has reported 706 human lives lost out of which 579 and 75 were in the districts of Prakasam and Nellore respectively which are the worst hit. Similarly, the maximum number of houses damaged out of a total of 7.35 lakhs has been in Prakasam and Nellore, the figures being 3.13 lakhs and 3.67 lakhs respectively. The loss of livestock is 77,000 cattle, 1.79 lakhs sheep and goats, 1.77 lakhs pigs and 1.49 lakhs poultry units. About 72,000 hectares of crop valued at about Rs. 2,164 lakhs has been damaged. The State Government has also reported damage to 15,600 tobacco burns, more than half of these being fully damaged.

In Tamil Nadu, the State Government has reported loss of 21 human lives, 772 heads of cattle and damage to 7212 houses and huts. They have also mentioned that the extent of damage is not serious and can be managed by the State Government. Hence no Central Team was sent there.

As soon as the warning of the approaching cyclone was received, the Central and the State Governments had taken necessary disaster preparedness measures from the 10th May onwards. Nearly 1.5 lakh people living in low lying areas were evacuated to places of safety. Joint Control rooms were set up in the State and district headquarters. The Defence Services were alerted and fishermen warned about the approaching storm.

**Not recorded.

Immediately after the cyclone the State Government took steps to provide relief to the affected people which included payment of gratuitous relief to the families of persons who lost their lives, as also for those whose houses were damaged. The relief measures included cash assistance and free supply of foodgrains and clothings to cyclone victims. Medical teams were rushed to the spot. The State Government has sanctioned subsidy to small and marginal farmers, assistance to weavers, fishermen and artisans and also postponed collection of land revenue in the affected areas. A sum of Rs. 10.75 crores was sanctioned for repairs, restoration of irrigation works, roads and buildings damaged by cyclone.

I visited the cyclone affected areas at the earliest possible opportunity on the 24th and 25th May. The Prime Minister visited the affected areas on

the 3rd and 4th June. The President of India also visited the affected areas on 9th June to acquaint himself with the magnitude of the devastation.

A Central team was deputed by Government of India to visit the State, make an on-the-spot appraisal of the extent of damage and recommend assistance for the State. The team visited the State from 20th to 23rd of May, 1979 and submitted its report.

On the basis of the report of the Central Team and the recommendations of the High Level Committee on Relief, the Government of India have agreed to the following ceilings on additional expenditure to be incurred during 1979-80 on serious items of relief, rehabilitation and repair and restoration of public works, for purpose of grant of Central assistance:—

Rs. in lakhs

1. Relief including free supply of food, clothing and medicines etc.,	575
2. Rehabilitation including housing subsidy, subsidy for agriculturists, assistance for Tobacco growers, fishermen and cattle/poultry owners and assistance to cottage and small scale industry	1090
3. Repair of public works including assistance to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	3406
TOTAL	5071

In addition 75,000 M.T. rice valued at Rs. 11 crores has been released under Food for Works Programme over and above the normal quota. Part of this valued at Rs. 7.50 crores will be used for meeting 50 per cent cost of repair and reconstruction of irrigation and road works. Rs. 10 crores short-term loans have also been released for raising a kharif crop.

Ministry of Health have rendered medicines, disinfectants, veterinary medicines, disinfectants, veterinary drugs worth Rs. 10.66 lakhs as on 1-6-79.

At the request of the Agriculture Department, the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) has been requested to send an expert team to the affected areas for an on-the-spot study of the situation and make recommendations about the nature of assistance to be given. The team has since submitted its report which is under consideration of the Government and necessary assistance, as deemed fit, will be provided to the weavers who have been rendered jobless as a result of the cyclone.

Agricultural Finance Corporation and Indian Banks Association drafted

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

four teams of A.F.C. and Bank officers to visit the cyclone affected districts of the State. The teams were also represented by officers from the concerned Departments of State Government and State Co-operative Bank. The teams have since submitted their report. They have recommended, among other things, conversion of short-term loan to medium-term loan, rescheduling of term loan, opening of camp branches by Banks to dispose of applications for 1979 kharif loans, etc. ARDC is being requested to give loans on soft terms. These steps will help in rehabilitation of farmers in the affected areas.

Any action taken by the Central Government is inadequate if the State Government does not come forward to meet the challenge imposed by such calamities. I must say that the State Governments have acted promptly to meet the situation. I express my appreciation of the efforts made by them.

I would also like to record a note of appreciation for the assistance given by the Members of the Armed forces in giving relief to the cyclone victims. The Army and Air Force did a splendid job in reaching the marooned villages and air dropping food, providing medical supplies and medical aid in adverse conditions. We are indeed very grateful to them.

Any efforts by the State and Central Governments cannot succeed unless there is a spontaneous response from the people and other voluntary organisations engaged in relief work. I would like to express my appreciation for the fortitude and courage shown by the people of the affected areas in facing the calamity. I hope and pray that they will be resettled soon in their normal vocations and will be able to overcome the tragedy which has befallen them.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Sir, this cyclone has caused

greater havoc than the previous cyclone and thousands of acres have become unfit for cultivation. These recurrent cyclones are more devastating in that part of Andhra Pradesh. The State Government has proposed to construct a wall as a preventive measure so that these areas will not get damaged from time to time, whenever there is a cyclone. This involves expenditure, and they have approached the Central Government for adequate financial assistance to prevent these areas from getting damaged by the effect of such cyclones. They have asked for more funds. I would like to know whether such a request has come.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, a case has been made out by the Tobacco Board . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up Statements under Rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will take only half a minute.

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing it.

12.42 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF POSTAL STATIONERY AND STAMPS IN AGRA DISTRICT AND REFUSAL BY BANKS IN AGRA TO ACCEPT CURRENCY NOTES OF LOWER DENOMINATIONS.

SHRI SHAMBU NATH CHATURVEDI (Agra): I wish to mention the following matter of urgent public importance.

There is virtual famine of postal stationery and stamps in the Agra District and elsewhere because of which the public is very much exasperated and business is coming almost to a standstill. Envelopes and inland letters had been in short supply—virtually non-available—for the last four months. Postcards followed suit

and now even postage stamps to be affixed on them cannot be had at the Post Offices. Only stamps of Rs. 2/- and above are available.

This is causing no small amount of inconvenience to the public and also hampering business transactions as Banks are refusing to accept outstation cheques as they are unwilling to pay Rs. 4/- for a registered letter instead of Rs. 2.65 because of the non-availability of stamps of lower denominations

The situation in Agra is further complicated and aggravated by the fact that Banks have, in the last two or three months, been refusing to accept notes of lower denominations than Rs 100/- or Rs. 50/- in payment or by way of deposits. Non-acceptance of legal tender is an offence. Even so, nobody seems to be bothered about it. This matter was raised in Parliament during the last Session, but still there is no relief. Only vague assurances were given, which remain to be implemented.

These blockages in the free flow of communications and business dealings have very adversely affected both trade and industry, and therefore, I call for immediate remedial action.

(ii) FAMINE CONDITIONS IN MAHARASHTRA DUE TO DELAY IN MONSOONS.

श्री केशवराव शिंदे (नांदेड) : सवर साहब, मैं नियम 377 के द्वारा अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण मामला आपकी अनुमति से यहाँ पेश कर रहा हूँ। आज देश में और महाराष्ट्र में अनाच्छि के संकट से वेहाती क्षेत्र में अकाल (फेमिन) की परिस्थितियों का निर्माण हो चुका है। लोगों और जानवरों को पीने के पानी की किल्लत की वजह से मीत का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। अन्नमयी की मौत हो गई है। बोया हुआ बीज मर चुका है। घास की कमी से जानवर मरने के रास्ते पर हैं। बैकारी और महंगाई के संकट से गरीबों को इस अनाच्छि के कारण जिन्दा रहना मुश्किल हो गया है। लोग अपने घरों से भाग रहे हैं। मानसून की देरी से वेहाती किसान मजदूरों पर स्कास्केन की कसामत बरस रही है। इनकी कौरन मदद करना शासन की जिम्मेदारी है। अगर शासन शांत और मौनीनाय बन कर निष्क्रिय बना हुआ है। जनता में बहुत

असंतोष बना हुआ है। मैं शासन से गुजारिश करता हूँ कि इस संकट से जनता को बचाने के लिए कौरन सहायता कार्य शुरू करें। जय त्राति।

12.45 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we come to Legislative Business.

The House will now take up further consideration of the Lokpal Bill, 1977, as reported by the Joint Committee.

Out of the twelve hours allotted by the House itself, for all the stages of the Bill, one hour and twenty-five minutes have already been taken up. If the House agrees, we may have seven hours, including one hour and twenty-five minutes which have already been taken up, for general discussion, four hours for clause-by-clause consideration and one hour for the third reading. I hope this is acceptable to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, in the last Session we had taken a decision to have a debate on the racist British Government . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bosu, is there any method for it? We are now on legislative work.

Mr. Durga Chand was speaking; he may continue.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, I want to submit that this is a very important Bill that we are going to discuss but, unfortunately, there is no quorum in the House. When such an important Bill is being discussed, at least the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs should see to it that there is quorum. This is a most important Bill and it has been pending for such a long period.

MR SPEAKER: The bell is being rung.

Now there is quorum. Mr. Durga Chand to speak. The hon. Members may not go away. Otherwise, I may have to ask for the Quorum Bell to be rung again.

Mr Durga Chand.

श्री दुर्गा चन्द (कांगड़ा) : इस बिल को ए धार भी की मिकारिश के आधार पर 1968 में लोक सभा में पेश किया गया था। प्राज 1979 में हम इसे पाम करने जा रहे हैं। बीच में यह बिल नेच होना चला गया। फिर इन्फोर्मेस हुआ। यह कांग्रेस रैजिमी में तो पाम नहीं हो सका लेकिन अब यह थिय जनता पार्टी को जाएगा कि वह इस को बड़े बहुमत मुबारक के बाद पाम करने जा रही है।

हायर पोलीटिकल सेवेस पर जो कुर्रान है उसकी हम को दूर करने की तरफ ध्यान देना होगा और यह बिल उस में हमारे मदद कर सकता है। प्राज हमारे लोकतन्त्र को मज से ज्यादा खतरा हम बान्ने पैदा होता है कि हायर पोलीटिकल सेवेस पर जब कुगट के बाजिज लगाए जाते हैं तो उनकी जाब डीक प्रकार से नहीं होती है। इस देश के वर्तमान एडमिनिस्ट्रिव शैवी के चलने और तब उस सूरत में जनता का लोकतन्त्र पर जो एनमाद है वह सारे का माग हिल जाता है। इस बिल को पाम करने के बाद हमारे देश में एक ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा होगी जिस में हायर पोलीटिकल सेवेस पर जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं चाहे विधान सभाओं में और चाहे लोक सभा में उन पर एक बैक मा लग जाएगा, एक स्कावट सी लग जाएगी और वे इस तरीके से पकशन नहीं कर सकेंगे जिससे लोकतन्त्र की बुनियादे हिल सी जाएं। यह हमारे देश की जो परम्पराएँ, ट्रेडिशन और हैरिटेज थी उनकी गन मुनाबिक है और धायो-रिटी पर बैक और बैलेम जो रखा जाता है उसके मुताबिक इस बिल में भी बैक और बैलेम रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है। अध्यक्ष जी, इस बिल के सैक्शन 4 में लोकपाल को नियुक्ति का प्रावधान किया गया है। मेरी राय में लोकपाल की नियुक्ति के मुताल्लिक जिस तरीके से शपचा बनाया गया है वह दुस्त है और लोकपाल की नियुक्ति जिस तरीके से होनी चाहिये, वह होगी। सैक्शन 7 में लोकपाल को कैसे रिमूव किया जा सकता है इसका प्रावधान किया गया है। सैक्शन 8 में स्पेशल लोकपाल मुकरर किटे जा सकते हैं। अगर लोकपाल के पास इतना ज्यादा काम हो जाना है कि कमिन्ट्स को टाईम के अन्दर डिस्पोज बाए नहीं कर सकता तो स्पेशल लोकपाल मुकरर करने का प्रोबिजन रखा गया है।

सैक्शन 17(1) में कहा गया है कि जो कमन्ट्स करने वाले लोग हैं उनकी शिकायतें फिलम नहीं होनी चाहिये। अगर कोई धायवी ऐसे ही कमन्ट्स

करता है तो उसे कोई सम्मटेस नहीं होगा और वह झूठी पायी जायेगी जो शिकायत करने वाले को मजा भी दी जा सकती है और उसको एक साल की सजा और 3,000 रु तक जुर्माना किया जा सकता है, या उसकी जो सेक्वॉरिटी डिफाजिट होगी उसको फोरफिट किया जा सकता है। मेरी राय में यह जरूरी था, बरना पोलीटिकल सेवेस पर जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं उन पर बेग चार्जज लग सकते हैं, उसको कन्ट्रोल करना जरूरी था। कमन्ट्स में कोई सम्मटेस होना चाहिये, प्राइमारेजी केस होना चाहिये ताकि साकपाल धाय प्रोसीड कर सके। सैक्शन 22(1) में झूठी गवाहद देने वाले लोगों को भी मजा दी जा सकती है। ता में समझता हूँ कि कर्णान का इरेडिकेट करने में यह बिल सफल होगा और हमारे लोकतन्त्रीय इतिहास में एक नई मिसाल कायम होगी कि बड़ी में बड़ी धायो-रिटी पर बैठे हुए लोग भी गलत काम न कर सकें। चा प्रधान मंत्री हो, या स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर हा, या मन्त्रिमण्डल के सदस्य हो, या विधान सभा या लोक सभा के सदस्य हो, उन सब के लिये प्राप्तिवर रखा गया है। लोक सभा के सदस्य के बारे में धायर कोई शिकायत हो तो सीधे तौर पर वह लोकपाल के पास नहीं जायेगी। पहले उसको अध्यक्ष महोदय देखेंगे और अगर उसमें कुछ सम्मटेस है ता वह उसको धाय रेक कर सकते हैं। प्राज तक हमारे लोकतन्त्र का सबसे बड़ा खतरा यह रहा है कि धायो-रिटी पर बैठे हुए जा बड़े बड़े लोग हैं उनके खिलाफ बड़े बड़े बाजिज लगते हैं और हमारी कोम में जो काफीडस होना चाहिये कि लोकतन्त्र में लोगों का न्याय मिलना है वह धीरे धीरे खरम हो रहा था। लेकिन अब इस जनता में विश्वास पैदा होगा कि चाहे प्रधान मंत्री हा या मन्त्रिमण्डल के सदस्य हैं वह अपनी सीमा से बाहर जाकर धायो-रिटेरियन तरीके से काम नहीं कर पायेंगे। अभी तक ऐसी धाय शिकायतें धानी रही हैं जिससे हमारे लोकतन्त्र को खतरा हुआ है। प्राज 30 साल का धाय हा गया लेकिन लोगों में लोकतन्त्र के मुताल्लिक बिश्वास पैदा नहीं होता, उसका कारण था कि जो हमारे लोकतन्त्र को चलाने वाले लोग होते थे, हमारी कायपालिका जो होती थी उस पर कोई बैक नहीं था प्राज तक, और वह धायो-रिटी तरीके में चलना शुरू कर देने थे, जैसा कि पीछे हुआ है। इस देश में अगर लोकपाल की नियुक्ति हुई होनी तो यहा एमर्जेन्सी लगाने का मौका नहीं धाना। भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी पर पहले से ही बैक होता कि धाय गवर्नी पर चल रही है, धायका कडबट लोकतन्त्र के मुनाबिक नहीं है, धाय ऐसे हानान पैदा न होने दें। मैं समझता हूँ कि लोकतन्त्र को ठीक पकशन करने के लिये लोकपाल की नियुक्ति और इस बिल का पास किया जाना निहायत जरूरी है ताकि हमारा लोकतन्त्र फले और फले। हमारी जनता पार्टी द्वारा, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सब से बड़ा विधायी कार्य होगा जिसकी वजह से लोकतन्त्र में साफ सुधरा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन देने का मौका मिलेगा।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Lokpal Bill that has

been introduced by the Government. The Lokpal Bill has stated in the Objectives and Reasons that this is for rooting out the corruption from the body-politic in this country.

Since independence and even before, the charges of corruption as also the functioning of the politicians as well as civilians had been drawing the attention of the public. The public were anxious that effective steps had to be taken to root out corruption so that the majority of the politicians as well as the civil servants as also the image of the administration create confidence among the people. Some time ago, a seasoned congressman and also a good administrator, Shri Santanam, had given a report with regard to the effective steps that had to be taken by Government to root out the corruption. Several reports were also there which were engaging the attention of Government as well as the people.

Now, the present Janata Government has brought in this Lokpal Bill after it had been discussed and deliberated in the Joint Select Committee. So far as it goes, the intention of the Bill is laudable. But, the provisions in the Bill are so mutilated and distorted as to give the impression in the country that the people who are really responsible or who are at the bottom of all these malpractices in the society and in the Government have been left out and such of those people—the public men, legislators and Members of Parliament—who want to do real service to the people by being a sort of a liaison between the Government and the people to take the grievances for the attention of the Government are now being penalised or the simple crime that they have committed namely that they wanted the corruption to be rooted out. But by some manipulation, by some jugglery—I do not know what has happened—the bureaucracy has again succeeded in getting itself excluded from the purview of this Bill.

Sir, there had been notes of dissent in the Joint Select Committee report also. Many cogent arguments have been put forward stressing the necessity of bringing in the civil servants in the bureaucracy under the purview of this Bill. But, somehow or other, by the majority report of the Joint Select Committee, the members belonging to the Janata Party were able to sidetrack the issue in excluding the civil servants in the bureaucracy from the purview of this Bill.

Sir, a Member of Parliament or a Legislator who has no executive authority has to tour his constituency, receive complaints and grievances. There the administration has completely failed to implement the policies and programmes of the Government to expedite the redressal of grievances. There are several instances where the file does not move unless it has greased the secretariat. So, the administration adopts a sort of a dog in the manger policy and it does not allow the speedy redressal of the grievances.

MR. SPEAKER: You will continue your speech after the Prime Minister finishes his statement after the lunch recess. The House stands adjourned till 2 p.m.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the non-Prime Minister,

STATEMENT RE. PRIME MINISTER'S RECENT VISIT TO USSR AND EAST EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): Sir, I visited the Soviet Union Poland, Czechoslovakia

[Shri Morarji Desai]

and Yugoslavia from 10—21 June, 1979 at the invitation of the leaders of those countries. I was accompanied by the Minister for External Affairs, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. The main purpose of my visit was to strengthen India's bilateral relations with these countries and to discuss with the leaders important topical international questions. I am happy to report that in all the capitals I visited I found a broad similarity of views on most important issues. I place on the Table of the House a copy of the Joint Statement issued at the end of my visit to the Soviet Union and copies of the Joint Communiqués issued at the conclusion of my visit to Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

In the Soviet Union I visited, besides Moscow, the capital of Uzbekistan—Tashkent and the historic cities of Samarkand and Leningrad. In Moscow my discussions with President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kosygin were marked by cordiality and warmth reflecting the close relationship between India and the Soviet Union. We had a free and frank exchange of views and the conclusions reached are contained in the Joint Statement.

In Poland I had discussions with the First Secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Mr. Gierek and also with the President of Poland, Prof. Jablonski. I also called on the Prime Minister of Poland, Mr. Jaroszewicz, who was recovering from a serious illness and I had a useful, albeit brief, talk with him.

In Czechoslovakia I had detailed discussions with the resident Husak and Premier Strougal on a wide range of subjects.

In Yugoslavia Prime Minister Djurancovic and I discussed bilateral relations and international questions in Belgrade. I also visited Brioni for official talks with President Tito, which I enjoyed greatly. My talks with him covered not only bilateral issues but also matters relating to the forthcoming summit of non-aligned nations to

be held in Havana in September 1979. I was very glad when President Tito expressed his willingness to attend the Summit meeting.

Rather than recite the various issues we discussed in each of the capitals I visited I would like to sum up my impressions of what we agreed upon as far as the most important international issues are concerned. These are detente, disarmament, and questions connected with the economic development of newly independent and developing countries.

We welcome the process of detente in Europe but in order to be durable this process must be extended to other parts of the globe and made irreversible. We also believe that without disarmament the process of detente cannot be truly durable. Disarmament is also indispensable to a quickened pace of development which the world needs, whether politically or economically. Therefore, the most important task facing mankind today is cessation of arms race and the implementation of effective international control and a diversion of the funds and resources so released to increasing investment on the development of developing countries.

Although in the last three decades a number of colonies have gained political independence the fact remains that economically, and in several other respects, they still remain dependent on their former imperial authorities. Many of them have inherited problems and disputes from the colonial era. We are convinced that the political independence of these countries cannot be consolidated unless their economic emancipation is complete. For this emancipation we must recognise the urgent need for the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

In all the countries I visited, I reviewed with my hosts important international questions. We were agreed that relations between states should be governed by well recognised

principles of international law and peaceful coexistence. Each nation has a right to choose its own political and socio-economic system. Whatever problems a country may have with any country, neighbouring or distant, solutions of such problems must be found through peaceful means. Nations must learn to respect each other's national sovereignty and territorial integrity. They must refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs under any pretext whatsoever. They must settle their disputes peacefully and bilaterally. We were particularly concerned at the continuing tensions in South East Asia and West Asia.

In the field of bilateral relations all the countries I visited were keen to strengthen further their existing economic and commercial cooperation with India and discover new avenues for such collaboration. We on our part are prepared to do so.

On my way home I had a brief stop-over in Frankfurt during the course of which I had an hour long meeting with FRG Chancellor Herr Schmidt and also an informal meeting with the representatives of the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and other important business interests keen on promoting collaboration in India or in joint ventures abroad. I am happy to report that my discussions with the FRG Chancellor revealed a broad agreement on the few important issues we could discuss within the time available. In my discussions with the representatives of the business interests I found a meaningful attitude towards collaboration in various fields and a keen desire to visit India for the purpose.

I should like to conclude by saying that today, more than ever before, India's foreign policy is being understood and appreciated as a policy in favour of world peace, detente and stability. My visit has served to strengthen India's relations with these countries and opened new avenues for further cooperation to mutual benefit.

I would like to take this opportunity to place on record my thanks to President Brzeznev and Prime Minister Kosygin, to First Secretary Gierek and Prime Minister Jaroszewicz, to President Husak and Prime Minister Strougal, to President Tito and Prime Minister Djuranovic for the cordial welcome and hospitality extended to us during our stay in their countries. I would also like to express my thanks to Chancellor Schmidt for having found the time to come to Frankfurt for a very useful exchange of views.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara): Sir, I demand a discussion on the international situation in this session itself. I hope you will help us by finding time when this statement could also be discussed.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): There should be a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I had already promised that to the House.

14.13 hrs.

LOKPAL BILL—Contd.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** in the Chair]

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: As I was saying before the House rose for lunch, the provisions and objectives of the Lok-Pal Bill run contrary to the concept of rooting out corruption from public life. This Bill, as it stands today, is neither fish nor fowl.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: It is fishy.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: The Bill has been mutilated and brought to this stage where nothing could be achieved; they would not be able to eradicate corruption from places of power by this sort of a Bill. All the exercise that has been carried on for manufacturing this Bill—I will deliberately use the word 'manufacturing'—is to take vengeance retrospectively. The main purpose of this Bill is to bring into its purview offences that have been committed five years

[Shri P. Venkatasubhaiah]

back. This clearly indicates in what clumsy manner, the Janata Party Government wants to wreak its vengeance on its political opponents. This is one glaring and vindictive act of the Janata Party which they want to foist on the people of this country.

Secondly, this Bill has included the Members of Parliament and they have been termed as public servants in-charge of executive activities...

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH
(Hoshangabad): Public men.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: And their misconduct is liable for punishment. I do not know what executive authority the Members of Parliament wield. Their only function is to serve and nurse their constituencies and to bring the grievances of the people to the attention of the Government. If you see the interpretation given to the word 'misconduct', the sky is the limit. Even if a Member of Parliament gives a letter to the Reservation Office in the Parliament House recommending a berth for a friend in a train, it can be taken as a misconduct, and abuse of power also. It has been stretched to a ridiculous extent, making the discharging of their functions by the MPs impossible. And they have left out the civil servants.

The entire complaint is that in a Government, however efficient it may be, if the bureaucracy is not in tune, if they are not committed to the policies and programmes of the Government, whatever the Government tries to implement, goes waste. The civil servants are ruling the country now, virtually. The Ministers are there. They have to administer and formulate certain policies. They have to implement the programmes of the party to which they belong. But the Ministers have been rendered useless, because if he is a new Minister, his position will be made so ridiculous and embarrassing that he will not be able to take any action on any matter, because the Secretariat prepares such a note as to make it impossible for him to pass an

order. That being the case, it is really most unfortunate that the MPs are brought within the purview of this Bill.

Secondly, about the competent authority. They have given the authority to a large number of persons. It looks as though it is confusion worse confounded. And it is being euphemistically called an Ombudsman. Not even one virtue of the Ombudsman I can see, in this Bill. It is only an Ombudsman in name, not in spirit.

Shri Morarji Desai was the chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission. He made a certain very valid and very good suggestions. Even those recommendations are not being put into practice. This has been brought in a distorted manner. (*Interruptions*) That Commission's report was a unanimous one, as Mr. Kamath says. He was a member of that Commission. Even that report has been given a go-by.

There are several inconsistencies in the Bill, as evidenced by the large number of dissenting notes given to the report of the Joint Select Committee, where eminent members were there. I feel strongly that it is better that the Government withdraws the Bill at this stage and incorporates the valid and constructive suggestions made by the members of the Joint Select Committee who had given certain dissenting notes and also incorporates the views expressed by the hon. Members in this House and sees that the Bill does not create an impression that it is intended only to penalize the Members of Parliament for discharging their duties. Their effectiveness will then be gone. They will not be able to do anything. The concept of parliamentary democracy will suffer.

I once again say that this Bill, in this mutilated and distorted form, is going to do more harm than good. I appeal to the Government to see that the centres of power where corruption really starts, the centres of patronage where corruption really starts, the

centres of administrative delays where the delay causes all sorts of corruption and malpractices, are identified. They must be included; and proper action has to be taken. An impression must go round that this Bill is intended really to root out corruption, and to set up certain standards of ethics in public life. I am glad that the Prime Minister has also been brought within the purview of the Bill. At one time, there was a thinking that the Prime Minister must be excluded from the purview of this Bill, but it is not like that. I am glad that the highest man in the country is willing to subject himself to all sort of scrutiny; and when allegations are brought against him, he will also stand before the competent authority to face allegations and get himself out of them if he is not guilty.

With these few observations, I do not see any valid reason for getting this Bill passed in its present form. Of course, in various countries various types of such tribunals are existing. We have to take the best out of them and have a sort of comprehensive legislation so as to fulfil the idea underlying this Bill in order to set up a great standard of ethics in public life. I will only say that because of our public life, there will be many scandals spread out about public men who are doing public work; and this will only add to character assassination and also make it difficult for honest people to discharge their duties to their constituent and also to the public at large. With these observations I once again reiterate that it will be better if this Bill is withdrawn and a comprehensive Bill is brought forward.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Select Committee. But in some respects, I differ with the majority and therefore I have annexed my note of dissent.

I will take up the first point regarding the scope of the Bill. There are material changes made by the Joint

Select Committee regarding the applicability of this Bill. The Joint Select Committee has deleted the Chief Minister from the category of public men. I feel that this deletion is not at all justified. The Joint Select Committee has given certain reasons. They say that the State Legislatures are competent to enact such a provision. They also say that they will also take a queue from the present Bill and enact a law to the effect that the Chief Minister is rendered responsible for his misconduct. In some States, there are existing laws and the Ministers are made responsible for their misconduct. In other States, there are no such laws. Now the suggestion is that where there is no such provision, they will improve it by adding the Chief Minister in the category of persons or where it will be undertaken, they would see that besides the Minister, the Chief Minister is also included in the list. But I do not see any necessity or any justification for avoiding its inclusion in the Bill by resorting to such an argument.

In the first instance it is not disputed that it is competent to this House to make a provision of this nature; it is competent to this legislature to include chief ministers. Nobody disputes that proposition. If it is so, why cannot we enact a law for this purpose? Secondly, it is said that there is already provision, namely, Commission of Enquiry Act of 1952 under which it is competent to the Central Government to direct an investigation into allegations against a chief minister. But this provision is not adequate. It has been repeatedly pointed out that under the Commissions of Enquiry Act there is not available to the deciding authority, the benefit of an independent machinery. If I may say so, the Grover Commission report has underlined this point and they have suggested certain amendments, even constitutional amendments, so that the authority i.e. commission, can enquire competently in a reasonably satisfactory manner into the allegations against chief ministers and other ministers of the State. Today we are legislating on this subject itself and instead of

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

leaving it to such a legislative device in future, it is but proper that we should fill in any lacuna in this Act itself. I am glad to notice that the Government has come forward with an amendment including "chief minister" in the category of public persons.

Another important change that the committee has made is to differentiate between ministers if I may use the word, public men other than legislators and legislators. Persons who fall in category of public persons other than legislators are mainly ministers. Of course there are other categories also but they are of a miscellaneous nature. Question is whether this kind of different treatment between ministers and members of Parliament is justified. In my opinion there is an improvement made. The conduct is defined differently with respect to these two different categories of persons, i.e. public person other than legislators and legislators. In my opinion the distinction is valid. Ministers have got executive authority, power, but Members of Parliament have not got any power. In order to allay the apprehensions that it may be used vindictively or that members of parliament can be prevented or would be prevented by virtue of the provisions of this Bill from effectively discharging their duties this distinction is made. It is welcome and I support it. But in my opinion such a distinction need not or does not require definition of misconduct to be so narrowly laid down as has been done in the case of M.Ps. Kindly see clause (3). As regards ministers, it says, "if he abuses or allows his position to be abused for securing for himself or for any of his relatives or associates....his conduct would amount Misconduct." The expression to be noted here, is 'relatives or associates'. But when we come to M.Ps., it says "if he abuses his position." There is no reference to his relatives or associates. Why should this distinction be made? In the case of M.Ps., if he secures for himself any pecuniary advantage, then his conduct

would amount to misconduct and the definition will be attracted. I am fully alive that further words have been added, namely—"He secures for himself directly or indirectly". Those words are placed there. Of course 'directly' means himself. 'Indirectly' is vague word. Let me take an example. An M.P. has a grown up boy. He wants to do any business. He tries to get a licence for him. What will be the position? Will it not amount to securing advantage indirectly for himself. Perhaps you will be told; some lawyer will tell you—yes, it would amount to getting advantage pecuniary advantage for oneself or valuable thing for oneself provided the son stays with you. If a grown up son or daughter or any other relation stays separately from him, then he will not be covered by the clause as it stands. I, therefore, can ask my grown up son to go away from my House. I go on making applications on his behalf and try to get as many benefits as I can as an M.P. could get and still I would not be committing any act of misconduct. Do you want any such thing to be provided under this Bill? Therefore, I suggest that we should also include the words at least 'relatives' if not 'relatives and associates' in respect of M.Ps. also.

They have taken the definition of 'relative' from Sch. 1A to the Companies Act, 1956. If you see the list in the Bill you will find that word 'nephew' is excluded. I think nepotism has been derived from the word 'nephew'. Therefore, as an M.P. I can abuse my position without attracting any liability under this new clause (3). It is an important part which requires careful attention from the Members of this House whether we should not enlarge it by including first cousins. They are omitted. If we are members of a joint family, they are covered. If there is partition, I would not be attracting the liability or responsibility under this Bill, if I, as an M.P., get benefit for my nephew.

The last point that I would like to bring to your notice is the question of competent authority and particularly

in respect of the Prime Minister. I quite agree that it is a very difficult question to provide for a competent authority in respect of Prime Minister. Take any formula, any suggestion, any amendment and you will certainly find some difficulty. But in my humble opinion the provision in the Bill—that in respect of the Prime Minister the competent authority will be the Speaker of the House of the People, is certainly not a welcome feature of this Bill. Speaker's status, authority and dignity is likely to suffer because of this provision. What happens? When a Report is presented by the Lok Pal he has to send it to the Speaker and Speaker has to notify to the Lok Pal what action has been taken or what action is proposed to be taken. If Lok Pal is not satisfied he would make a special report. This Report will come before Parliament and it will be discussed in Parliament. Kindly see the position, the situation which is contemplated under the provisions of this Bill. Speaker suggests or proposes action. That action is liable to be reviewed by the Lok Pal. The Lok Pal will or may submit a special Report on that and that Report may be or is likely to be reviewed by Parliament.

I know other suggestions that are made or may be made in this behalf are liable to one or other kind of criticism. I have suggested that it should be the President even if the President in this context does not mean the President exercising his individual discretion, but means the President acting under the advice of the Council of Ministers. It is better to have him as a competent authority than to have the Speaker as provided in the Bill.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): The Prime Minister would be there in the Council of Ministers.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: The Prime Minister should not attend such a meeting of the Council of Ministers because allegations against him are to be considered. It is a

cardinal principle of natural justice that when a matter comes in which one is involved, he should not take part in the deliberations and should remain absent. Somebody suggested that it should be the Chief Justice of India. In that case, other considerations would militate against such a suggestion. Therefore, the proposal to have the President as the competent authority with respect to Prime Minister seems to be less objectionable even if he does not act in his individual discretion in such a case. So far as any matter which is referred to in the Constitution is concerned, he has to act under the advice of the Council of Ministers. But in other cases where an Act confers power or discretion on him in his individual capacity, it seems to be valid and he can exercise his individual discretion in such a case.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): But the Government says that the Prime Minister should be the competent authority.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: May be there is a room for argument in such cases. The Prime Minister may be different from a Prime Minister whose misconduct is to be investigated but both may be the same in some cases in which case it is incongruous and invalid.

There are a few other small points which I will take up at the clause by clause stage.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): On a point of order—cum—propriety. I dardsay, you will agree and so will the House that this Bill is a very important landmark in the history of legislation in free India. On an occasion like this I find that there is no single Minister of Cabinet rank present. The Prime Minister and his two colleagues were there earlier, but they have vanished from the scene now. 12 amendments have been given notice of in the name of Shri H. M. Patel. He is supposed to pilot the Bill and listen to the

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

debate before he replies. I know that the two Ministers of State would be taking very elaborate notes, interesting notes. But, Sir, I will request you that on an occasion like this, the Home Minister must be present. We do not know whether he is out of India or out of Delhi. Will you please throw some light on this, whether he has written to you about it, because in that case, we will have to willy nilly, more nilly than willy, agree to his absence. If, however, he is present in Delhi, he should come here. This Bill should not be given this sort of cavalier treatment at the hands of the Cabinet and the Government. They do not seem to have their heart and mind in it.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Not even body!

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is busy answering the Calling attention Notice in the other House and it will take nearly an hour or so, because the number of members who have given the Calling Attention is nearly 30.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: In the morning also he was absent.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: He was present in the other House thinking that the Calling Attention might be reached.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In any case, I think some Cabinet Minister should have been present here.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): The Minister of Energy was here some time ago. Suddenly he became energetic and walked out, I do not know why.

DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD (Calicut): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to the extent this Bill attempts to curb

corruption at high places, though half-hearted the attempt is, I support the Bill. To the extent it is an attempt to provide a machinery, however unsatisfactory that machinery may be, I support the Bill. The rest I do not accept or support for the reasons which I will place before you presently.

The objection is fundamental, and not regarding particular clauses, a, b or c. There are certain fundamental objections, raised by as many as 15 or 16 members of the Joint Select Committee in certain cases. In certain cases, the whole Committee rejected the original provisions of the Bill, but I am surprised that they have come back; something which was unanimously rejected had come back by the Government amendments.

One of the fundamental and basic objections is that there is no provision for establishing an institution of Ombudsman or Grievanceman. Sir, as you are aware, this Bill has its genesis in the discussion in 1964 before this hon. House. Subsequently, the Administrative Reforms Commission made certain recommendations in 1966. They also recommended the establishment of the institution of Ombudsmen. The draft Bills of 1938 and 1971 also contained the same thing. No reason has been given for its rejection and not alternative institution has been even suggested in the Bill. That is a great drawback, mistake and omission because of which 15 members including myself regarded a dissenting note. I repeat those objections.

The second objection is to the introduction of retrospective operation of a penal provision by section 2(3) read with section 11(3). The effect of these two sections read together is that any offence committed five years before the coming into force of the Act will come within the purview of this Act and will be punishable. That violates the fundamental principle which has been accepted from the hoary past

and which has been incorporated in various Constitutions of the world and in article 20(1) of our Constitution, namely, that nobody shall be punished for an act which was not an offence when it was done.

Elaborate arguments were put forward before the Committee to which very lame and unsatisfactory answers are given, saying that no offence is created and there is no punishment. I shall immediately say that this argument is absolutely without any foundation whatsoever.

Without going into the details of the Sub-Section and the Section, the definition of misconduct is an inclusive one, namely, it shall include the offences contemplated in the Prevention of Corruption Act and also in the Penal Code provisions. Everybody is aware that when a definition is inclusive it includes more than what is specified, namely, what is mentioned in the Prevention of Corruption Act and in the Penal Code. That means, new offences which are not contemplated or contained in the Indian Penal Code or the Prevention of Corruption Act are contemplated by this Act. So, the argument that no new offence is contemplated to be established by the Act is meaningless. Secondly, there is punishment. In pursuance of the various actions contemplated in the Act, either he will be prosecuted or certain punishment in the sense of expulsion may follow. Even if no specific punishment in that sense is given, the very fact a Member of Parliament or anybody for that matter, even a Minister or somebody else, will be exposed to a censure or adverse comment itself is a sufficient punishment for a public man so that there is or there are new types of offences contemplated and there is also punishment contemplated. Therefore, it obviously follows that it violates a very fundamental principle and it is in violation of Article 21 of the Constitution that nobody shall be punished for an act

which was not an offence when it was committed, when the act was done. I object to the provision on this ground among others.

The third objection I have got is, the executive is altogether left scot free. In the Committee there was a serious discussion about it which led almost to a deadlock. The objection was so severe and the Minister at that time or subsequently did not satisfy the Members that the exclusion of the executive is justified. Even for a Minister or an M.P. to commit corruption effectively, they may do small things which are not very material, the executive's help has to be there. Unless the executive is a helper, abetter and an active promoter of corruption, the Minister cannot commit corruption why should then the members of the executive go scot free?

The fourth objection is to the inclusion of M.Ps. I am sorry to say, the Prime Minister made a statement in this House which has been referred to by Mr. Bhupesh Gupta in his Dissenting Note. I am taking exception to that statement. The Prime Minister is reported to have said that it is only the Members of the Committee who do not want the M.Ps. to be included. That is not correct. The Report is here, Mr. Bhupesh Gupta very ably has taken exceptions and objections to the statement. I repeat the objections. Sir, why are M.Ps. included? I have examined, most of the Members have examined and you may examine, but nowhere in the world in a legislation of this sort the Members of Parliament are included within its purview. It will give the impression that the M.Ps. in this country are a special category who are generally prone to commission of corruption. I take objection to that also. An M. P. as a citizen is subject to all the penal laws of the country, the prevention of Corruption Act, the Penal Code and whatever law is there. He is also subject to

[Dr. V. A. Seyid Muhammad]

a greater tribunal the tribunal of public opinion, the tribunal of his constituency, the discipline of this House, the discipline as a Member of this House, the discipline of his party. So, compared to an ordinary citizen, an M.P. is subject to at least four or five tribunals. So, why should there be an additional tribunal to sit in judgement over him? I cannot understand it. In principle it is wrong.

Another point which was repeated *ad nauseum* at least in the Committee is that it will give a chance to the very influential vested interests and rich lobbies to exert indirect influence on an M.P.. An M.P. who seriously raises certain questions in this hon. House against a monopoly house or other vested interest will be subject to the threat of that lobby and he can be exposed to an elaborate and lengthy inquisition so to say. Ultimately, even if he is acquitted, by that time his reputation will be finished. The monopoly houses have also got the press at their disposal. With the combination of the monopoly houses with the press in the country, once this Bill comes into force, an M.P. who challenges the operations of the monopoly houses will be exposed to the combined force of money power and the press of this country. I do not recommend or support such a situation in which an M.P. will be left absolutely at the mercy of these monopolies and the press under them.

There is a minor point, whether there should be only one or more than one Lokpal. It is not a fundamental issue, but it was thought desirable to have more than one Lokpal. The idea was that since important people, who have a high standing in public life and society are subject to the provisions of this law, instead of one Lokpal sitting in judgement without an appeal and exposing an M.P. to a public examination of his conduct, instead of one Judge or ex-Judge constituting the tribunal, it is more desirable to

have more than one—two or three. That is not very fundamental, but that is very desirable.

Government proposes to move two amendments. One of them is amendment No. 4, by which the Chief Minister is to be brought within the purview of the Act. It is not desirable. It was highly objected to. In the original Bill the provision was there. The Joint Committee unanimously rejected it but again, without showing even the slightest respect to the unanimous recommendation of the Joint Committee, the Government has brought this amendment. One fails to understand why the Government is so insistent. The only possible reply is, in the political situation prevailing in this country today, the Central Government wants a sort of lever to twist the arms of the Chief Ministers. There is no other explanation except that. All party members, Janata Party Members, our party Members were there and they unanimously rejected the provision in the Bill. In spite of that, the Government is still cantankerously insisting on that provision. That should be rejected in toto.

Another provision to which I have objection is the amendment which the Government proposes to bring by amendment no. 6. It was recommended by the Committee that the competent authority as regards the Prime Minister must be the Speaker. There may be a difference of opinion that it should not be the Speaker, but the President. But nobody ever supported the idea of the Prime Minister himself being the competent authority. I do not know how, apart from the theory, it is right. For the last ten months we have been witnessing the agony and the struggle and the shameless protraction that was going on when the matter regarding the Prime Minister's son was raised in the Rajya Sabha. In such a situation, how can we imagine that when the competent authority is the Prime Minister, he will order an inquiry against himself? When his son's case is bro-

ough before the House, for nine or ten months, an epic struggle so to say, was going on in the Rajya Sabha. We cannot accept this principle of appeal from ceaser to ceaser. That is a provision which should be rejected and that should not find a place in this very important legislation.

I will not go into minor details and take the precious time of this hon. House. I request and pray that this hon. House should take into consideration the various points of view I have placed before it.

I also request the hon. Members to go through carefully the various dissenting notes, not only the one given by fifteen of us together but also that of Shri Bhupesh Gupta. His dissenting note is very important. Before the hon. Members make up their mind whether to support or oppose the Bill, I request that they may go through the weighty dissenting opinions.

श्री शम्भूनाथ चतुर्वेदी (आगरा) : मिस्टर डिप्टी स्पीकर, यह जो लोक पाल बिल सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करना हूँ। यद्यपि मेरे मन में भी इसके बारे में कई रिजर्वेशंस हैं। जो अम्बुड्समैन का आइडिया था उसकी पूर्ति तो इसमें होती ही नहीं है। सब से बड़ा इसमें एक डिफिक्ट यही है कि इसमें एजैक्टिव की जो सर्विसिम है रूनिंग गरवेंटस उनको इसमें से एक्सक्लूड कर दिया गया है। पूर्ण वक्तान्तों ने भी का है कि जिन के पास एजैक्टिव पावर है, आर्टर करने की पावर है उनका जब तक इसमें कहीं न कहीं समावेश नहीं होता है तब तक यह जो कुर्रणन से लड़ाई है यह आगे नहीं चल सकती है। यह सब से बड़ी कमी है। पहले जो बिल लाया गया था उसमें लोकायुक्त की बात कही गई थी। मुझे नहीं मालूम कि कारण से लोकायुक्त का तो इसमें नाम भी नहीं है।

15 hrs.

इसी तरह से एक कम्प्लेंट आर्थीट्री वाला मसला इसमें लाकर खड़ा कर दिया गया है। संतानन कमेटी ने रिपोर्ट किया था कि एक पैनल आपको बनाना चाहिये, प्रीजीडेंट को कंसल्ट करके पहले एक पैनल बना दिया जाना चाहिये और जब कभी भी दस लैजस्लेटर्स या पार्लियामेंट के मम्बर किसी मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ कोई शिकायत करते हैं तो उस पैनल में से तीन आदमियों को लेकर के उनके सुपुर्द उस मामले को कर दिया जाना चाहिये और वे तीन आदमी देखें कि उस मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ

कोई प्राइम फेसार्ड केस बनता है या नहीं बनता है और अगर बनता है तो मिनिस्टर को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिये। उसके बाद सी बी आई या जिस किसी भी इन्वेस्टीगेटिंग एजेंसी के सुपुर्द आप चाहें उस मामले को कर सकते हैं ताकि उसकी जांच हो जाये, फिर चाहे कमिशन आफ इनक्वायरी हो या जो कैंड भी हो। उसमें कम्प्लेंट आर्थीट्री की बात का ज़मना नहीं था। यह ज़मना नहीं था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ शिकायत हो तो कौन उसको डील करेगा और चीफ मिनिस्टर के खिलाफ हो तो कौन डील करेगा। ये इसमें बड़ी भारी कमियाँ हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे जो नुक़सान हमारे दिमाग में है वह पूरा नहीं होगा। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इंजस्टिस के खिलाफ कोई रिड्स प्राप्त किया जा सकता है वह इसमें कहीं दिखाई नहीं पड़ता है। आज आप देखें कि जो वैरी बेल गवर्नर देश भी हैं स्कैंडिनेवियन देश भी हैं, ब्रिटेन है, आस्ट्रेलिया है, कामनवेल्थ कंट्रीज हैं जहाँ अच्छी अच्छी गवर्नमेंट्स हैं, जो बेल एडमिनिस्ट्रटिव कंट्रीज हैं वहाँ भी जब अम्बुड्समैन की ज़रूरत पड़ती है तो हमारे यहाँ इस देश में जहाँ कुर्रणन इतनी रैम्पेंट है, माधाराण आदमी की कोई मुनवाई नहीं हो पाती है वहाँ पर जब तक एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव इंजस्टिस को दूर करने के लिये कोई कारगर उपाय नहीं किया जाता है तब तक इस बिल का जो उद्देश्य है वह निष्फल होगा ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है। मैं समझता हूँ यह जो कमी है यह इस बिल को बहुत पंगु कर देती है।

संतानन कमेटी ने एक डायरेक्टर आफ पब्लिक कम्प्लेंट्स एण्ड ग्रीवेंस की नियुक्ति करने की सिफारिश की थी। उनमें पटिकुलरली यही बात थी। अम्बुड्समैन में तो और ही ज्यादा बड़ा स्कोप होता है। वहाँ पर तो पब्लिक इनक्वायरी होती है। और प्रैस भी उसमें मौजूद रहता है और वह इतना बड़ा टैरर है कि जिसकी वजह से किसी की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती कि कोई ऐसा गलत काम करे कि जिसकी इनक्वायरी भी शुरू हो जाय। लेकिन अगर प्रैस को न भी रखें तब भी अगर हम उस तरह की चीज रखते जिसमें डायरेक्टर आफ पब्लिक ग्रीवेंस और कम्प्लेंट्स होता तो कम से कम उसको यह अधिकार होता कि जहाँ से कोई शिकायत हो वहाँ पर वह पाउन्स अपान करके कागज़ान अपने अधिकार में लेले। यहाँ पर मवाल तो यह है कि एक व्यक्ति जो एक दूसरे से संबंधित है, जिनके हित एक है और जिनके पास सब कागज़ान उनकी कस्टडी में हैं, जब तक ऐसा प्रोवीजन नहीं होता, उस अम्बुड्समैन को या डायरेक्टर को यह अधिकार नहीं है कि वह जाकर किसी भी आफिस पर स्क्व कर सकता है और जिन कागज़ान की ज़रूरत हो उनको निकाल सकता है तब तो कोई इसका अमर होने वाला है। वरना और जो इनक्वायरी होने वाली हैं उसमें माधाराण आदमी को कोई भी राहत नहीं मिलने वाली है।

पॉलिटिकल कुर्रणन जो है उपाके बारे में जैसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ताने कहा और वह इलाज हो सकता है जो इसमें किया गया है, मुझे इसमें कोई परेशानी नहीं है। लेकिन मैं इसको अनर्थाप समझता हूँ। पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों का मवाल अवश्य है कि

[श्री शम्भू नाथ बतुर्बेदी]

उनका इसमें स्थान होता चाहिये या नहीं। अब अगर होता है, आज हमारी पुलिस में विद्रोह हुआ मांग कहते हैं कि पोलिटिकल लोगों का इंटरफीयरेंस भी इस विद्रोह का एक कारण है। इसलिये सरकार इस परिपेक्ष में देखे तो ठीक है। शिकायतें भी हुई हैं, लेकिन जो शिकायतें हुई उनके लिये जैसा कि कहा गया, मैं समझता हूँ कि कानून में पर्याप्त गुंजायश थी कि उनके खिलाफ एक्शन लिया जा सकता था, फिर भी अगर यह जरूरी समझा गया है कि इनको नहीं एक्सक्लूड किया जाय एम० एल० एज० और एम० पी० को। तो मुझे कोई उसमें भी उलझन नहीं है। लेकिन जिस तरह की चीज हम चाहते थे और चाहते थे कि साधारण व्यक्ति को कोई राहत दे सकते और कर्रप्शन पर प्रहार कर सकते जिससे उसमें कमी आती और पब्लिक लाइफ ज्यादा शुद्ध होती, उस चीज को पाने में यह बिल कतई असफल होगा, ऐसा मैं समझता हूँ। एक प्रयास है, इसमें ज्यादा इसके बारे में और कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

कमपीटेड अधीनस्थों के बारे में यह प्रश्न इस बजह से पैदा हुआ कि जो प्रोवीजन उसमें बतलाया गया था इसमें तो वह एटोमेटिक था, इसमें कोई सवाल नहीं पैदा होता था, एंड्रॉक पैन्ल के मामले वह शिकायत जाती ही जाती और किसी के बीच में उसमें हस्तक्षेप करने की जरूरत नहीं थी।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। पर मैं समझता हूँ कि जो बिल लाया गया है कहीं अच्छा होगा अगर इसमें हम सर्विसेज को भी साथ में रख दें क्योंकि जो ऐंजीक्यूटिव आफिसर्स हैं, सेनेटरीज वगैरह हैं, जिनको आर्डर देने का अधिकार है, लाइसेंस, परमिट या फेवर शो करने का अधिकार है, जग नक ऐसे अधिकारियों को इसमें नहीं माने हैं तब तक हमारी आशा पूरी नहीं हो सकेगी।

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL (Dhulia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill as it is a half-hearted effort to root out corruption in this country, especially from public life because, in the first place, it is where there is authority, where there is power to sanction, where there is power to sign the cheque and give the money, that there are more chances of corruption, and MLAs and MPs do not have any such power, any such executive power, not even in distribution of cement. Of course, the MLAs are included in this, but not the MPs. The MPs cannot distribute even five bags of cement. This is a fact.

Secondly, if anybody approached a public man for genuine reason when there is injustice done by an officer and if something is told to that officer, then the officer asks his subordinate as to why he approached a public man. That is the case, and that is not taken cognizance of by Government, especially in Defence and Police Departments. In the other Departments also, some kind of punishment is given to the man by that officer. But if a person gives some consideration to an officer, say, Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000, then the person concerned is transferred to the place where he wants to go. And you are excluding those officers and are trying to include only MPs!

Take the example of Advisory Committees. It is mentioned in the functions of the Advisory Committees—whether it is the Advisory Committee at the State level or at the Central level—that they can only guide and suggest schemes in public works, but for appointment of staff and for transfers, the suggestions will not be entertained; it is mentioned there. These are the Advisory Committees which are represented by people including MLAs and MPs. What executive authority have you given to the MPs?

On the other hand, take the example of district level officers like Collector and DSP. Every day indirect corruption is going on at those levels. For every Collector there are four peons who work in his house without any payment from the Collector. It is the Government money that is spent there. It is Government that pays the Havildar who purchases vegetables for the DSP. I have seen some mean-minded officers sending their peons to hair-dressing saloons to accompany their children, and the payment there is made by the peon. And what does he get in return for that? A holiday for a day. At Government cost. Corruption starts from the lowest level. But you are excluding officials,

even from the Deputy Secretary onwards; I would suggest that Government makes a survey; let them take the MLAs and MPs who were there for 20 or 25 years and on the other officers, and then see how many bungalows have constructed at Bangalore, Poona, Ootacamund and other coveted places, how many belong to the officers and how many belong to the MLAs and MPs. You can make such a comparative study and see the position. Unfortunately you are excluding the bureaucrats from purview of this Bill

An officer getting Rs. 2,000 p.m. sends his sons and daughters to Pan-chgami or other Convent Schools where is required to spend Rs. 2500. From where is he getting this money? Why is this not being controlled and checked in this country? I do not understand this. On the face of things it is a corrupt practice—I am getting Rs. 2500 and I am spending every month Rs. 2500 on the education of my children. Where from am I getting this money? From my farm or from the factory? Or from donations from the public. This is not checked

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
All right, we will check it.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL:
We have borrowed many things from the constitutions of the west. As one of our friends said, in England also there is no such legislation that MPs are subjected to such things....

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tirupattur): It is nowhere in the world.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: I am specially mentioning England because many examples are cited from that country....

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: It is because of the woman Prime Minister.

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL: I was very much surprised to read the dissenting note of Mr. Gupta wherein he has mentioned that when there was an observation in the Parliament why this Bill is not being forwarded from the Select Committee, the Prime Minister is reported to have said, 'I would like to say it is only the Select Committee Members who do not want the MPs to be included?'. This is an indirect compulsion on the Members of the Committee or at least on the members of the ruling Party that there is an indication that they must include M.Ps in their recommendations although they are clear in their mind that MPs and MLAs should not be included. This is very bad on the part of the Prime Minister to indirectly compel the members of the Committee which is a representative body of the Parliament. That means that so many members in the Parliament wish that MPs should not be included....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
Who is that Gupta you are referring to?

SHRI VIJAYKUMAR N. PATIL:
Mr. Bhupesh Gupta. I take it that others also are of the same mind.

As far as other things are concerned, in this country we have seen the electorate have become wiser and they have shown that they can exercise their franchise properly if they find any MP or MLA is corrupt and if he is after his personal aggrandisement. Then after the five years, he is to definitely go out. When people see that somebody is taking consideration or somebody is taking money, they will definitely remark to other people. 'Let the elections come, we will see that this man goes out of power'. But this is not the case, in case of bureaucracy not you have conveniently excluded them. You have not even given due consideration to the ARC recommendations and that is why I am opposing this Bill. I know on my

[Shri Vijay Kumar N. Patil]
opposition the Bill is not going to be dropped. It is going to be passed.

Then the second point is that I have some suggestions for amendments to the Bill in some sections. In section 23 you have mentioned that retrospective effect will be given to the Bill. This is not fair if the principles of natural justice and considerations from the law point are taken into account.

Regarding the Prime Minister, it is mentioned that the competent authority shall be the Speaker of the House of People. Here I would suggest that the competent authority should be the President.

Then with regard to definition of misconduct, "A public man, other than a legislator, commits misconduct—

(b) If he abuses, or attempts to abuse, or knowingly allows to be abused, his position...." That means one act of abuse which is allegedly committed by him is sufficient, while in case of public servants, the definition of misconduct is somewhat different.

It is like this:

"If he habitually accepts or obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain any valuable thing", it is a habitual thing.

If you take the case of a public servant, public man or a man in political capacity, this a very vague definition of misconduct. It can impose many controls on the M.Ps. The power can be abused as I said not only by the monopoly houses but even by a person in power like the Prime Minister. He in his own ruling party, can tell the M.Ps. that he can have some enquiry made against him through the definition of misconduct. He can also threaten him. This may become an instrument for an evil end.

Then, in clause 6 also there is a provision for a Lokpal. I would say that the modern trend is to have a

quorum of judges. And if there are more than one judge provided in a particular case, then it is supposed that justice will be more fair. In the olden times we saw that whenever in a village some dispute was there, the high-people—old and wise—were chosen to give justice known as *Panch Parmeshwar*. So, if you are going to appoint a Lokpal, appoint Lokpals and, if there are more than three, that will be a better thing for giving a proper justice after proper investigation. An individual case can be subjected to certain things.

Then, in clause 23(1) it is mentioned that if a man gives a false complaint and, if it is proved then he can be punished with one year's imprisonment or with Rs. 3,000 as penalty. He can be punished for one year. But what happens to his false complaint? The M.P. or MLA's image is defamed in his public life and he cannot sue him for defamation because, according to your law, once a kind of punishment is accorded to a criminal or to a man who has committed an offence, the other punishment cannot be there. Can an aggrieved person go to a court of law to institute a suit for defamation against that person? What kind of provision is there? If you want, there can be a deterrent thing. My friend earlier has said about a monopoly house. If it is just an M.P.'s case in Parliament that he is going to talk something about the monopoly house or if he is going to expose certain things of a monopoly house, then it can definitely call a man, give Rs. 1,000 and lodge a complaint against him and again if it is proved, pay Rs. 3000 for the false complaint through that man. I, therefore, say the fine should be Rs. 10,000 and the punishment should be for three years to act as strong deterrent.

I have told you that the definition should include 'defamation' also. For that one punishment is already sug-

gested. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am now repeating my first observation that I oppose this Bill and the Government should come out with a more comprehensive legislation by including many important suggestions that have been made.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a welcome measure though halting and half-hearted. Why I say it is a welcome measure is that—unfortunately whether for reasons justified or not—there is rampant in this country the impression that ministers, politicians, bureaucrats, executive authorities including—legislators are presumed to be guilty of corruption until they are proved to be innocent.

Corruption in political level or political corruption is cancer in our body politic. Now, what are the causes of this corruption? Whether it has only been restricted to the politicians or whether it has been rampant also among the bureaucrats. Well, this is not the subject-matter today. But to allay the misgivings in the mind of the people it is necessary that this important institution like Parliament should concern itself with framing a legislation which provides the modus operandi to look into cases of corruption amongst the persons in the political circles.

Sir, I said that it was a half-hearted or halting step because it only deals with the fringe of the problem as the vast army of the executive authority has been completely left out of the ambit of this legislation. In the statement of objects and reasons which was appended to the Bill when it was introduced in the Lok Sabha before it was sent to the Joint Committee they tried to give a sort of an explanation as to why the bureaucracy has been left out of this Bill. But, Sir, if you kindly take the trouble of going through the statement of objects and reasons, hardly any reason has been given for keeping the bureaucrats out of this.

Sir, this measure has had a chequered history in this country. In 1966 we find the Administrative Reforms Commission had made certain recommendations with regard to the problem of citizens' grievances. The Administrative Reforms Commission itself had drafted a bill which was really not taken up in the form that was mooted. Then, Sir, a Bill came in 1968 which was given a decent burial by the dissolution of the House. Then, Sir very significant in 1971 another Bill was introduced but it could not be passed till 1977 and it got stuck up in the Joint Committee primarily because the previous administration did not have the requisite political will. Now, this Bill has been brought in a truncated form only to deal with what may be described compendiously as political corruption. In that sense this is a half-hearted measure.

So, Sir, the point is that in a democratic set up what I feel, not only the people's support but their faith in political and administrative incorruptability is necessary because that sustains the system itself otherwise the people's faith in that is bound to be shaken. Favouritism, nepotism, corruption and diverse forms of mis-conduct have eroded and continue to erode the credibility of the entire system of administration in this country. Therefore, it was fit and proper that some genuine attempt was made.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you gave a ruling earlier on a point of order raised by me that there must be present in the House a Minister of Cabinet rank. They are flouting your directive.

AN HON. MEMBER: This is a very important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Some Cabinet Minister should be called. Let us give them ten minutes or fifteen minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: It is almost a question of breach of privilege also. Your directive should not be flouted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Chatterjee, you may please continue with your speech. Meanwhile I will give them ten minutes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, I raised this point at about 2-15. Now it is 3-30. More than one hour time has elapsed. They are somnolent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given them ten minutes. Mr. Chatterjee, you may please continue your speech.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: You have given them a long rope to hang themselves with.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I welcome interruption by a very respected hon Member of the House, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath. Sir, it is quite true that it requires some political will—genuine political will really—to consider a proposal like this, to make it a real and an effective law and to implement the same. As I was saying, this law is bound to have its effect in the democratic set-up of this country.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: In which you have no faith at all.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Truth is not one of the virtues of my hon. friend or exaltitude even! Authoritarianism should have no place at all in this country. I was saying, authoritarianism is another manifestation of political corruption in this country which was laid bare in its most crude and ugly form in the dark 19 months which this country passed through. Our apprehension is whether this Bill will meet with the requirements of the situation. We have got some very grave doubts about it. There are some obvious weaknesses in this Bill. One is this. You have left out the entire army of

executive officers and bureaucrats from its purview. The second one is the question of competent authority.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: The hon. Minister is not listening to Mr. Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not only is he not listening but he is talking to a reactionary!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Subramaniam Swamy, why don't you be kind enough to spare him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, kindly see clause 17 of the Bill. There is a great weakness in this Bill which I pointed out earlier in the Joint Committee. Clause 17 provides for submission of a report by the Lok Pal. If he exonerates the person, it is all right.

If he finds that the man is guilty, then what he has to do is this;

"...he shall, by report in writing, communicate his findings and recommendations to the competent authority concerned."

Then sub-clause (2) of Clause 17 reads like this:

"17(2). The competent authority shall examine the report forwarded to it under clause (b) of sub-section (1) and communicate to the Lokpal, within three months of the date of receipt of the report, the action taken or proposed to be taken on the basis of the report."

Now, you kindly come to the list of the competent authorities. Now, the list envisages the competent authority who will take steps. But let us take up the follow-up action, the administrative steps, on the report of the Lokpal. Now I do not know what action the Speaker of the House of People or the Chairman of the Council of States or any other authority for that matter can take administratively or in an executive manner or even the judiciary for the purpose of giving effect to the Lokpal's report. Suppose 'X' is

found guilty by the Lokpal of having indulged in corruption and a legislator is found guilty and the report is made to the Speaker, what the Speaker will do? Will the Speaker file an F.I.R. or will the Speaker nominate somebody to file an F.I.R. against the Member who has been found guilty? Sir, no other authority for that matter the Chairman of the Council of State can do that. Will he do that? Or will the Prime Minister....? Sir, these are the competent authorities, not because they are holding a particular office, but they have been designated as competent authority. Now they are *persona designate*. Therefore it is for them to take the follow-up action. Here the Prime Minister does not represent the Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers as such. This is the greatest lacuna in this Bill. The follow-up action or the consequence of a report may be adverse against a particular person. The form of the report, the form of the action is nowhere indicated in this Bill.

Then the question is about the implementation part of the follow-up action of an adverse report. It is nowhere indicated in the Bill. You will kindly see. Sir, what is provided in Clause 17(3):

"17(3). If the Lokpal is satisfied with the action taken or proposed to be taken on the basis of his report...."

This had to be communicated to him. Then further it says:

"...but where he is not so satisfied and if he considers that the case so deserves, he may make a special report upon the case to the President and also inform the complainant concerned."

Does it mean that the Parliament will take action? This is a matter which requires to be looked into. Otherwise it will be a still-born law. If the intention is to make a legislation just to include in the statute book and try to proclaim to the people "we are so great believers in po-

litical honesty, we have to root out corruption", that is all right. But if the intention is to try to tackle the problem which I am not denying, then really, honestly, sincerely and comprehensively some such provision should have been incorporated in the Bill. There are two or three things. (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER: Now, a Cabinet Minister is coming.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: He is really the Minister for "running commentary".

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK): I object to the remark.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let us hope that we do not get steely response to our suggestion.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Anyhow you don't object to it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, there are three or four matters which have been raised by the hon. Members who are participating in this debate. One is the question of inclusion of the legislators within the ambit of this Bill. I am in full agreement of this proposal and, as a matter of fact, my submission is that there are certain special provisions which have been made in this Bill in favour of the legislators, which should not find a place here. Because the impression has been created that legislators should not be open to the same treatment as even a Minister who is to come under this Bill. There is special definition of the word 'misconduct' for the legislators. If you will kindly look into it, there is a very narrow definition of this word 'misconduct'. As it has been pointed out already, if a Member of Parliament secures something for his son openly, that may not and will not come within the definition of misconduct. From the distinction between the two definitions of

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

misconduct—one is applicable to the legislators and one is not. It will be clear that if a legislator secures any benefit for somebody else, then it will not be a misconduct under this Act. Our amendments in this respect were negatived in the Joint Select Committee, but I have given my note of dissent.

Secondly, there is a provision of special hearing in camera. I do not know if any other public men in this country can face an enquiry by the Lokpal openly, why a legislator should not be able to face it openly. I do not want a special favour or treatment so far as legislators are concerned; Members of Parliament are concerned, in respect of the mode of enquiry, definition of misconduct and other provision which have been made. We should not create an impression that we are keen to avoid an enquiry or an open enquiry, against ourselves. Such special provisions for the Members of Parliament or other legislators will do a greater harm to the image and will give an impression that it will give undue protection to the Members of Parliament. It is much likely to be misunderstood. The special treatment for the Members of Parliament or Members of the State Assemblies or Union Territories should not find a place in this Bill.

Then, I come to the question of inclusion of State Chief Ministers in this Bill. When the Bill was introduced in the House, the Chief Ministers were brought within its ambit. So far as the discussion that took place in the Joint Committee is concerned,—I am not divulging into discussion as such—there was unanimity on this aspect. I had taken a particular view and had given my amendment also; even the Minister was a party to it, the ruling party Members were a party to it the consensus was that the Chief Ministers should be excluded from the Bill. That is what emerged from this Joint Committee. Is it showing

proper respect to the Joint Committee. The Members of the ruling party were there in the Committee and they had given their consent. It was excluded from the purview of the Bill, now it is being brought in by an amendment of the Government. Does this reflect a proper attitude to a parliamentary functioning. The Joint Committee had gone into the matter in greater depth; in its recommendations are given a complete go-by and this is being brought in again by a Government amendment. This is showing scant respect to the report of the Joint Committee. On behalf of our Party, our submission was, and we had given our amendments also that so far as Chief Ministers are concerned, there should be some provision, we never wanted his exclusion. On the other hand, we had recommended and proposed amendments before the Joint Committee that Members of the Legislative Assemblies and Council should be brought into it; even Mayors of Corporations of different cities should be brought into it, it will not be done through the Center, let us have our Lok Ayukats and other officials in the different States under appropriate laws. We wanted that we should provide that in the Central law because many of the States may not frame appropriate and adequate laws concerning their Chief Ministers, therefore, there should be a Central law, but its implementation should be through the State agencies like here under the Central law. We did not really press for that because the attitude that was taken up was that the Chief Ministers should be kept out of the Central law and a wish was expressed a hope was expressed that the different State legislatures will take up their matter and will frame their own laws. Again, the Chief Minister is being brought in this fashion. This is a breach of faith with the Joint Committee. That is my submission. They are trying to utilise the majority here for the

purpose of putting the Chief Minister here, is not proper. It is highly irregular and improper. (*Interruptions*).

The other point is very important. It is about the recent idea, ridiculous idea which has now dawned on the Government in the matter of proposing that the Prime Minister will be his own competent authority. I do not know in what way the Government's mind works. Of course, I am assuming that the Government has a mind. The question came up squarely before the Joint Select Committee. At page (vii) of its report it says:

"The Committee note that under the proposed provisions, the Prime Minister has himself been made the competent authority' in his own case."

Then, after certain remarks have been made, it says further:

"... it may even be embarrassing to the Prime Minister if he is made to act as the judge of action in his own case. The Committee are, therefore, of the opinion that since the Council of Ministers including the Prime Minister, is primarily responsible to the House of the People, the Speaker may be made as the 'competent authority' in the case of the Prime Minister."

This unanimous report is thrown to the winds, and the Government comes forward with a proposal. I do not know whether there was a discussion with the present Prime Minister, and whether he himself has taken up the responsibility to decide, where the report of the Lokpal is against him whether to call for a report or not. This is the view point of the Government which has aroused the greatest suspicion in our minds, as to the intention of the Government to implement this Bill, or the law that will come out of this Bill.

The Chief Ministers are made the 'competent authority' for the Chief Ministers and the Prime Minister is made the 'competent authority' for the Prime Minister which was the original proposal which was expressly deleted from this Bill; and it has again been proposed by the Government. That is why we have our suspicion as to whether Government really means business. There are many faults here. There are many defects in this Bill; but even with these deficiencies. I hope this Bill will be passed and there will be a sincere attempt to pass it, and implement it sincerely, honestly and not in a vindictive manner.

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक (बजुराहो) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, प्रवर समिति द्वारा जो लोकपाल विधेयक यहाँ भेजा है, मैं उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ। इन विधेयक में प्रवर समिति ने कई ऐसे बिचार और प्रावधान रखे हैं जिससे मैं यह मानता हूँ कि यह एक अच्छा विधेयक बन गया है।

व.प्र. बाने मैं इसमें जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। इसमें जो कहा गया है कि लोकपाल की नियुक्ति राष्ट्रपति, राज्य-सभा के सभापति व लोक-सभा के अध्यक्ष की राय से करेंगे, इसमें यह भी जोड़ दिया गया है कि सभापति, राज्य-सभा और लोक-सभा के अध्यक्ष सभी दूनों और विरोधी पक्ष के लोगों से राय लेगे और उस राय से वह अपनी सहमति देगे, इसमें यह बात भी जोड़ी गई है। इस विधेयक में कई ऐसे प्रावधान जोड़े गये हैं, जिससे यह बहुत अच्छा बन गया है। प्रवर समिति की रिपोर्ट में मुख्य मंत्री को इस विधेयक की परख में शामिल नहीं किया गया था। अब शासन द्वारा मुख्य मंत्री को फिर शामिल कर लिया गया है—करना चाहिए, उसे छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए, ताकि यह विधेयक और अच्छा बन जाये।

जहाँ तक इस प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है कि कौन सा व्यक्ति लोकपाल नियुक्त किया जाये, आप जानते हैं कि आज हर व्यक्ति में राजनीति की बुझाती है और हर पक्ष चाहता है कि हमारा शासनी, हमारे विचारों का शासनी, लोकपाल नियुक्त हो। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि लोकपाल की नियुक्ति विधानसभाओं में से होनी चाहिए। वह किसी भी पार्टी से प्रेरित न हो, बल्कि एक निष्पक्ष शासनी हो और अपनी राय और अपने फैसले एक निष्पक्ष तरीके से दे, ताकि लोगों को न्याय मिल सके। आज सारे देश में जहाँ-जहाँ अदालत की चर्चा होती है। चाहे कोई व्यक्ति

[श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक]

निर्दोष हो, भले ही वह शासकीय कर्मचारी हो या जन-नेता हो, हर एक व्यक्ति यह धारणा लगाना है कि वह भ्रष्टाचार से सम्बन्धित है। इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार कैसे दूर हो और उसकी छान-बीन कैसे हो, इसी बात को ले कर यह विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया गया है। हम चाहते हैं कि पारित होने के बाद यह विधेयक बिल्कुल निष्पक्ष तरीके से लागू होना चाहिए, ताकि देश की जनता में विश्वास उत्पन्न हो सके।

जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है कि प्रधान मंत्री के लिए सक्षम अधिकारी कौन हो, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि लोक सभा का अध्यक्ष न हो कर राष्ट्रपति हो। मेरा सुझाव है कि प्रधान मंत्री के विषय में देश का मुख्य न्यायाधीश सक्षम अधिकारी हो, ताकि देश के किसी भी व्यक्ति को इस बारे में शंका करने की गुंजायश न रहे। ऐसी व्यवस्था करने पर ही हम कह सकते हैं कि यह एक मजबूत और प्रभावी विधेयक है।

15.55 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस विधेयक को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू करना चाहिए। ताकि हमारे देश में भ्रष्टाचार का कुछ ज्यादा वातावरण जो फैल रहा है उस पर कुछ रोक लग सके। हम चाहते हैं कि वह चांड़े प्रधान मंत्री हों, मुख्य मंत्री हों या संसद सदस्य हों या विधायक हों उन के ऊपर इस तरह से रोक लगनी चाहिए ताकि हमारे देश की जनता कह सके कि जिन का हम चुनते हैं, जिन को गद्दी पर बठाते हैं या जिन के हाथ में शक्ति देते हैं वह अपनी शक्ति का दुरुपयोग नहीं करते। बल्कि वह जन-हितैषी बन कर हमारे हित की बातें करते हैं और हमारे हित के लिए अच्छे काम करने के लिए अच्छे प्रेरणादायक सुझाव देते हैं, उन के द्वारा हमारे हित के काम सब होते हैं।

पहले हम में केवल संसद सदस्य, विधायक या मंत्री के लिए प्रावधान किया गया था, प्रवर समिति ने और भी आगे जा कर उन के परिवारों को भी इस में जोड़ा है। मैं इस का स्वागत करना हूँ क्योंकि परिवार वाले ही घरमर मिल कर ऐसा करते हैं। कई जगह ऐसी शिकायत आती है कि मंत्री तो भ्रष्टाचार से दूर रहते हैं लेकिन चाहे वह उन की श्रीमती जी हों, या दूसरे लोग हों वे उस में जुट जाते हैं और सारा सामान तैयार कर लेते हैं। वे ऐसे लोगों से बातचीत कर के सब तय कर लेते हैं और काम करवाने के लिए कह देते हैं कि यह काम होना चाहिए। मंत्री जी कर देते हैं और इस तरह से भ्रष्टाचार पनपता है। तो प्रवर समिति ने पुत्र, पुत्रा, नाती वगैरह सभी को इस में जोड़ दिया है, वह बहुत ही अच्छी बात हुई है। मैं समझता

हूँ कि अपने तरीके से यह चीज ठीक होगी और इस से भ्रष्टाचार के स्कावट में काफी सहायता मिलेगी।

अन्त में मैं ज्यादा न कह कर यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को जल्दी से जल्दी लागू करना चाहिए ताकि हमारे देश की जनता जो चाहती है कि जो भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले और अपनी शक्ति का दुरुपयोग करने वाले हैं उन के ऊपर रोक लगायी जा सके, वह रोक जल्दी से जल्दी लग सके। इसलिए जल्दी से जल्दी इस को पास करना चाहिए। मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री (रीवा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जो यह विधेयक संसद के सामने प्रस्तुत है, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि हमारे देश के संसदीय इतिहास में यह बहुत ही उज्ज्वल दिन है जब कि हम इस प्रकार का कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं जिस से सचमुच हम अपने देश के सार्वजनिक जीवन को निर्मल बना सकें। बहुत दिनों से, बल्कि देश के स्वतंत्र होने के थोड़े दिनों बाद देश में भ्रष्टाचार का बोलबाला हो गया और यह निरन्तर, उत्तरोत्तर इनका बढ़ता चला गया कि समूचे देश में राजनीतिक जीवन बीनाने वालों के प्रति एक शंका का वातावरण बन गया। यह बड़ी दुःखद स्थिति है कि यहां महात्मा गांधी के नेतृत्व में इस देश में राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं को श्रीमत् प्यार मिलता था, श्रद्धा मिलती थी,

विश्वास मिलता था वहां आज घृणा की दृष्टि से राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ता देखे जाने लगे। जिन के हाथ में शासन सूत्र आता है उन को लोग शंका की दृष्टि से ही नहीं, बल्कि एक अपमान की दृष्टि से देखते हैं, तरह तरह की बातें होती हैं, कहा जाता है कि बड़ी बड़ी कोटियां बन गईं, बहुत बड़ी सम्पत्ति इकट्ठा कर ली गई। ये सारी बातें हमारे देश में जब चलती हैं तो मैं समझता हूँ कि न केवल सार्वजनिक जीवन के लिए बल्कि लोकतंत्र के लिए भी यह एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है। अगर हम लोकतांत्रिक पद्धति में इस भ्रष्टाचार का निर्मूलन नहीं कर पायेंगे तो लोक तंत्र के प्रति भी लोगों को अविश्वास होगा और लोकतंत्र खतरे में पड़ेगा। इसलिए यह बहुत आवश्यक था कि इस प्रकार का कानून बनाया जाये। और यह प्रमत्तता की बात है कि जनता पार्टी के शासन में यह कानून संसद के सामने आया। . . .

MR. SPEAKER: He can continue later.

16 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT—
*Contd.*GOVERNMENT'S FAILURE TO HANDLE THE
PROBLEMS OF POLICE AND CRP
PERSONNEL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER: Now we will take up the Adjournment Motion. In this case I have fixed up the time that the mover will have fifteen minutes in the beginning and ten minutes will be for his reply. Other members will have ten minutes each.

Mr. Samar Mukherjee, will you kindly move the motion?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I beg to move:

"That the House do now adjourn".

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी (मथुरा) : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। हम 10 सदस्यों ने जनता पार्टी की पालियामेंटरी पार्टी से इस्तीफा दे दिया है। मैं व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ कि हमारे दस सदस्यों के लिए अलग से बने की व्यवस्था हो और हमारे दल को अलग से समय दिया जाये

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. That will be considered.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आप सुनिये, हम क्या कहना चाहते हैं। दस सदस्यों के लिये ...

MR. SPEAKER: All will be considered according to the rules. That is not a point of order. Certainly, everything will be done according to the rules. I must look into the file. The papers have not yet come.

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : मैं आप को बतला रहा हूँ ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। It is not a point of order. Please, no, I am not allowing it. We have fixed 4 O'Clock for Adjournment Motion.

Nothing is to be recorded.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bagri, it will be done according to rules. Please do not record.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Samar Mukherjee.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: The same thing will be applied to you.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: A serious situation has developed due to the policies pursued by Janata Government. Throughout the country the discontent among the people is growing to such a length that even the policemen and the armed forces under Central Government have joined the agitation. This is not an isolated thing. This is the result of the deepening crisis through which the country is passing due to the failure on the part of the Janata Government to guide the country correctly both in economic policies as well as in administrative policies. Since the budget proposals the agitations have grown up and the sudden outburst of the police men had such a wide echo and response throughout the country that it surprised all. This shows that the discontent was accumulated. It got certain outburst first in Panjab and then spread to other areas. So, Government got panicky because they were not prepared for the situation. Ultimately we saw that the discontent also started spreading among the CRP and CISF and lately it has spread to the RPF. They have a programme of agitation and they have already announced that it will come in July. We request the Government to seriously think over the basic causes which have generated this discontent.

** Not recorded.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

But unfortunately I see that the Government is not at all prepared to go deep into this problem.

What are the demands of the policemen, the CRP, the CISF and RPF? Their first demand is wage revision. Their economic condition should be improved, because the cost of living is rising very high and in comparison to others their payscales are very low. You can imagine, when a CISF man who is guarding the Durgapur steel plant sees that a steel plant worker gets a minimum salary of Rs. 512 while he is earning only Rs. 300, is it not natural for him to come up with this demand for revision of payscale? Secondly, they wanted human treatment because we are still continuing the British tradition. Ordinary policemen were used as orderlies at the residences of higher officers. They resisted their being treated like slaves. Time has changed. The democratic consciousness of the people is growing. Naturally they want to live as human beings. So, one of their main demand is that they should get human treatment.

Thirdly, they want that there should be some avenue to express their grievances. No avenue was ever allowed to them to express their grievances. That is why they raised the demand that their association should be given recognition. Other workers and employees of Central and State Governments, even workers in Defence Production and railwaymen—all enjoy the democratic right to form their own unions and place their demands. This is totally denied to the policemen. The agreement is that policemen cannot have that democratic right. The CRP men cannot have that democratic right. In the name of discipline, all this is being done. That is why there has been a complete bursting forth of their discontent resulting in sudden and spontaneous struggles.

The Punjab Government conceded certain demands of the policemen. That inspired others also and they

thought that Government will also consider their demands sympathetically and accept them. Had the Government taken that attitude, this unfortunate situation would not have developed. In the case of the police, the Home Minister took the initiative to hold a conference of Chief Ministers on 6th June and some recognition was accorded to the associations for the policemen. But in case of the CRP and CISF there was a categorical denial.

SHRI G. K. GOPAL (Karur): On a point of Order, Sir. The Home Minister is not here. We want to bring that to your notice.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: It is an adjournment motion criticising the whole policy of the Government.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): A Calling Attention on the same issue is going on in the other House and the Home Minister is held up there. Therefore, I am sitting here.

MR. SPEAKER: He is held up in the Rajya Sabha on the same issue.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The situation is so serious, you can easily understand. When policemen go on strike, when CRP go on strike, when CISF go on strike, it shows that the crisis has reached a stage where either the Government will have to rule on the basis of Army and force or they will have to abdicate and they will have to go. I remind you that in 1973, there was PAC revolt in UP. In 1974 there was an all India railwaymen's strike. Prior to Emergency, these were the situations. When the armed forces who are the instruments to suppress the people to maintain discipline, go out of their normal discipline, that means crisis has reached a stage where the Government has to give serious thought. Now, what has happened? The CISF were engaged to work against the steel workers or the workers of the other public sec-

for undertakings. So, earlier the Unions opposed the installation of CISF. Now, it is the same workers who are supporting the demand of the CISF. Government has taken an attitude of total oppression by deploying Army to suppress their agitation. That is why, discontentment is not diminishing. It is growing. Though temporarily by deploying Army you can suppress them for the time being, discontentment created by this will further spread and one day, it will burst. Because of this discontentment, the Government is now thinking of introducing MISA. Why does this question of MISA come? Those who fought against the MISA, those who came into power by the support of those people whom they are now going to suppress, are now thinking of introducing MISA and PD Act. So, by deploying Army with special powers if you want to maintain your hold over the whole country, you are living in a fool's paradise. This is the same way through which Indira Gandhi travelled. You will have to face the same result which Indira had to face. That is why, we are warning you that you should change your attitude. What is the behaviour of the Government towards their demands?

I am reading from the Home Minister's press conference, reported in the *Indian Express* of 25th June. He said:

"Four different batallions have been disbanded. They have been thrown out of jobs. The second thing is the Government will deal with the situation firmly and would not allow indiscipline in the police force."

So, the attitude is not to go deep into the problems and to find out democratic solutions. The only solution in the present context is to accept the justness of their demands, because it comes out of the very economic conditions through which they are now passing.

In the meeting of the Consultative Committee for the Home Ministry, Shri Patel accepted the justness behind their demand but, afterwards, he changed his attitude most probably taking the cue given by the Prime Minister. The same day the Prime Minister held a press conference. According to newspaper reports:

"The Prime Minister took a strong posture towards the agitating CRP and policemen and also railway employees who have threatened to go on strike, if bonus was not conceded to them. If railwaymen went on strike and tried to hold the nation to ransom, they would be firmly dealt with in the proper manner, he said. While reasonable grievances could be examined, nothing could be done at pistol point, he added."

So, according to him, strike is a pistol point while brutal suppression is non-violence! This is the same language which Shrimati Indira Gandhi used in the 1974 railway strike. You are using the same language.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is worried only about the language.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: In West Bengal the left-Government also deal with the problems and demands of the police. Long before they have recognised their Non-Gazetted Karmachari Sangh. That is why when there was police unrest throughout the country all the four associations in that State publicly made statements that "in West Bengal we require no agitation, because we have got the channel to represent our demands and cases". This should be an example. But our Prime Minister has said that the Punjab Government, by accepting the demands, committed a mistake. In the same press conference he has said:

"We are not going to commit the same mistake."

So, he is not going to commit the same mistake of conceding the demands of the policemen or the CISF; now he

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]
is taking the correct stand of deploying the army to kill the agitating CRP and CISF people and virtually there is a war against them.

What happened on the 14th June? Some 24 or 25 representatives of CISF and CRP were invited to Delhi for some talks. When they came here for talks and negotiations, they were put in jail. What does it mean? The plea is that some of them had not come in uniform and so they have violated the breach of discipline. This is the sense of discipline which the Home Minister and the Government are showing.

Secondly, I have got the letter which the CRP people have written. I have forwarded that letter to Shri Patel some days before. They have written:

"The representatives, selected by us, were sent to the Southern Zone Headquarters. There all the representatives of the Southern Zone met together and selected two persons as Southern Zone representatives. Similarly, 9 SG and 9 HSG were selected from various zones. They were all sent to New Delhi as per request of IG of CISF. We had a meeting with the IG on the 13th June, 1979 and submitted our charter of demands, which are: (1) revision of pay scales; (2) permanency; (3) 8 hours duty including PT parade; (4) 100 per cent quarter facilities; (5) three years compulsory transfer scheme to be stopped;

"... (8) stoppage of direct appointment; (9) formation of our own association; (10) night allowance, (11) 6 days' continuous duty and one day off, (12) Government holidays etc. When the representatives submitted our demands, the IG had asked us to give the Charter of Demands which was prepared by him and already approved by the Cabinet."

So, the real memorandum to be submitted by the representatives was not allowed to be submitted. The IG there prepared another memorandum with the consent of the Home Minister or not I do not know, but their letter says so, and asked the representatives to accept that. When they refused, they were all arrested. This is how the Government is dealing with the representatives of the CRP when they were invited to Delhi for talks on plea of want of uniform for 3-4 people and on the other hand forcing them to accept the memorandum prepared by the IG. When they refused to do so, they were arrested. This is a clear breach of trust. People were sent to have negotiations and they were arrested here. That is why the anger among all the CRP and CISF started growing.

The present position is, a large number of CRP people have been dismissed from service. I have got some approximate figures which I can give you.

Those who are dismissed

Bokaro	nearly 830
Durgapur	6
Ranchi	50
Eastern Zone	4
Southern Zone	50
Northern and Western Zone	1
Total:	941 (approximately)

There may be some variations. A large number of people are still in jail.

The persons in jail are:

Hazaribagh	157
Bhagalpur	248
Gaya	206
Baksar	171

Nearly 800 people are still in jail and yesterday I saw the report—today I have not seen—that plane loads of Border Security Force have been brought at Trivandrum to physically throw out the CRP there, who are on agitation, from their existing camps. I have got the report from Bokaro also. Now, an attempt is being made to throw them out of their quarters by force and it is also reported that in Bokaro where nearly 20 persons of the CISF have been killed or murdered, some have been killed after the surrender. They are 6 or 7. The *Blitz* has published that report—7 persons.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
—But do you believe in *Blitz*?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: You may not believe. But there may be some facts sometimes which have been proved correct.

Now, this type of repression is still going on and I request the Government to change their present policy and to create an atmosphere where a settlement is possible, and the atmosphere of repression must completely be changed and those who have been arrested should be released without delay. Those who have been dismissed and whose companies were disbanded, should get back their jobs again and their unions must be given recognition and negotiations should be started for amicable settlement. If that is not done, I warn that the situation will further worsen and there is no doubt about it and if MISA and other methods are applied, then there will be resistance not only by the CRP and others, but the entire democratic people of the country will oppose and resist this.

With these words, I conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the House do now adjourn."

SHRI SAUGATA ROY (Barrackpore): Sir, today we have assembled here and this House has taken up one

of the most serious issues that are agitating the minds of all sensible democratic people in the country and today the country is faced with a situation when the whole democratic fabric, when the whole democratic structure is in danger of crumbling down altogether with the revolt from the police and the para-military forces. The present unrest in the police and CRP is one of the greatest examples of governmental ineptness, of its inability to cope with difficult situations, its inability to handle any agitation. It speaks of its total insensitivity to a problem which has been developing over the last few months, and which has erupted in the terrible shape that it took in Bokaro, the steel city, on June 24th, or in Jharoda Kalan, Delhi, in late June.

I may remind the House that in late 1977 Government had appointed a Police Commission to look into the grievances of the policemen. The Commission submitted its first interim report on February 7th. Though 6,000 copies of it were printed, this report was not even looked at by the hon. Home Minister, His Majesty's Patel. This report gathered dust, and in May the police agitation broke loose. It started from the Punjab with the revolt of the police against an Akali legislator. The Punjab Government quickly put it down by increasing the salaries and allowances of the policemen. Then it spread to Gujarat, the home State of the Prime Minister and Shri H. M. Patel, where in Rajkot and Bhavanagar the State police went on revolt. It spread also to various other States of the country.

On 6th June, the Home Minister convened a conference of the State Chief Ministers. One of the basic recommendations of the Police Commission was that the policemen's associations should be recognised, they should be given the right to have associations. It was only on 6th June, after all the revolt taking place in the

[Shri Saugata Roy]

different States, that the Home Minister called the different Chief Ministers and lectured them how to keep the police cool. While he was lecturing them on how to manage the police force, he, his intelligence, the Home Ministry, did not know that the agitation was simmering in his own ranks. You will be surprised to know that on June 18th he had called a meeting of the Staff Council of the CRP to discuss the problems of their lower ranks.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Chavan's residence was visited by 400 policemen in Delhi.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: That we will discuss.

After three days, the CRP struck work in Trivandrum, and then again the trouble spread to Bhubaneswar with demands for better pay and service conditions. The CRP jawans in Bhubaneswar went on strike. The Home Minister did not know all this time that he should settle the problems of the CRP jawans quickly.

While the Chief Ministers' conference took place on June 6th, even on June 18th the problem had not been resolved, and then happened the ghastly incident of Bokaro, where one military force was used to put down another para-military force brutally, an incident in which 24 CIF personnel were killed. There is hardly any parallel to this in the history of this country.

In 1973 such a thing had happened in U.P. Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi had to resign at that time, but here we have such an incident in Bokaro, and the Home Minister does not resign. He does not have even the courtesy to feel that it is his failure and that he should at least put in his resignation to the Prime Minister.

Within the Central Government I know there are many people who have expressed their reservations. Mr. Charan Singh in a letter to the Prime

Minister around June 26th had said that the situation was handled very wrongly, and a special Cabinet meeting was called to discuss the issue, and it came out in the *Indian Express* that in the same Cabinet meeting there was a direct clash between Mr. Bahuguna and Mr. Patel, where Mr. Bahuguna had said that the police agitation was not handled properly. This is the way in which one of the most serious problems of the country has been tackled.

While the policemen's agitation has been simmering from the month of April, till June no decisions were reached, and the Cabinet attempted to take a decision on the just grievances of the CRP only on June 28th. So, it is clearly seen that none of these problems of the CRP was unknown. In Delhi, in Jharoda Kalan, a CRP jawan had committed suicide because his leave to go for his marriage was cancelled at the last moment, while he was made to do the work of washing the drapers of the children of the senior Officers. All these problems were known. The National Police Commission's Report was there. But the Home Ministry decided not to act. It is quite clear that the Home Minister talks about indiscipline in the police ranks, he talks about disbanding the different units of CRP; two units of CRP at Trivandrum and one at Bhubaneswar have been disbanded. The CISF unit at Bokaro Steel City has been disbanded. It is quite clear that when there is indiscipline within the Government itself, it is flowing from the top to the bottom, and thus weakening the democratic fabric of the country. The question we have to answer is, whether the use of military to put down another section of para-military men can be justified in a democratic structure. The question is whether the democratic structure can be maintained if the military is given a free hand to shoot down their brethren and there must be somebody to take responsibility for all these things. So, today, my first and last point is that the Home Minister must own up responsibility for the

ghastly incidents that took place in Bokaro Steel city, for the inept handling of the situation, for the delay in implementing the recommendations of the National Police Commission, for the delay in having a talk with CRP staff Council, for the delay in recognising the Policemen's Association. He must own up the responsibility for all this and resign. Here is a Home Minister, Mr. H. M. Patel, occupying the post which was once occupied by a great man like Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Now there is another Patel who is handling the CISF agitation with bulletnets of the military, killing down 24 jawans of the CISF and three jawans in Jharoda Kalan in Delhi. You know what had happened in Delhi. You were there. In Tuglak Road Police station, the army took over the duties of the CRP. It seemed that the country's democracy was coming to an end, and that the military was taking over. Is it the impression this Government wants to give to the people? I know that Mr. Samar Mukherjee was not sufficiently harsh. I can understand that. But then, even he has been constrained to criticise the Government in some strong language. He did not go so far as to demand the Home Minister's resignation because the friendship is still there. (Interruptions) The agitation by the policemen is understandable but the agitation by the hon. members of CPM is not. If they are espousing the cause of the policemen, they should point out the finger at the guilty, at the Central Government for the inept handling of the situation. What is needed at this time is a fresh consideration by the Government of all the recommendations made by the Police Commission. The Government has already announced, though belatedly, on June 28th, a series of concessions to the police personnel, which will cost about Rs. 50 crores. But policemen all over the country are living in inhuman conditions. Their barracks are simply un-inhabitable by human beings. They have to live away from their family. From Bokaro Steel City, some people came to represent their problems and they were arrested. Is

it not a parallel to what was done when Mr. George Fernandes was arrested, when he came to Delhi to negotiate with Mr. L. N. Mishra before the Railway Strike? It is the same thing that this Government has done. At that time the mistake was committed and it has been repeated again. Today this problem needs to be looked into. I do not say that Mr. H. M. Patel has to go to the police barracks at Jharoda Kalan like the West Bengal Chief Minister does, goes to the Lal Bazar and earns the salute of Bam Front Sarkar, long live the Left Front Government. I do not think that politicalisation to that extent is necessary. But all the same, I do say that the problems of the policemen should be dealt with sympathetically. That is why my demand is, when the House has adjourned, why is it that the Home Minister has not resigned and why is it that he is not resigning. Why is it that the Prime Minister did not care to attend the meeting of Chief Ministers when it was called to discuss the police agitation? The Prime Minister gives his views on everything. But the Prime Minister did not care, when the paramilitary forces were grinding to a halt, to have a discussion even with the Chief Ministers on this issue.

Hence this police revolt is born of two years of sheer neglect, of sheer incapacity on the part of the Janata Party and on the part of the top ranks in the Government which has percolated down and also the support extended by the people today in the C.P.M. which has emboldened the Janata Party to treat this issue in this manner.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, such a delicate and sensitive issue that has been raised in the House in the form as it is today is not only bad but the form of an adjournment motion is worse and the worse still is that this adjournment motion has been moved by my hon. friend, comrade Samar Mukherjee. Although I am not a Marxist, I have some respect for them in regard to their

[Prof Samar Guha]

understanding of the things objectively.

The situation in the country has been precipitated due to the agitation of the police, the CRP, the BSF and others, and also the confrontation it had between the Army and the CRP. What is the seriousness of the situation? I think, everyone of us cannot minimise or under-rate the gravity of it. If we discuss today the issue of para-military forces or the defence forces in a partisan way, if we discuss it in a way to score a point over the Government, we must not forget that we are paving the way for something else. The fire may break out which will consume not only the Janata Party but it will consume all of us. In the course of the discussion, Mr. Saugata Roy used words which should not have been used, of taking taking over the democratic fate of our country by some other forces—he mentioned it; I do not want to mention it—and even my hon. friend, Mr. Samar Mukherjee, in his anger used the words that the Janata Party has declared a war against the police, the CRP and others. If they really had a patriotic motive, if they really wanted to redress the grievances of the police, the CRP and others, they would not have brought forward an adjournment motion. They would have asked the Prime Minister to hold a meeting of all the Opposition leaders of various parties to discuss the issue.

It is the issue of para-military forces. It is not a party issue. It is a national issue. It is not only the question of the security of our country but it is also the question of the future of democracy in our country. It would have been better if we had discussed the issue with a patriotic motive on the floor of the House, not in the form of an adjournment motion.

We are talking a lot about meeting the grievances of the police. Are their hands clean? What happened in 1967 in Delhi when many policemen were arrested and dismissed? What hap-

pened in 1973 in U.P.? 26 PAC men and 30 Army people were killed. They are now criticising our Government. I wish that in future we will never require to call the Army to quell any kind of disturbance by the police, the CRP and others. I ask the people who were talking about it: Did you not call the Army in U.P.? Did you not call the Army because the situation so arose, because they were using guns, they were not in a position to surrender them, they refused to surrender the arms, as a result of which 26 PAC men were killed and 30 Army people lost their lives? It is a situation which is not happy for anybody; nobody would like such a confrontation ever to take place.

Those people who are criticising—Shri Saugata Roy is a new-comer and perhaps he does not know or remember what had happened—what clean conscience do they have to criticise our Government because the Army was called in? I am not justifying it, but they have no justification either. I ask my friend Shri Samar Mukherjee what happened in 1969. When 500 policemen went to the Assembly to present a Memorandum, they were beaten like dogs. Not only were they beaten like dogs, but hundreds were suspended and hundreds were dismissed under Art. 311. Why were these Policemen not given even the right to defend themselves? Why were they dismissed? Not only that. The Police organisation was disbanded, when their own Party had sponsored it and the Police Karmachari was given recognition.

They are talking a lot about it, but what is happening in West Bengal and what is happening in Tripura—the way they are using the Police there, the way they are suppressing the people's movement there, killing hundreds of people there. About 4000 Policemen were used to push out the people there!

What I was trying to impress is that this issue should have been taken up in a different perspective, in a different way. Shri Samar Mukherjee is

accusing our Government, that our Government is completely apathetic about the real, genuine and legitimate grievances of the Policemen. I want to remind Shri Samar Mukherjee that after 77 years, mind you, for the first time it was the Janata Government which instituted the National Police Commission to go into all the grievances and all the issues. (*Interruptions*). Before that, there was no such kind of National Commission, either in the Congress regime or in the British days. It is only the Janata Party which installed it.

So, there is no point of defence. There were many legitimate grievances of the Police and legitimate grievances of the CRP and, about all the various problems, a questionnaire was sent out—covering all the problems—and then they submitted an Interim Report. The Finance Commission has also made a special allocation—an additional allocation—for looking into the problems of the Police and the para-militia.

You may accuse or you may say that there is a gap in acquiring intelligence or gathering facts about the grievances of the CRP, Policemen and others. You can say that the Janata Government should deal with this more patiently and more tactfully. You can say that, but you cannot say that the Janata Government is completely callous or apathetic towards the problems of either the Police or the CRP. (*Interruptions*).

At the Chief Ministers' meeting these problems were discussed and when it was discussed with the Government, it said it is prepared to accept an organisation for giving them an opportunity to express their grievances. That was also agreed to. (*Interruptions*).

I was coming to that.

I only want to draw your attention and I want to give a warning to many friends and politicians. The CPI and the Congress (I) in many places instigated the Police agitation and that of

the CRP. In every place they worked as Agent Provocateurs; they sponsored it; they supported it. This is a dangerous game they are playing. They are playing with fire. This will consume us all, as I was saying. I say again, and I warn my friends of the CPI and give caution to my friends of the CPI that they have hand behind it, in Punjab and other places also. It is a dangerous game, particularly in the critical situation which our country is passing through.

Again I would say that the Janata Party and the Janata Government have full sympathy with the genuine and legitimate grievances of the police force, CRP and others.

Of those who are talking about calling of the Army, I would ask this. Of course, I am not happy and nobody would be happy about it. But what had happened in Bokaro? They were not prepared to surrender the armoury. When Army went there to take over the armoury who opened fire first? And what could the Army do in such circumstances? The circumstances were not so serious when the Congressmen in U.P. in 1973 used the Army against the PAC. I agree, the Army should not be called, Army should be the last to be called. But when uniformed para-militia rebel and refuse to surrender the armoury, the dumped arms, and even fire on the Army, when they throw a challenge of revolt or mutiny in uniform, what will the Government do?

MR. SPEAKER: Please try to conclude.

PROF. SAMAR GUHA: In conclusion, I would appeal to the Government that, when the agitation subsides, when the striking policemen see reason, they should deal with all their problems sympathetically and with a conciliatory attitude, especially the cases of those persons who are not guilty of serious charges of violation of the basic principles; I hope that Government will deal sympathetically with all their problems and issues.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Motion. It is rather an irony that this Session is to begin with an Adjournment Motion of this type.

Prof. Samar Guha questioned the wisdom of discussing this matter here, also the framing of the Motion, and the propriety of coming up with this matter for a discussion here. But let us not forget that the Adjournment Motion, given notice of were reflective of the sentiments of the different sections of the House, so much so, when the leave was asked for, nobody objected to the granting of the leave. That shows that, irrespective of party, there is a feeling that this is a subject which must engage the attention of the Parliament. This, I say, just in answer to the objection raised by Prof. Samar Guha.

Before I pass on to the rest, I would answer to one or two things which he said—I am not going to answer all. He mentioned about the Police Commission. He does not understand the scope of the Police Commission that was appointed. It covered a wide field. The purpose with which Mr. Charan Singh appointed the Police Commission was restructuring of the entire police forces. This was not the first time that a Police Commission was appointed. I was reminded of my friends here that there was a Khosla Commission which was appointed in 1967; reports were brought out and the recommendations were implemented. It is not as if the previous Governments were unconcerned about it or thoughtless about the affairs in the police force. This is all I have got to say.

Now, the matter we are discussing is certainly a matter of very serious national concern. I would rather approach it in two manners. Look at the immensity of the situation that arose. There were instances of Police strikes and agitations but they were all isolated instances. In some areas it occurs and there it is contained and never was it allowed to spread and never did it spread. But here is

for the first time a Police strike spreading throughout the country, sweeping across, from the Punjab to Kerala, deep down in the south and covering the entire layers of the Police administration and the Police forces. The regular Police, the CRP, the Industrial Security Force and the Railway security force—the whole layers of the Police forces were affected. The result is that there is a real sense of frustration and panic among the people. But, what exactly is going to happen? There is a sense of panic throughout. Let us not forget that there is panic. That is why this matter comes up here. I am concerned about it more because it is symptomatic of the situation in the country. When the Police goes on strike, when the Army resorts to particular courses, when the Navy resorts to particular courses, when the Armed Forces go out of the ordinary way of their behaviour, it is a warning that it is symptomatic of something which the nation and the leadership would do better to take note of. Unless things are difficult or suffocating within the forces, unless the forces know that things are difficult and suffocating outside the forces, normally an armed force does not come out and certainly the armed forces will not come out in the sweeping manner as it has happened in our country today. This sweeping nature of the agitation I want to emphasize. It could not have happened so. It has happened because outside the situation is far from heartening. Prices are rising, industrial production is slumping and the political authority in the country is getting shattered and the administrative efficiency is being splintered down.

This is the situation everywhere and we find for the first time in West Bengal where the Communist Party is in power, refugees going out of India, refugees feeling insecure and going out of India to an adjoining country. And there is nobody who pleads that everyone-else is bad and he alone is all right. This is not the

situation. This total collapse all round has instinctively induced the Police forces to come out as if by instinct. You cannot think of a Police force organized in a trade union manner throughout the country and as if by instinct from camp to camp the message was taken and the Police force comes out. That is why I say that it is symptomatic of something rotten in the whole national situation and it is a warning which the leadership would do better to take note of.

Such a calamitous situation has arisen as a result of acts of omission or commission on the part of persons who are responsible to see that it does not take place. That is the biggest national disservice for which anybody who is answerable has got to answer to the country.

Now, there are strikes taking place in the industrial area and in every/other area. It can be that there are genuine grievances which may not be much but they take place. There may be grievances which may not be very reasonable and then strike takes place and under the pressure of the strike those grievances are redressed. There will be cases when grievances are imaginary, unreasonable and so unreasonable that in spite of having a strike or agitation, the grievances can not be redressed. Now these sets of things are there. Here is a strange situation in which it is conceded that there are grievances—legitimate grievances. Prime Minister concedes that there were legitimate grievances. Everybody concedes that there were legitimate grievances and the grievances had to be looked into. All that the Prime Minister says is that it can be looked into but not at the gun-point. Nobody says that the grievances are not reasonable. Grievances are reasonable and the Police Commission which Mr. Samar Guha referred to have come out with a report months back pointing out that there are grievances—this and this and this have got to be done. And the Police forces came to know that these are the recommendations. Months go by.

Government does not act. Representations are made. No redressal is given. There is no symptom of the government starting to move. It is under those circumstances as if by a reflexive automation they go on a strike as if the ammunition is lit by a match, so to say. It happened in Punjab. The reasons, 'I do not want to go into.

Now, therefore, if there were legitimate grievances and, if those grievances are considered by the Government as having been legitimate and, if they are accepted by the Police Commission as legitimate, then Government will have to answer as to why those grievances were not attended to and why for the redressal of these grievances, a situation like this was permitted to take place? Once it starts, what did the Government do? They did nothing to contain it. It has in a way started; Punjab has given you a warning. It is here. Did you contain it? What steps did you take to contain it? Did the Central Government intervene and assure the people, the police forces, that they are moving in to redress their grievances? Did they tell them that no agitation is necessary? Here is a Government which has got ears to hear but they would not hear; here is a Prime Minister with eyes to see but he does not see or will not hear at all. Nothing happens. Nothing affects him—his immunity to the happenings in this country; his imperviousness to the happenings in this country; his sensitivity to the happenings in this country. For a person in authority, particularly, to the Prime Minister, it is a biggest curse in this country. Whatever happens he is not affected. It looks like that. As a result of that he has not been able to contain it. And under his leadership, here is our Home Minister who thinks that grievances are there. Long after a thing has happened, he is an expert to see things in retrospective effect in his own angle. He has no prospective approach to the problem that arises. That is why in Aligarh this thing took

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

place. That is why in different areas this thing is taking place. Bureaucratic approach is an approach for our Home Minister of this country. We do not want that at all as otherwise our problems cannot be solved at all. I am not demanding the resignation of the Home Minister. Why should I ask for his resignation? The real responsibility is on the totality of the administration. And the Prime Minister will have to answer for that.

I want to know whether this eruption could have been avoided. It should have been avoided by dealing with the grievances. Secondly after this eruption, whether it could have been contained. It should have been contained. But, they did not move to contain it. The result is that it sets across the country. It could have been solved. It could have been shortened. But, they did not take any action at all. They say that statutory notice of ten days is necessary for the Chief Ministers to assemble. I do not know whether in a situation like war they will say the same thing; the Chief Ministers could not be called because they require such and such days' notice even when the country is burning. This is the way in which the whole thing was approached. This is what I am submitting. Now, as a result of that, very much late they wake up like Rip Van Winkle. People start operating. The Prime Minister contributes his own share to incite the police further by saying that grievances there were of course but I will not attend to those grievances, unless you withdraw.' This is the ultimate thing. And then they find fault with. This is the situation and this is what happened in Punjab. Finally, people are resisting and this is going on. And large number of people have been dismissed and all that. I would plead that the responsibility for the beginning of this struggle is with the Central Government. And it should not be dealt with as if the police men alone are at fault. Therefore, the problem will have to be solved; responsibilities are with every body. It

has got to be solved. Let us not take a vindictive attitude against the police forces who went on agitation. I won't comment about their demands. Quite a lot about them has been commented. Reasonable things must be considered. That is all I would say. One sentence more. That is this. When the police strike you call in the CRP; when the CRP strike you call in the Security Force; when the Security Force strike you call in somebody else and then you call in the military and when the military says I will not do it, whom are you going to call in. So, I raise my voice against this conduct of calling the military repeatedly and taking to the stage of making it to shoot at the other force. The situation will come when they will ask why should we shoot down our brethren to enable these Johnnies to remain in power.

17 hrs.

Sir, it is a break-down of the civil administration; it is a break-down of the administrative authority. It is the break-down of the political authority. It is the break-down of the Government of India which has brought about a situation in this country. So, it is not the resignation of a limb of the government that I am asking but it is the resignation of the Prime Minister that I am asking for he has to answer to the country for this national calamity and for this total irresponsibility in dealing with the situation and having brought about a calamities situation in the country which is spelling a disaster for the future.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North-East): Sir, I have just heard Stephan's swan song as Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Stephan's and this whole debate so far on adjournment motion has been a damp squib because there is nothing really to find fault with the government. I am not saying that a major grave event has not taken place. It has taken place but this is not unpre-

cedented. It had happened in 1966-67 in Delhi when Chatrapati was holding the lat'ki here. It happened in 1973 in Uttar Pradesh in six-seven towns when not only Army was used but helicopters and missiles were used. The casualties were much higher than the casualties now. Today it is twenty-four whereas at that time the casualties in Uttar Pradesh alone were thirty-seven. (Interruptions)

What I am saying is that it is an even on which the fault is not being found in the situation instead of that what is being looked at is a political gain that one can get out of it. So, what is this adjournment motion all about? The government has acted. The Government has brought the situation under control. There is in Kerala where Mr. Stephen was up for the mischief even there the matter has been sorted out this morning. Therefore, what is it that they want to find fault with? They have brought the situation under control. You say that they have acted too much. This seems to be the criticism of Mr. Mukherjee, namely, brutality and authoritarianism. Of course, we know what his government is doing in West Bengal. What to talk of police even how innocent people of Marichjhappi were handled. He has no right to talk of ineptness. This is the key thing they have to concede. Sir, a grave situation did come about and this grave situation was handled with the minimum of force and with firmness. Today we have again restored normalcy. Now, can this Government be accused of having created the situation? As soon as the Janata Government came to power and the Assembly elections were held, the first conference of the Chief Ministers was called here sometime in August. The hon. Prime Minister addressed the Chief Ministers and spoke about the necessity of bringing about police reforms. So, as soon as the Janata Government came to power, we took the first step in this direction. In November 1977,

the Police Commission was appointed. This National Police Commission came into being after 77 years. (Interruptions) It is no use saying what is the use of the Police Commission, what it is going to do and so on. I have checked this up and I know that when the questionnaire was sent to Members of Parliament, my friend Mr. Saugata Roy did not fill up the questionnaire and send it to the Commission. Now he is pleading for the policeman! Why have they not filled up the questionnaire? Why did they not reply to it? Now they come here and talk about the policeman and all that.

One of the most important demands of the policemen is housing. And regarding housing, what is it that the Janata Government has done? At the moment certain additional steps are being taken. But I wish to point this out that at the stage of the formulation of the draft sixth five-year plan, the amount set apart for policemen's housing was Rs. 105 crores, compared to the allotment in the fifth five-year plan of Rs. 23 crores. Here is a step which our Janata Government has taken, which step ought to have been taken long, long ago, but that was not taken. We have taken this up now and the Home Minister is considering how to step up this allotment through non-plan expenditure. The Janata Government has set apart Rs. 90 crores in the non-plan resources for housing. So, this is an area where we have done all these things. This is what ought to be discussed here. We can discuss how we can allot more money for it; we can discuss how we can solve the policeman's problems. The policemen are not revolting against the Janata Government. The policemen are not revolting against high prices in this country. They only want that their

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

basic demands should be met. That is what we ought to be doing and that is what we are doing. Today the revolt is an outbreak of an accumulated deadweight of delayed decision. The Janata Government has been there for more than two years and they are taking this step to remove this deadweight of delayed decision. In fact, the last Police Commission which was set up 77 years ago did not consider the position of the constables who form 92 per cent of the police force, but they considered only how to improve the status of the sub-inspectors and so on. The Police Commission which we have appointed had gone into the working conditions of the constables. Today the constable will be listening to the All India Radio and he will be interested to know how far Members of Parliament are interested in meeting his demands. He is not interested in the demand for the resignation of Mr. H. M. Patel voiced by Mr. Stephen or Mr. Samar Mukherjee's criticism of this Government being an authoritarian Government. He is not interested in all these things. He only desires to know how far his demands are met. This is what he wants and that is what we have got to tell him. We have come to grips with the problem and we have taken various steps. After all today the police constable is a completely different person. The constable is sometimes even a graduate although the minimum qualification is that of matriculation. Many of them are graduates. In Delhi also, during last year, that is, during 1978, 52 of them were graduates. In Delhi one police constable is writing his Ph.D. Thesis. The constable stays as a constable when there is direct recruitment made to the post of the sub-inspectors and that is what he is agitating about. We are demanding promotions. The Home Minister is looking into what steps have to be taken in the matter. He has reconstituted staff councils not only in Police force but in the BSF, CRPF

and ISF and so on. He is having discussion with the staff councils.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why was Mr. Dharma Vira appointed as the Chairman of the Police Commission—the old bandicoot? Why have you not put in somebody else?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I can agree on Mr. Dharma Vira but he is not so important in our Parliament here. It is important to remember one thing. A constable today is not only in charge of law and order, but he is also charged with maintenance of public order. (Interruptions) The question is: what is the status you want to give to the constable today? He is in Class-IV service when his work is clearly of a high status. Unless you give him a high status, how do you expect him to live up to the commitments. In Japan, for example, a police constable is paid 48 per cent more than that of an average industrial worker. Today a police constable is called to quell an agitation by the trade union workers. Ultimately he comes to know what is happening to them. He sees that the trade union after its agitation gets its demands accepted. This is what they see. Now we have to restore in him the confidence. Parliament has to make him feel that we have come to grips with the situation. We have understood his problems and we are going to allot money for this purpose. We are going to see that the recommendations that are made are speedily implemented. This is what the police constable would like to hear. I would therefore urge this House that this adjournment motion has no value at all. It is a damp squib. They have no argument. They have come up with nothing. Today what they ought to do is to try to heal the wounds? The mover of the motion himself has taken this in a very casual manner. The whole debate has gone on in a casual manner.

SHRI A BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Sir, he has used the term

"damp squib" It is unparliamentary according to me and everybody will agree with me, Sir, you use your discretion as a judge.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not so. (Interruptions).

श्री गोरो शंकर राय (गाजीपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वेश में जब ऐसी गम्भीर स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है तो मेरी समझ में इस सदन को गम्भीरतापूर्वक विचार करना चाहिये। इस गम्भीर स्थिति पर राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से विचार न कर के, एक गम्भीर समस्या के रूप में विचार करना चाहिये।

17.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

मान्यवर, पुलिस की जो घटना हुई है, यह इतनी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, जिस के लिए किसी को प्रसन्नता नहीं है, इसलिए इस मामले पर बहस करने के लिए गम्भीरता की आवश्यकता थी, जिस की प्रपेक्षा मैं विरोधी दलों में बैठे हुए सदस्यों से करता था। मैं समझता था कि इस मामले पर सौगताराय साहब नहीं बोलेंगे, बल्कि चट्टाण साहब बोलेंगे, क्योंकि प्राज की बहस को श्री समर मुखर्जी जैसे सीनियर मेम्बर ने शुरू किया था और वह यह समझते थे कि पुलिस जब हथियार लेकर खड़ी हुई तो हम को बहा मिलिट्री नहीं भेजनी चाहिये, बल्कि माल्यार्पण करनी चाहिये थी। इस लिये जो परिस्थिति पैदा हुई है—हमें उस परिस्थिति की गम्भीरता पर विचार करना है।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (मयूर) : परिस्थिति क्यों पैदा हुई ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गोरो शंकर राय : मान्यवर मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि पुलिस में यह बड़ा पुराना असंतोष था। अभी मेरे मित्रों ने बतलाया कि 77 साल के बाद पुलिस कमीशन बना। प्राज की परिस्थितियों में पुलिस के हाजात पर कास्टेट रिबीजब करने की परम्परा दुनिया में है। हमेशा हर साल या दो सालों में घायी दुनिया में उन के हालात के सम्बन्ध में रिबीजब होता है। हमारे यहां उन की इतनी ताबाद बड़ी, लेकिन 77 साल के बाद कमीशन बना। मुझे मालूम नहीं, स्टीफन साहब को किसी अन्य कमीशन की जानकारी हो, लेकिन जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है ऐसा कोई कमीशन नहीं बना जिस में उन की समस्याओं पर विचार किया गया हो। बनता सरकार ने पुलिस कमीशन बनाया और पुलिस कमीशन के बनने के बाद, यह सही बात सुबहपायम साहब ने कही है, हम लोगों ने, दोनों तरफ के बैठने वालों ने उस के क्वेश्चनेयर का जवाब नहीं दिया। जोधों ने उस में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं ली। ... (व्यवधान) ... माफ कीजिएगा कि प्राप ने उस का जवाब नहीं दिया। प्राप अभी ऐसे मामले में दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते। अभी फरवरी में कुछ रिकमेन्डेशन उस कमीशन के आए हैं। सरकार ने उन के बारे में कुछ किया या करने

की आवश्यकता है, मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता कि एकदम से ऐसे मामलों पर कुछ कर दिया जाए। यह नाजुक मामला है और इस को नाजुक तरीके से डिस्कस करना चाहिये। सदन के जो इम्पोटेंट लोग हैं, उन लोगों को बैठ कर इस नाजुक मामले पर बहस करनी चाहिये लेकिन प्राज तो कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि एक दूसरे पर चार्ज लगा कर सारी जिम्मेदारी खत्म हो जाती है। अभी समर मुखर्जी ने जो धावण दिया, उससे ऐसा लगा जैसे कि उन को वेस्ट बंगाल की पुलिस पर बहुत गर्व है। प्राज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वेस्ट बंगाल की पुलिस की हालत सारे देश की पुलिस से दयनीय है।

श्री बन्धुशेखर सिंह (वाराणसी) : अभी माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा कि सदन के इम्पोटेंट जोधों को बैठ कर इस नाजुक मामले पर बहस करनी चाहिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस सदन में कुछ जोन इम्पोटेंट है और कुछ गैर-इम्पोटेंट हैं ?

श्री गोरो शंकर राय : अभी इन अपोजीशन के लोगों को कुछ ट्रेनिंग लेनी चाहिये। ये बोलते नहीं देंगे। (व्यवधान) ... मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस मामले पर एक कनसेंस की जरूरत थी और सारी तरफ के लोग प्रापस में बैठ कर इस पर विचार करते कि पुलिस कमीशन की रिकमेन्डेशन के बारे में क्या किया जाए। जैसे उन की हाऊसिंग का सवाल है। सरकार ने उस को लिया है। एक बात मैं यह कह रहा था कि हमारे समर मुखर्जी साहब ने कहा कि वेस्ट बंगाल की पुलिस की हालत अच्छी है। मैं फिर दोहराना चाहता हूं कि बड़ी दर्दनाक हालत उन की है। अगर राशन की सप्लीडी को देखा जाए, तो हिन्दुस्तान में सब से कम उन को मिलता है। कर्नाटक की पुलिस की हालत अच्छी है और पंजाब की पुलिस की हालत तो बहुत अच्छी है। प्राप के यहां अभी रिकार्ड की बहुत जरूरत है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि एक प्राइसोलेशन के तौर पर हमें इस चीज को नहीं देखना चाहिये। सब स्टेट्स के बारे में सोचना चाहिये और एक यूनीफार्मिटी इस मामले पर समरे देश में होनी चाहिये। सब लोगों को इस मामले पर बैठ कर सोचना चाहिये और एक हल निकालना चाहिये।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूं कि धार्डरली की हालत प्राज क्या है। यह प्राज का झगड़ा नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में कई बार ऐसे मामले हुए हैं और बिहार में भी हमारे रामानन्द तिवारी जी ने, जो कि उन के प्रेसीडेंट थे, इस मामले को उठाया था। धार्डरली जो अफसर के घर में होता है, वह उस के बच्चों और बीबी के कपड़े धोता है, जिस से उस के अन्दर रिजण्टमेंट होता है लेकिन वह काम उस को मजबूरन करना पड़ता है। अब हमारी सरकार ने यह एनाऊन्स कर दिया है कि इस धार्डरली सिस्टम को खत्म कर दिया जाए लेकिन मैं बड़े विश्वास से और जानकारी के आधार पर सरकार से कहता हूं कि धार्डरली सिस्टम खत्म होने के बाद भी प्राज भी वह है क्योंकि सिपाही को अपनी तरफ की लिए अफसर की तरफ देखना पड़ता है।

[श्री गौरी शंकर राय]

अगर इस तरह के एक भी केस में कोई एक्शन हो जाए, तो फिर डर पैदा हो सकता है लेकिन आज भी वही पुरानी जमींदारी और सामन्तशाही का बहुत बड़ा भूषित सबूत हमारे सामने है जिस को समाप्त करने के लिए निश्चित कदम उठाने चाहियें।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ जिस से हमारे क्रांतिकारी मित्र शायद एभी नहीं करेंगे न मानूँ ये किस डेमोक्रेसी के हमी हैं ? किस देश में पुलिस और हमारे समर मुखर्जी की तरह जूट मिलो या दूसरे मजदूरों का मुकाबला ट्रेड यूनियन के मामले में, किया जाता है। अगर ये पुलिस और उन वर्कर्स का एक दूसरे का मुकाबले ट्रेड यूनियन के मामले में करते हैं, तो इन का डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास नहीं है। पुलिस और दूसरे मजदूरों को डिफ्रेण्ट स्टैण्डर्ड पर डील करना होगा, ऐसी मेरा मान्यता है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि उन को कोई आर्गनाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिये। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि उन को प्रीवेन्स को दूर करने के लिए कोई रास्ता होना चाहिये। लेकिन उन को जूट मिलों और दूसरे वर्कर्स की तरह से प्रदर्शन करना चाहिये, जो लोग इस तरह की बात कहते हैं उन की प्रजातन्त्र की भक्ति और देशभक्ति में मुझे संदेह होता है। मैं अपने मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आक्रान्त में सियासत न करे और इस मामले में पार्लिटिकिग न करे। यह देश के लिए बहुत घातक होगा। इस में राजनीति निकालने का प्रयास न करें। इस में से राजनीति नहीं निकलेगी और अगर ऐसा किया गया तो देश खतरे में आ सकता है। बहुत उत्साह के साथ हमारे मित्र बात कह कर चले गये और लोग प्रसन्न हो गये। हमारे स्टीफन साहब ने जैसी कहावत है डेविल कोट्स... उसे क्या कहते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दि स्क्रिपचर्स ।

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : उस को छोड़ कीजिए। क्या वे इतने सीरियस इस डिबेट के बारे में हैं, प्रजातन्त्र के लिए हैं ? वे उठ कर चले गये।

श्री वसंत साठे (अकोला) : उन का फोन आया था।

श्री गौरी शंकर राय : मेडम का फोन आया था। हमारे बहुमना जी इसके मूर्तिमान रूप हैं। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में सरकार बदली थी कमलापति जी की और हवाई जहाज से बमबाँट करने वाले जहाज राम नगर के ऊपर से उड़ रहे थे, इनको मालूम नहीं है। इस मामले में पहले भी हम सब एक थे और आज भी हम सब की एक होना चाहिये। मैं उस समय की बात इसलिए नहीं कहता हूँ कि अगर उस समय यह घटना हुई तो अब भी होनी चाहिये। ऐसी घटनाएँ देश के लिए बहुत दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण होती हैं। ऐसी नाजूक घटनाओं को हमें सोच समझ कर हल करना चाहिये, उनसे राजनीतिक लाभ उठाने का प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिये। इस के लिए मैं आप से भी निवेदन कर्ना और सरकार से भी निवेदन कर्ना।

सरकार ने पुलिस वालों के लिए कुछ सुविधाओं को अनाउंस किया है। और भी जो उनके मामले हैं उनके बारे में भी सरकार को अनाउंस करना चाहिये। अभी हमारे मित्र जो बोल रहे थे वे यह तो बतला रहे थे कि उनकी इमान्जूस क्या हैं लेकिन इस आन्दोलन में जितने लोग गिरफ्तार हुए हैं, उनमें से किसी के बारे में न तो सी० पी० एम० के लोगों ने और न कांग्रेस पार्टी के लोगों ने कुछ भी नहीं कहा है। मैं मान्यवर उनके लिए अपनी आवाज उठाऊंगा। मान्यवर, पुलिसमैन में असन्तोष रहा है। लेकिन वह क्या इस तरह से, क्या इनके उकसाने से हल होगा ? उनको उकसाने में इन लोगों का हाथ रहा है। यह एक शर्मनाक बात है और हमको निन्दा होनी चाहिये।

मान्यवर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। आज सारी दुनिया में पापुलेशन बढ़ने के साथ साथ यह विचार पनप रहा है कि क्या बढ़ती हुई पापुलेशन को देखते हुए पुलिस के सारे नेशनल सेट अप को बदल दिया जाए ? मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इसको बिल्कुल बदल दिया जाए लेकिन यह विचार दूसरे देशों में चल रहा है। हमारी सरकार को भी यह देखना चाहिये कि इस बढ़ी हुई आबादी को चलाने का काम क्या पुलिस का वर्तमान ढांचा, पुलिस की सारी वर्तमान कार्यविधि, पुलिस का वर्तमान मैन्युअल कर सकेगा ? यह केवल सरकार को ही नहीं बल्कि विरोध में बैठने वालों को भी सोचना चाहिये।

मान्यवर ये लोग अनुशासन के नाम पर सरकार चलाते रहे। मैं इन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या हमारे पुलिसमैन में, हमारी पैरामिलिट्री में अनुशासन नहीं रहना चाहिये ? अगर यह नहीं रहेगा तो देश का शासन कैसे चलेगा ? क्या हर जगह ट्रेड यूनियन का बिल्ला लगाने से ही क्रांतिकारी व्यक्तित्व स्पष्ट होगा ? ऐसी बात नहीं है। उनके साथ और लोगों को भी दर्द है और सब से ज्यादा दर्द है। उन लोगों को तकलीफ में डालने से ही या उनको आपस में लड़ा देने से ही दर्द नहीं प्रकट होता है। हमें भी अपने कांस्टेबल के साथ हमदर्दी है। लेकिन उनकी हमदर्दी में राजनीतिक रोटी सेकने का प्रयास बन्द किया जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी हाउसिंग की व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में जो आप ने किया है वह तो किया है लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में और भी करने की आवश्यकता है। आपने आर्टरली सिस्टम को प्रबालिश किया, यह एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है। यह प्रपोजों का कोड़ था जिसको पिछले तीस साल तक हमने अपने सिर पर डोया है। अब इसके इम्प्लीमेंटेशन में सरकार को मजबूती दिखानी होगी। जहाँ कहीं से आपके पास खबर आये कि इसका मजबूती से पालन नहीं हो रहा है वहाँ इसको मजबूती के साथ इम्प्लीमेंट कराने की आवश्यकता है, नहीं तो देश में प्रजातन्त्र की जड़ हिल सकती है।

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: The situation is very serious. And I agree with some friends who said that this should not be made a matter for political controversy between the parties, because never in the history of this country—not only after independence, but even before independence—had the entire instruments which are meant to maintain law and order broken down, as it has happened now.

Many friends were telling us that the police were drawn into action even earlier. Might be. But here, the speciality of this situation is that it is not only the police; the CRP, CISF and the entire police force throughout are involved. You may be suppressing it somewhere, and you may be utilizing the Army. But the fact remains that the entire police force is in distress. Now here who instigated these things? Some hon. Members here wanted to hit at CPI(M) and CPI. I objectively went into the question and found that it was the Police Commission that had instigated these things. Why do you forget that?

Here some people were arguing whether the armed forces should have the right to have an association with the police. If you see their report you will find that the right for association has been recommended very strongly by the police commission. That is one of their main demands. Then they have again recommended that they should be treated like skilled workers. Now they are treated like unskilled workers on par with class IV employees. The Commission wanted that their status and salary should be raised to the level of skilled workers. The second demand was regarding their interim increment of Rs 100 or Rs. 200 irrespective of the promotion chances. The Commission has agreed that many Constables will have to retire as Constables after putting in so many years of service. That is an-

other demand which the police has put forward.

The para-military forces are getting some subsidy for their food. The Police Commission has recommended that the same facility should be extended to them also. Then there was a demand for 8 hours work and weekly holidays. Everybody knows and especially the politicians should know that the policemen have to over work; they have to work for 24 hours. It is not only the number of issues on which their attention drawn has grown, but the Police Commission has reported that 8 hours work and weekly holidays should be enforced irrespective of the fact whether a particular Constable is working in CRP or CISF or any other place. Is it wrong on their part? Who are the members of the committee? You should remember that it was headed by Shri Dharm Vira who was a senior Cabinet Secretary. (Interruptions) May be a bureaucrat. Now the bureaucrats sitting over here cannot object to that.

The police officers who have made these recommendations are not the people who have no experience either in administration or in the working of the police; they are the people who have experience either in administration or in police affairs. They have made it known that these are the recommendations that they have made. When police men in Punjab started an agitation, the right thing the Punjab Government had done was to settle the issue. Other Governments had to follow suit. Now I ask the Central government and the Union Home Minister one question. When the question of bonus for railwaymen was discussed, they always say: what will be the repercussion in other departments? What answer to give to the P&T Department people if bonus is given to the railwaymen? Government could visualise that if certain facilities are given to certain sections, it will have its reaction in other sections. Cannot they understand that if the policemen are given

[Shri M. N. Govindan Nair]
certain facilities the CRP and the CISF will also demand them? Should they not attend to it? They did not do that.

So, if anybody has given instigation for the police to act, it was the police commission report and the recommendations that were made. Not one policeman has gone beyond the recommendations of the police commission on this issue.

Secondly, there was an agent provocateur as far as the CISF was concerned, that is, the I.G. of CISF. Just as Samar got a letter and read it, I got a letter from Tamilnadu and I sent it on to him. They were asked to select representatives and send them to Delhi with their charter of demands. When they came here, they were asked to sign on the dotted lines. They refused. Then they were arrested. What more provision one needs? What was the demand of CISF in Bokaro? I personally went there and tried to study what had happened. What was their first demand? I got this from the officers not the workers: I called the officers and asked them: what are their demands? Release our leaders who have gone to Delhi. You call them, ask them to sign on the dotted line, and you jail them when they refused. Who is to be disbanded? Is it the constables who went on strike or is it the officers? The Minister had neither the guts to be firm with them, nor had he the brains to take action against those officers who had created the situation (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I am winding up. When they went on agitation, the biggest mistake you committed was not to utilise civil authority to disarm the police. Tell me of one instance in the whole country of any policeman who was on strike taking to violence, though they disobeyed and protested. Is there any charge that any of their personnel or officers were attacked by them? It was the biggest blunder they commit-

ted, that instead of utilising civil authority they rushed for the Army in panic. When did they attack? At dead of night, 2 O'clock; they entered the premises and at 3.30 started firing at the gate. Look at the figures. How is it that the Home guards which were never engaged in this were surrounded. Read the newspaper reports on those pages. They marched upto the armoury, the site of the armoury. A number of them surrendered. But one fellow fired a shot and the Major died. There was machine gunning and indiscriminate firing. Who are the people who died? Most of them were those who surrendered. And then they tried to revolt. Then came the recoil guns on jeep. Since they are also the Military men, they knew what it means; they showed white flag.

If there is a revolt in a military camp, it is not only the constables that are punished. The first man to be action taken against are the officers who do not understand the mood of the constabulary; the officers who could not maintain the leadership. They are the first people who should be sacked. Have you done anything like that? You have not done it.

When you call Military, what is in the mind of the people? You are in need of the police to maintain law and order. When that gets paralysed, your alternative is to seek the aid of the military. If military is used to suppress internal disorders, then what will be the relationship between the military and the public. The public will look them as oppressors and not as protectors. It is very bad and very dangerous trend which should not be encouraged. I did not see the Home Minister here when we started the discussion. I saw the Prime Minister sitting here. I thought that Shri H. M. Patel had the sense of honour to submit his resignation.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Never.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): None of them will resign.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I am disappointed that he is still here.

We request him to surrender the post which he is holding.

Mr. Patel, the mere fact that your entire machinery, the instrument which you had used had been paralysed and is revolting against you; in the honour of the post you are holding, you will kindly resign.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT (Dum Dum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, this morning when our hon. friends opposite moved this adjournment motion, we on this side did not oppose that because it is our intention that a healthy and purposeful discussion is made on this very important issue. I do not for a moment want to underplay the gravity of the situation. But at the same time I emphatically refute the demand made by the opposition that the Home Minister should resign. I feel that this very grave and serious situation has been very quickly, very ably tackled with the minimum of bloodshed and to-day the situation has been made normal with the utmost speed. The Janata Party Government can be proud of the fact that after 75 years they were able to appoint a National Police Commission (the last one was in 1902). The Police Commission has submitted the Report ably and quickly. I would at the outset urge the Government to try to implement the more important and reasonable recommendations of the report as quickly as possible. The condition of the police force has come in for a lot of criticism because it is a legacy of the British imperialistic days when officers were mostly foreigners and the lower rungs of the police were natives and they were treated with the utmost contempt. So, this should have come much earlier. This should have come within a few years of independence. But anyhow, we are happy and proud that the Janata Government appointed this Police Commission which has made an effective report.

As I said, I do not want to minimise the gravity of the situation. Army finding the necessity of firing on security force is not at all a desirable situation. But at the same time, the way some members opposite have tried to over-emphasise this should be met. What is the magnitude of the so called revolt? Out of 58 battalions of the CRP, only 2 battalions were affected and a few companies in 2 other battalions were affected. The other 54 battalions out of the total of 56 were completely untouched by this revolt. If we see the CISF, out of 97 Central Government undertakings being guarded by the CISF, there were disturbances only in two places. In one place, of course, it was very serious and grave.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: What about the arrest of CRP men?

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: I am coming to that. My friend, Shri Vayalar Ravi, is concerned about the arrest of some CRP men. So was the hon. leader of the CPM, Shri Samar Mukherjee. If we have a disciplined, organised and trained force, which is a para-military force guarding the security of the country, they should always be in uniform, whenever they meet formally. Why is this clamour that they have been prosecuted because they were not wearing uniform. Why is this sympathy being shown? I can only come to the conclusion that if they came out without uniform, those friends of mine who are interested in infiltrating into that organisation would have put in their men when they came out without uniform. It was very appropriate for the authorities to take steps against them because of junior jawans and junior officers came to meet their seniors in formal meetings without uniform, that was not only insulting the officers concerned, but it was insulting the service itself. Therefore, very appropriate steps have been taken by arresting them.

[Shri Asoke Krishna Dutt]

Much has been said about the military being used. When a paramilitary force gets discontented, it is the duty of every Government to take steps which minimise their capacity to do mischief. The outgoing Leader of the Opposition, in his rather tame valedictory address, also mentioned that the army should have been called in quickly. What did the army do? The army was never used to replace the police or paramilitary force. The army was specifically brought with the purpose of disarming the discontented paramilitary force. The army normally protects the security of the country against foreign aggression. But if any paramilitary or organised force in the country gets discontented, it is the duty of the army to obey the orders of the Government to disarm it. The really serious incident occurred at Bokaro. I find that every hon. member in the opposition has overlooked the fact as to how things went in Bokaro. When the army went there, the company commander himself got up and shouted at the CISF calling upon them to desist from using force and to surrender their arms. But they took positions at strategic places from the top vulnerable position as though a foreign invader was invading. The Company Commander while he was talking, was shot then and there and killed immediately and two of his lieutenants who were standing by his side were also killed. The Company Commander gets killed. His two assistants get killed. What is it that my hon. friends are suggesting from the other side? 23 people have been killed. I am very sorry for that. But indisciplined and violent people ought to be dealt with firmly. Otherwise the organisation cannot last and the Government cannot function. We must remember that had the Army not taken the firm and ruthless action in Bokaro, this sort of situation would have spread all over the country. This firm and ruthless action in Bokaro created an impact

throughout the country. Because of that action, except in two deaths in the headquarters, there was no other death anywhere.

The hon. Leader of the Opposition—I do not know whether he is still the Leader of the Opposition or not—in his tame speech mentioned that his Government had appointed the Khosla Commission. He should have answered more firmly as to what did the Khosla Commission do. We never saw the report of the Khosla Commission. Its report was never published. And they know how much of that was implemented. During the Emergency, the Police were completely subdued.

The Marxist Communist are very much concerned about the Police. They used the police force to oppress the helpless Harijans in Marichhappi. The Communist Marxist often boast over here that in West Bengal there is not a single case of oppression against Harijans. If all the Harijans oppressed throughout the country are added together it will be found that more Harijans were oppressed in Marichhappi alone.

The Marxist Communists and the CPI along with them are very much concerned about the police force. I would urge upon the Government, particularly the Prime Minister and the Home Minister to take very serious note of this fact that these parties are trying to infiltrate into the police organisation. They do not believe in democracy. Sir, any person who believes in democracy knows that the Army the Police and para-military force should remain completely aloof from politics. But this is not the theory of the Marxist Communist. This is not the theory of the CPI. They do not believe in democracy. Their leaders starting from Nambudripad downwards are on record saying that they are infiltrating into the representative institutions with the intention of subverting them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have taken much more time. Please conclude now.

SHRI ASOKE KRISHNA DUTT: What I am saying is that they have always been desirous of subverting democracy. That is the reason why they know it from the result of the last election, except for one big State and one small State, they have now almost a clean slate throughout the country. So, they are trying to infiltrate into the police force and this must be checked, must be challenged.

श्री उषसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रश्न आज मदन के समक्ष है और जिस को कामरेड समर मुखर्जी ने रखा है, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। मैं तो समझे सदन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रश्न पर, जो गंभीर परिस्थिति है, उस पर हम सब को एक साथ बैठ कर विचार करना चाहिये। अभी बंगाल के सब लोग धोल रहे थे।... (व्यवधान)... मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि यह केवल शान्ति व्यवस्था का मामला नहीं है। अगर यह चीज बिगड़ती चली जाएगी, तो आगे चल कर यह बहुत गंभीर रूप धारण कर सकती है।

मैं एक बात यह और कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह आज का पाप नहीं है। यह तो 30 साल का पाप है, जिस को हम भोग रहे हैं। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि मैंने सन् 1952-53 में एक भाषण दिया था। मेरा भाषण देवरिया में हुआ था, जहाँ से मैं चुन कर आया हूँ। जब मैं भाषण दे रहा था, तो वहाँ पर पुलिस के लोग आ गये और उस समय के पुलिस कप्तान ने और उस समय की सरकार ने इनमाइटमेंट टू डिसएफ़क्शन एक्ट, गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया, 1921 कह कर मेरा चालान कर दिया। मैं, जैसा कि माननीय राज नारायण जी जानते हैं, 10 महीने तक मुकदमें में भिड़ता रहा और फिर मैंने एक दरख्वास्त दी कि मेरे ऊपर मुकदमा किस बात पर है। गेंदा सिंह जी ने पता लगाया कि वह कानून तो हमारी स्टेट पर लागू नहीं होता और वह तो प्रेजिडेंशियल प्रोविन्सेज में लागू है। तब 11 महीने के बाद मैं छूटा। फिर 1973 में क्या हुआ उत्तर प्रदेश में। मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे गुरु श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी को हटाने के लिए मुहतरमा ने फ़ौज भेजी पुलिस वालों पर हमला करने के लिए। हम ने इस पर भाषण किया और श्री रामानन्द तिवारी ने भाषण किया, तो हमें 400 आई० आर० में पकड़ कर बन्द कर दिया। अगर हाई कोर्ट का जज न होता, तो मैं न छूटता। 5 महीने के बाद हम निकले। इसलिए मैं सब बातों को जानता हूँ और हम ने इन लोगों के लिए

संघर्ष किया है और इन के संघर्ष में भाग लिया है और मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आज जनता पार्टी में कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं है जिसमें इन की मांगों के प्रति सहानुभूति न हो।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब इन का राज्य था, तो मैंने एसेम्बली में भाषण दिया था कि एक सिपाही को 29 रुपये मिलते हैं जब कि एक दारोगा के घाड़े को घाम के लिए इनकी सरकार 65 रुपये देती थी। मैंने विधान सभा में कहा था कि आदमी घाड़े से तो दारोगा का घोड़ा ही अच्छा है, जिस की घास के लिए इतने रुपये मिलते हैं। इस पर भी दारोगा ने दरख्वास्त दे दी कि घाड़े की घास बहुत मँगी हो गई है, उस के खाने का दाना बहुत महंगा हो गया है, इसलिए उस के पैसे बढ़ाए जाएँ और मोशलिस्टों के बहकावे में न आया जाए। इस पर घाड़े की घास और दाने के लिए 65 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 75 रुपये इन की सरकार ने कर दिया। माननीय राज नारायण जी जानते हैं कि क्या क्या जूलम इन पर हुए हैं। इन को बैरकों में भेज दिया गया और मैं तो यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुलिस एकट को फँक देना चाहिए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय संविधान 26 जनवरी को लागू हुआ और डा० अम्बेदकर की जब बम्बई में सभा हो रही थी, तो मैं भी उस में भाग लेने गया था। मैंने वहाँ पर उन से एक सवाल यह किया कि यह खर्चा जो आप बना रहे हो, क्या इस को सभी लोग लागू कर सकेंगे। उस वक्त उन्होंने यह कहा था कि देखो मि० सिद्द, हमने तो यह लिख दिया है और तुम और जो आगे आने वाली जेनरेशन है, उस पर है कि वह इस को कैसे लागू करे। हमारे भारतीय नागरिकों के लिए जो संविधान है, उस में उन की सुरक्षा के लिए पंडितों ने पक्ष के पक्ष लिखे हुए हैं मगर सवाल उन को लागू करने का आता है। इसलिए मैं यह कहता हूँ कि आप सब बैठ कर समझिये कि उन की मांग क्या है? क्या हम यह चाहेंगे या जनता पार्टी का कोई आदमी यह चाहेगा कि अप्सरों के कुत्तों के रहने के लिए तो मकान हों, बिरला, टाटा, सूरजमल नागरमल, सिधानिया, बजाज, मजीठिया, खेतान, रंगटा आदि के कुत्ते तो रजार्ड में रहें और इन की मां को जाड़े में एक चादर भी न मिले। क्या पटेल साहब और दूसरे लोग ऐसा कहते हैं? मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि यह 30 साल का पाप है। 30 साल से लकड़ी जलना शुरू हुई लेकिन लकड़ी गीली थी, इसलिए वह ठीक से जल नहीं पाई और आज जो पूरी आजादी मिल गई, हमारी सरकार ने पूरी आजादी दे दी, तो अब वह लकड़ी जल गई। मैं यह जरूर कहता हूँ कि उनकी मांगों के प्रति हमारी सहानुभूति है। पुलिस कमीशन ने अभी उन के बारे में कुछ रिकमेंड किया है। अभी एक साहब कह रहे थे कि पंजाब में पुलिस एजीटेशन करने वाली थी, उन्होंने एजीटेशन किया नाकि उन्हें ज्यादा मिन जाए। बिहार में कभी आप ने हाथ सेका है। आज आप हमें पढ़ाना चाहते हैं। हम ने भी मार्क्स और एंजिल्स को पढ़ा है और हम जानते हैं कि क्रांतियाँ कैसे होती हैं। क्रांतियों कोई चीं चीं का मुरदा नहीं है। मैं आप को बताऊँ कि

[श्री उग्रसेन]

Left Communism and Infantile Desire
by Lenin.

लेनिन ने उस में लिखा है, कामरेड श्रीमती पावेली
कृपण जरा ध्यान दीजिए—

“Those who eat fires breathe opportunity in the end.”

जो गर्मागर्म बातें करते हैं, वे अन्न में दरबारी
राजनीति का शिकार होते हैं। यह लेनिन ने कहा है।
मेरे कहने में घबराइये मत—

बहुत शोर मचाने थे पहलू में दिन का
जो बीरा तो कतराए खू भी न निकला।

मैं ने भी पुलिस वालों के लिए मार खाई है। उत्तर
प्रदेश में मैं पुलिस वालों के लिए लड़ा हूँ। यह बात वहाँ
पुलिस का हर मिपाही जानता है। मैंने उन की बैरकों
में सभाएँ की हैं। यह सब करने के बाद ही मैं यहाँ चुन
कर आया हूँ। आप हम को ज्यादा मत पढ़ाइये।

मुझे आज एक बात का बड़ा खतरा मालूम होता
है। जो नया नया मुसलमान होता है वह वैष्णव नमाज
पढ़ता है। आज मोनरिमा के ये अजीब धर्म इस तरह
से क्रांति करना चाहते हैं। इस तरह से क्रांतियाँ नहीं
होती हैं। ये क्रांतियाँ कागजी क्रांतियाँ हैं बदल जाती
हैं।

जब हम में 1905 में क्रांति हुई तो लेनिन ने
कहा था कि अब आगे क्या करें। वह क्रांति पूरी नहीं थी
इसलिये 1917 में क्रांति हुई ताकि क्रांति का पीरियड
पूरा हो जाये। आप लोगों से मैं एक बात कहना चाहता
हूँ कि आप उन लोगों को मत उभाड़िये। आप कहते हैं
कि हम ने उन को माग क्या आप भूल गये हैं कि आप ने
भी उन को माग था और बुरी तरह से माग था।
इसलिये मैं कामरेड मोनरिमा से कहना चाहता हूँ कि
आप इस आग में अपने हाथ मत सेकिये। नहीं तो बहुत
गड़बड़ हो जायेगी। इस आग से आप फायदा मत
उठाइये, इस में आप का कोई फायदा नहीं मिलेगा।

पुलिस की मांगों में हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति है।
लेकिन मैं गांधी, लोहिया और जयप्रकाश नारायण के
सिद्धान्तों में विश्वास करने वाला हूँ और जो भी इन
सिद्धान्तों में विश्वास करने वाला होगा वह यही कहेगा
कि बन्दूक ले कर मत उठियेगा। हमारे गुरु लोहिया
कहा करते थे कि गोली की इज्जत नहीं होती है, बोली
की इज्जत होती है। आप अगर डेमोक्रेसी में विश्वास
करते हैं तो एण्ड में ही विश्वास मत रखिये, मींस में
भी विश्वास रखिये। आज इस देश में जम्हूरियत है
और सी० आर० पी० और आर० पी० एफ० अगर अपनी
मांगें क्रांतिपूर्ण तरीके से रखती हैं तो मुझे कोई एतराज
नहीं है। लेकिन मुझे एतराज उन के 303 के उठाने पर
है। आप कागज में देखिये कि फौज को कब भेजा गया ?
फौज को बाहर में कब्जा करने के लिये भेजा गया था।
उत्तर प्रदेश में रोज कत्लेआम हो रहा है। श्री चन्द्रशेखर
सिंह कहेंगे कि किसी एम० पी० को एस० एस० पी० के

आमने खदेड़ कर मारा जाए, क्या यह वायलेंस नहीं
है ? मैं कहना हूँ कि यह वायलेंस है और आप इस से
दूर रहिये।

सरकार ने उन्हें मकान का भत्ता ज्यादा दिया,
वर्दी का भत्ता दिया। मैं यह नहीं कहना कि क्यों दिया ?
यह देना पड़ेगा। क्यों देना पड़ेगा ? क्योंकि इंडस्ट्रियल
वर्कर्स को ज्यादा बोनस चाहिये, बैंक के लोगों का ज्यादा
तनखा चाहिये। क्या उन लोगों में भी यूनियन की
लेक्चरबाजी का असर नहीं पड़ेगा ? उन पर भी
असर पड़ेगा। तो वह भी अपना हक मांगते हैं। वह भी
इन्मान है, आप उन की मांगों को पूरा कीजिये हमें कोई
एतराज नहीं है।

18 hrs.

अन्न में एक मुझाव देना चाहता हूँ, और एक बात
कहना चाहता हूँ। पूरे सदन में जितनी ताकत मुझ में
है देश की 60 करोड़ जनता में कहना चाहता हूँ।
राजनीतिक दलों के नेताओं से कहना चाहता हूँ जरा
ध्यान दीजिये एशिया और यूरोप के नक्शे पर, फिलिपाइन
में ले कर अल्जीरिया तक हिन्दुस्तान ही अकेला देश है
जहाँ डेमोक्रेसी है, बाकी हर जगह तानाशाही है।
ताम्रवान के नाम पर तानाशाही प्रक्रियाओं का प्रोत्साहन
न दीजिये। अगर आप प्रोत्साहन देंगे तो डेमोक्रेसी खत्म
हो जायेगी। गरीब गांधी, लोहिया और जय प्रकाश
जी का देश, जहाँ 1977 में चुनाव में जनतन्त्र का
इतना बड़ा प्रयोग हुआ है उस को बरबाद न कीजिये।
अन्न में मेरा मुझाव है कि आप एक राउन्ड टेबल
कानफ्रेंस बुलाइयें, ममर दादा का बुलाइये, माननीय
स्टीफन को बुलाइये, आज वह नेता विरोधी दल हैं
कल अगर न भी रहें नेता विरोधी दल तो भी इन्हें बुलाइये,
चत्तान जी को बुलाइये, माननीय राजनारायण जी को
बुलाइये, क्योंकि राजनारायण जी जितना पुलिस के
लिये लड़े हैं, बहुत कम लोग लड़े होंगे, यह अच्छे मुझाव
देंगे, पुलिस के अधिकारियों को बुलाइये और फिर एक
नतीजे पर पहुँच कर इस को राष्ट्रीय समस्या ममम कर
इस को हल कीजिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उस का मैं
विरोध करता हूँ, क्योंकि इस प्रस्ताव को लाने से आपका
कोई लाभ नहीं होगा।

श्री राज नारायण (रायबरेली) : श्रीमान्, मैं
बहुत ही दुःख के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ, अपने मित्र
उग्रसेन को सुनने के बाद, जिन्होंने डेमोक्रेसी की बात
कही, वह यह नहीं समझते हैं कि डेमोक्रेसी केवल एक
शब्द नहीं है। जब इन्मान की सोच, कथनी
और करनी में अन्तर होता है तो डेमोक्रेसी मर जाती है।
हरियाणा में अभी 40 एम० एल० ए० 15 दिन तक
इम्पोर्टेड गाड़ियों में बाहर घुमाये गये। यह डेमोक्रेसी
है ? पुलिस का विद्रोह सरकार करा रही है। यह सेना
का भी विद्रोह करायेंगी, जब यह हरियाणा के एम०
एल० एज० को कहेगी डाक बंगले बन्द कर के कि कोई
दूतवा आदमी मिलने आये तो उस को मिलने न देना।
मैं 16, 17 तारीख को कलकत्ता में था। 12 हरियाणा
के एम० एल० एज० 5 इम्पोर्टेड गाड़ियों में कलकत्ता में

भारत दर्शन के लिये निकले। यह डेमोक्रेसी अगर यही डेमोक्रेसी है तो ऐ खुदा इस डेमोक्रेसी से हमें बचना है। अखबारों में बयान पढ़ा गया होगा, एक मज्जन निश्चते हैं मुझे मेरी एम०एल०ए० वाइफ दे दो। एक आदमी गया लड़की की शादी के लिये सामान खरीदने, सामान को उठा लिया गया पुलिस की सहायता से। जब पुलिस से यह काम लिया जायगा तो निश्चिन रूप से पुलिस अनियंत्रित होगी। मैं माननीय उपसेन जी से कहना चाहता हूँ आप किसी पार्टी में हों? मैं जरा बता देना चाहता हूँ पता नहीं हमारे माथ 10, 15, 50, 100, कितने आदमी आयें, मगर हमारी पार्टी का फिलहाल नाम होगा जनता पार्टी (एस), यानी जनता पार्टी (सेक्यूलर)। और जो जनता पार्टी कम्युनल है वह हम से दूर रहेंगे। (व्यवधान) वह कम्युनल है, आप सैक्यूलर में आओ। दे आर जनता (सी)—कौमुनल एंड बी आर जनता (एस)—सैक्यूलर। (व्यवधान)

श्रीमान्, मैं केवल बहुत थोड़ा समय लूंगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, : देखिये, आप का मिफ 6 मिनट बाकी रह गया है।

श्री राज नारायण : अफसोस यह है कि इस समय हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां नहीं हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि हमारे अग्रज की जड़ में प्रधान मंत्री जी हैं। 'यह बेचारे जो घर मंत्री हैं, इन को ज्यादा कहिये मत, जब चाहें तब प्रधान मंत्री जी उन को हटा दें, धक्का देकर।

यह देखा जाय कि 23, 24 तक तो शांति थी, 22 को प्रधान मंत्री जी लौटकर जब आये तो घर मंत्री जी की जो पहलें की पालिसी थी वह पालिसी बिल्कुल बदल गई। तब वह घमंड, अभिमान बोलने लगा और कहने लगा कि हम तो दबा देंगे, गोली से भून देंगे। इस तरह के जज्बात का इजहार होने लगा अफसरों की तरफ से। पुलिस आन्दोलन देखा नहीं है, पटेल साहब हम ने देखा है, हम गिरफ्तार भी हुए हैं।

मैं दो चिट्ठी पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ, अपनी चिट्ठी और श्री पटेल साहब की चिट्ठी। मैंने 1 जुलाई को श्री पटेल की चिट्ठी लिखी कि यह जो यहां पर दिल्ली में झड़ोदा कला में गोली चली है, उस में बहुत से लोग मरे हैं और जिन गांवों से लाख घसीट कर गई है, उन गांव के लोगों ने आकर मुझ को कहा है, हम को इजाजत दे दीजिये, जा कर देख लें क्योंकि वहां पर ज्यादातर लोग रायबरेली के हैं, हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के, इलाहाबाद, बनारस, गाजीपुर और बलिया के हैं। तो उन लोगों को हम देखना चाहते हैं।

क्योंकि हथियार तो ले लिये गये थे, अब मैं मानवीय दृष्टिकोण पर आ रहा हूँ। यह चिट्ठी क्या लिखते हैं, पटेल जी।

प्रिय श्री राजनारायण, यद्यपि केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के कुछ गुमराह कार्मिकों को हिरासत में लिया गया है, फिर भी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस के प्राधिकारी वह सुनिश्चित कर रहे हैं कि हम लोगों के परिवारों

की देखभाल की जा रही है। वरिष्ठ अधिकारी कम्युनल दौरा कर रहे हैं, उन लोगों के परिवारों से मिल रहे हैं और उन की यदि कोई कठिनाइयां हैं, उन्हें दूर कर रहे हैं। इन परिस्थितियों में, मुझे आशा है आप मुझ से सहमत होंगे कि मौजूदा हालातों में किसी अशासकीय व्यक्ति द्वारा झड़ोदा कला स्थित केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस की बस्तियों का दौरा करना न तो जरूरी है और न ही वांछनीय है।

श्री उपसेन कहते हैं, हम जा कर देखें, और उन का घर मंत्री कहता है कि वांछनीय नहीं है, आवश्यक नहीं है। ईमानदारी के साथ, मैं चाहता हूँ कि असत्य बोलने से कोई फायदा नहीं, समस्या उससेगी। पुलिस पर हथियारबन्द पुलिस, निहत्थी पुलिस पर हथियारबन्द पुलिस, हथियारबन्द पुलिस पर मिलटरी, और मिलटरी का विद्रोह होगा तो कौन धायेगा ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : आर० एम० एस०।

श्री राज नारायण : कौन धायेगा ? इसलिये घर मंत्री जी को सरदार पटेल के समय की आर०एम०एस० के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट है उस को पढ़ लेना चाहिये जिस में श्री बल्लभ भाई पटेल ने कहा था कि 6 लाख बालेन्टियर इन लोगों ने तैयार कर रखे हैं, इन की पूरी योजना थी कि गांधी जी को मारो, जवाहर लाल जी को मारो, उच्च नेताओं को मारो, आतंक पैदा करो और इस तरह से सिविल रिवोल्यूशन के जरिये ताकत अपने हाथ में लो। क्या उस बारे में कोई चिन्तन हो रहा है, सोच हो रहा है? क्या कोई सोच हो रही है? मैं दृढ़ और निश्चित मत का हूँ कि पुलिस, सी० आर०पी० और सी० आई० एस० एफ० के आन्दोलन का पूरा उत्तरदायित्व भारत की केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है, और उस में प्रमुख हाथ प्रधान मंत्री का है।

जब पंजाब में पुलिस का आन्दोलन शुरू हुआ, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार बिल्कुल अचेतावस्था में सोई हुई थी। जब पंजाब सरकार ने उन की मांगों को मान लिया, तो ये लोग बोखला उठे और कहने लगे कि उन की मांगें क्यों मानी गईं, इस का असर दूसरी जगह भी होगा, जहां के लोग यह सोचेंगे कि अगर हम आन्दोलन नहीं करते, तो हमारी मांगें नहीं मानी जायेंगी।

पंजाब के बाद गुजरात और राजस्थान में आन्दोलन हुआ। इन राज्यों में तथा बिहार तमिलनाडु, आसाम और मध्य प्रदेश में भी मांगें रखी गईं। इसके बाद प्रश्न आया केन्द्र की पुलिस—सी० आर०पी०, सी० आई० ए० एफ० और बी० एस० एफ० का। गृह मंत्री ने वादा किया था कि सी० आर०पी० के जवानों के प्रतिनिधियों से 22 जून, 1979 को बातचीत होगी। उन लोगों को बचन दिया गया था कि स्टाफ कौंसिल बनेगी और उस में उन लोगों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि रखे जायेंगे। उन्होंने अपने चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों के नाम भेजे। जब उन के प्रतिनिधि गये, तो उन को घंटा बता दिया गया और अपने चहते प्रतिनिधियों को रख कर कहा गया कि यही सब कुछ करेंगे। जवानों के प्रतिनिधियों ने कहा है कि हम इस को नहीं मानेंगे।

[श्री राजनारायण]

बहु मंत्री जी ने स्पष्ट रूप से कहा था कि मजदूरियों और जरूरतों का उत्तर छः महीने के बाद मिलेगा। छः महीने कौन इन्तजार करेगा? अगर इन्सान मजदूरियों और जरूरतों से परेशान है तो क्या वह छः महीने तक इन्तजार कर सकता है? उस के बाद अफसरों ने क्या कहा? अगर बूंह खोला, तो गोली से भून दिये जाओगे। एक तरफ तो घर मंत्री जी उन को बुलाते हैं कि अपने प्रतिनिधियों को कौंसिल में भेजो, और दूसरी तरफ जब वे जाते हैं, तो उनका तिरस्कार किया जाता है। यह बात सारे देश में बिजली की तरह फैल गई। कैसे फैली? डायरेक्टर जनरल, सेक्शन 3 के इस्पेक्टर जनरल और दिल्ली रेंज के डी० आई० जी० ने धमकी दी कि अगर तुम लोगों ने बूंह खोला, तो गोली से भून दिये जाओगे। यही बात उत्तेजक बनी। बासकेटबाल की टीम तथा रेडियो के अपरेटर द्वारा भेजे गये समाचार से सारे देश में मनसुनी फैल गई। 23 जून को ट्रिबेडुम, बोकारो, भुवनेश्वर और झरोदा कला इत्यादि में हड़ताल शुरू हुई।

एक बात मैं खुशी की बता दूँ कि सेना अब मचन हो रही है। इस समय सेना मंत्री यहाँ नहीं हैं। और न प्रधान मंत्री हैं, जिन के पास न तो कोई डायरेक्शन है और न कोई समन्वय की क्षमता है। वह चाहते हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री रहते हुए पीसफुल डेथ पाऊँ। बस। दिस इज हिज मिशन। जब मोरारजी भाई लौटे, तो मामला ज्यादा गड़बड़ हुआ। वास्तव में मोरारजी भाई ही इस के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। 110 कैजुएल्टीज हैं, जिन में 30 मरे हैं। अफसर कहते थे कि सेना की दो बटालियनों ने गोली चलाने से इन्कार कर दिया और कहा कि हम निहत्थे लोगों पर गोली नहीं चलायेंगे, हम देश की रक्षा के लिए हैं, पुलिस के जवान डंडा लेकर खड़े हैं, हम उन पर गोली नहीं चलायेंगे। क्या शर्म नहीं आती है? क्या चल्तू भर पानी में डूब मरने की जगह नहीं है? सेना की दो बटालियनों ने कहा कि हम गोली नहीं चलायेंगे फिर तीसरी बटालियन को बुलाया गया। (व्यवधान)

दो तीन मिनट में बाईड अप कर रहा हूँ।

तीसरी बटालियन आती है। उस समय भी वहाँ पर कोई बन्दूक लिए हुए नहीं था। केवल एक लाठी ले कर पहले पर खड़ा हुआ था। धाँप से गोली मारी जाती है और वह खत्म होता है। फिर दो जो फुटाने वाले थे उन को भी मारा गया। माँ अपने बच्चे को ले कर सोई हुई थी, एक व्यक्ति सोया हुआ था, रेकलेस फायरिंग शुरू कर दी गई तीसरी बटालियन के द्वारा और तमाम मृत्यु हुई। टाँग पकड़ पकड़ कर उन को खींच लिया गया।

मैं आज उपसेन जी और अपने दूसरे साथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ जो कि जनता पार्टी (सी) कम्युनल में है कि वे जरा सोचें, क्या गांधी ने यही कहा था? . . . (व्यवधान) . . . मैं यह भी कहना हूँ कि यह जो जनता पार्टी (एस) नाम हमारा है यह फिलहाल है, यह बदला भी जा सकता है। (एस) माने सेकुलर और सी (माने कम्युनल) (व्यवधान) . . .

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तो हमने जवानों को आपस में लड़ाने की नीति छोड़ी जाय। उन की मांगों को पूरा किया जाय। उन की कोई भी मांग ऐसी नहीं है जो पूरा न हो सके। उन के अंदर जो डिस्पैरिटीज हैं उन को खत्म किया जाय। डिस्पैरिटी जब तक रहेगी, धाज बढ़ाई करेगे, कल बढ़ाई करेगे, परसों विस्फोट होगा। होली जलेगी, चाहे धाज जले, चाहे कल जले, पर जलेगी जरूर। इसलिये मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मारी जिम्मेदारी इस सरकार की है। अगर तनिक भी शर्म हो तो और प्रधान मंत्री जी पीसफुल डेथ वीइंग दि प्राइम मिनिस्टर इतना ही न चाहते हों तो तुरन्त इस्तीफा दें।

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to participate in this Adjournment Motion. But, especially after the Hon. Member from Rae Bareilly, belonging to J(S), according to his classification—Janata (Secular)—I do not know how far I can go deep and touch his heart also. But this is a matter on which everybody has expressed concern.

Dr. Swami was very eloquent, but I do not understand how the proposal to discuss the subject is unpatriotic or 'not patriotic'. The very fact that we are seized of this matter or are taking interest in the matter is itself patriotic, according to us. If we bring certain matters to the notice of the Government, it is for them to correct them and act in a better fashion in future.

Since time is limited, I will generally discuss it in brief. The first thing is that it is a common factor in this country that students are agitated, workers are agitated, Kisans are agitated, politicians are agitated, everybody is agitated. But this agitation or its simmering or the current below the surface has to be brought to the notice of the Government earlier, by the Intelligence Department. I do not know what the Intelligence Department in this country is doing to give prior notice to the Home Minister or the Prime Minister—whoever it may be—to take appropriate action at the proper time.

Now, everybody is wise after the event, both from the side of the Opposition and from the side of the

Ruling Party. They are complacent and, from this side also, we are wise after the event. But it is common practice, as I have said, that everybody is agitated in this country. As you know, Police is State subject. But CRP is not so, BSF is not so. CISF is not so, and many omitted the question of RPF, which is also not so. Nobody brought it to the notice of the House also that they are poorly paid. Rs. 35/-, I am told, is the basic salary for an RPF man, which was fixed a hundred years back. Mr. Swami and others were very happy to mention the 'double seven' or the 1977 Commission and, according to Mr. Dutt, there was the 1975 Commission also. But we know what the Commissions are doing in this country. It is a question of their mind to implement it.

I expected from the ruling Party side,—when many Members raised the question in an agitated manner, in strong words and strong language which may not be palatable to them—to come forward and state in the House.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please maintain some order in the House. If you want to have a private discussion you can have it in the Lobby.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Their seriousness or sincerity towards the CRP or BSF can be shown by their actions at least in this House. They can very well discuss this matter outside, whether they are going to gain in strength, whether they belong to J(C) or J(S). We are not concerned with that. We are concerned with the position of the people of this country. Take it from me. It is not a warning. I am not a big man with much experience to give a warning. Prof. Samar Guha referred to Mr. Saugata Roy as a 'new entrant'. Do not call the military for everything. That is a dangerous proposition. Tomorrow you may have to call the military to control your own people. They seem to take inspiration from the Cabinet. I charge you with this.

Before you preach discipline to these people, first you have the discipline. You do not have it. Some Ministers talk something else. You come and preach to this country to have discipline. You bring the military to control certain people. Tomorrow they may come here and control you. That is the danger. I am not predicting that. This is writ large. Many of us, without knowing it, are inviting it. We are very eloquent about it, about the future—that somebody may come and take over. Who is going to take over? It proves your inefficiency, the inefficiency of the I.B. Department or the people who control the IB Department. You are very good about getting information about the politicians' movements. Sometimes you miserably fail there also. You are able to get all unnecessary information, tapping the telephone, etc. But you were not able to understand the simmering feelings of these people earlier.

Every time whenever we raise a problem, we find the statistics of the past being given from that side; they say: 'In 1963 it was so, in 1967 it was so, in 1943 it was so; why do you question about 1977?' Then, what for are we all here? If you are going to refer to the past statistics and get satisfaction from that, then you lack sincerity. I would say that this question has to be discussed in three aspects. First, they failed to get the information earlier, or, if they had got the information earlier, they did not act in proper time. I am not going to question the numbers because they try to justify how it was a mutiny, how it was a civil war, how they invited the military to control the Steel City, Bokaro. But may I tell you that it is not only in Tamil Nadu but also in Maharashtra the Chief Minister as clever enough to understand the problem earlier and they acted earlier. For your information, in Tamil Nadu, we have provided 50 per cent of our policemen with accommodation. Mr. Sikandar

[Shri A. Bala Pajanoor]

Bakht is here. He is not able to provide even ten percent with accommodation.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy says that the policemen, the CRP, the BSF, and others are waiting for decisions, what benefits they are going to get. But so far, you have not stated the decisions. You are putting only pre-conditions. By this you are actually creating more problems.

I am happy to know from my friend that the matter in Trivandrum has been settled. I have yet to get the information. But I know what kind of a settlement it will be. It will be only transitory, temporary. You will not have come forward with a permanent settlement. Whenever you say that you are serious, only the language is serious, but the actions are not serious, because we see today that it is a very dangerous thing that is taking shape in this country. On this matter I am not asking the Home Minister to resign because it is not going to have any effect on this Government. I am not going to ask the Prime Minister to resign on this score. But if they are reasonable, if they are sensible, let them take note of this, not warning but cries from this side. We know pretty well that number are not going to count. If you say that this discussion is not patriotic, then what else this discussion in this House is for?

The Home Minister was answering that he required ten days' notice to call the Chief Ministers to discuss a matter of this type. At this time I want to tell him: do not, under any pretext, try to take the police under your list of subjects. You do not know what this Forty-Second Amendment in its entirety is, how they wanted CRP there. In the past, whenever you were not happy with the police in the State, you wanted to put in Central force there. Similarly if you were not happy with CRP, you tried to put another force there. This is the technique of the British. Many

of you are against the English system, against the English language, but you want to have the British system to rule this country for ever.

My hon. friend from the Rae Bareilly—he is not here—spoke about 'secular' and 'communal' I do not say that 'communalism' is going to crack or that 'secularism' is going to survive. That is a question for us to see. What the people want from us is entirely different. The people in this country really want sincerity from us, politicians. Many member here said that it is a question of certain political parties 'Interference. Will they on this side candidly say that they have not interfered in this matter? We have known some of you for some personal political gain also interfered in this matter. Let us not take one side and get out of it. Let us take this as a national issue and discuss it. Instead you try to blame this side and you call the entire opposition as against you. We are interested in your staying there for some more years and enjoying power. But that is not the question now. The question is how to serve the people. You speak a lot. We can also say that the start was given by JP. I am not going to say that at all. If the orders are not correct, don't obey—that is the call JP gave. How are you justified? Sir, it is time that we re-examine the entire system. Rightly or wrongly the Jana Sangh is not ruling any State but other Parties are ruling. CPM is ruling West Bengal. We are ruling Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra is ruled by a combination. Cong. (I) is ruling Andhra Pradesh. Karnataka Congress is there in Karnataka. Kerala is ruled by CPI. So every political party has some responsibility somewhere or other in this country. Some people who do not have any responsibility may do it for their own personal benefit. That is not the question now. The question now is: how far you are sincere. We are not concerned who is the Prime Minister. That is your family matter. Let one per-

son be the Prime Minister to-day and let another man be the Prime Minister tomorrow. We are not bothered about it. But create discipline by your example. Don't preach discipline to us. Patriotism and discipline cannot be preached. It has to be imbibed by you and you have to practise it which we very badly and miserably miss in the country and very often.

In this discussion, when we started how jocularly you were talking about it and how casually you are treating the matter. This is a matter where the Policemen and the CRP are watching us and that is why they say these politicians are dangerous fellows and they must be put an end to which they have called the military and that is what we are doing to-day. I do not say it is a warning. It is writ large on the walls. Take note of it. Let us not once again commit the mistake. A mistake has been committed. You admit it. Give a solution to the country. Place the problems and let us come to a conference table. Since it is a national issue we do not want to take sides on it. Am I asking the Home Minister to go on this issue—a small issue according to him? I do not ask the Prime Minister or the Cabinet to resign on this score. But come forward with your programme. Spell it out. Not the 20 point programme as in the past but a programme for the country which the Janata Party wants to implement, a programme on which we can discuss and this House can discuss so that the people are not asked to wait for 2 years or 2 1/2 years but it should be implemented in a matter of months. Such a kind of programme must come from you. Then only people like us will believe you. Then only people like us can support you.

With these words. I am not closing the subject. I am giving a beginning for the subject so that this country can rise and rise again, so that we can save this country from any authoritarian rule, from any military rule or from any undemocratic rule which is not good for us.

श्री रामजी लाल सुमन (फिरोजाबाद):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज एक अत्यधिक महात्वपूर्ण विषय इस सम्मानित सदन में विचार के लिए उपस्थित है लेकिन जिन लोगों के मने भाषण सुने, उन से एक ही निष्कर्ष निकलता है कि लोगों को राजनैतिक भाषण करने की आदत सी पड़ गई है भले ही वे अपने भाषण में यह कहें कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय सवाल है, भले ही यह कहें कि इस से हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की जिन्दगी सीधी जुड़ी हुई है लेकिन वह जो भाषण करते हैं, उस से एक ही बात दिखाई देती है कि वे उस में राजनीति ले आते हैं। निश्चित रूप से यह मसला जो है यह अत्यधिक चिन्ता का मसला है लेकिन उधर से जो भाषण होते हैं, उन में सरकार ने अगर कोई अच्छा कार्य किया है तो उस की तारीफ करना वे अपना फर्ज नहीं समझते।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि पुलिस आयोग 1902 में बना था और उस के बाद इस देश में पुलिस की जो समस्याएं थी, वे समस्याएं कोई नई नहीं हैं और आज जो विस्फोट हुआ है और आज जो कुछ भी हुआ है, वह उन पुरानी समस्याओं के कारण ही हुआ है। मैं यह तो समझ सकता हूं कि इस में सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है लेकिन उस की बनियाद में क्या है, यह भी देखना चाहिये। यह कोई नई चीज पैदा हो गई है ऐसी बात नहीं है। ऐसी बात भी नहीं है कि लोग इन के बारे में सोचते नहीं थे। पुलिस वालों की जो शिकायतें हैं, छोटे लोगों की जो शिकायतें हैं, वे दो तीन शिकायतें हैं। उन को बेतन कम मिलता है, उन को बर्दा नहीं मिलती है, उनकी आवाज की समस्या है। दूसरे उन की यह शिकायत बतायी जाती है कि पुलिस के काम में राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप होना है।

18.30 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI B. P. MANDAL (Madhe pura): Sir, the time is up.

MR. SPEAKER Just a minute.

Have I the permission of the House to extend the time of the House by one hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. no.

MR. SPEAKER: May I plead with you that this is an important matter. There are many members who want to speak . . .

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. no.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Suman. I am very sorry. The House is not willing and so I call upon the Minister to reply.

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL):
rose . . . (Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA
(Pounani): Sir, this is an adjourn-
ment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: What am I to do?
I have been pleading on your behalf.
But they do not agree.

Mr. Suman, I am very sorry that
the House refuses to extend the time.
There is no other way. This is an
adjournment motion. It cannot be
extended. It cannot be continued to-
morrow. Otherwise you would have
an opportunity and there is no diffi-
culty about it. I had pleaded with
the Members but they did not agree.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Sir, I
rise on a point of order. The rule is
very clear. At 18-30 what the Spea-
ker decides is this. Without extend-
ing the time, you cannot allow the
Minister to speak. Kindly see the
rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Which rule are
you relying upon?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: It is about
the adjournment motion—Rule 58 or
59.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: It is
somewhere near Rule 58.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: 6-30 is
over.

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker may,
if he is satisfied that there has been
an adequate debate, put the question
at 18-30 hours or, at such other hour
not being less than two hours and
thirty minutes from the time of the
commencement of the discussion.

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laksha-
dweep): But, the Minister has to re-
ply now. It is now beyond 18-30.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: How can
he reply? It is now 18-30 hours.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR
(Gandhinagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I
am on a point of order. My point of
order is this. You just now read out
the rule which says that 2½ hours is
the duration for the adjournment
motion. It means that at half past
six you put the motion to vote if you
want the motion to be over at 18-30.
Otherwise, you should have called
the Minister earlier so that the whole
debate would have been over at half
past six. But that has not taken
place. So, my point of order is this.

The rule very clearly says that 2½
hours is the minimum. It does not
say that you cannot extend beyond
2½ hours. For extending beyond
2½ hours I do not understand why the
Chair thought it fit to ask for the
consent of the House for extending
the time of the House? The rule
clearly says that 'unless the Speaker
is satisfied that the debate is adequate'
you cannot put the question. If you
feel that the debate is adequate, then
we will all sit down. But, if you feel
that the debate is not adequate be-
cause all points of views have not
been represented in the debate, then
you should have asked us for extend-
ing the time. Of course, you yourself
cannot give opportunities to all for
speaking. I do not say that you allow
X, Y or Z. After all the main con-
sideration is that the debate is ade-
quate or not. 18-30 hours is over.
You cannot use the language of the
rule and then stop there. You have
only this alternative left . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have not over-
ruled the House.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:
Let the Home Minister's reply not
take place. You take the vote on this
and let this be disposed of but if you
want the debate to be continued on
the basis that it is still an inade-

quate debate, then you should not have taken the consent of the House but should see to it that as many points of view as are available in this discussion are adequately represented. You may permit X, Y or Z to speak or not to speak. That is not the point. It is for you to use this discretion, and not for you to ask for the consent as to whether the House should extend the time or not. That is my point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: There are two compulsory matters according to the Directions—(1) reply by the Minister, and (2) the reply by the mover. Subject to that it is done. So far as time is concerned, the Speaker is not the master. The House is always in a position to do that. Whenever we want to extend the sitting of the House, such decisions are taken. The mover of the adjournment motion has the right to reply. In this matter I think there is no other procedure prescribed governing this right of reply. The general rule is that the right of reply applicable to the other motions is also held to be applicable to the adjournment motion. The Home Minister may, with the permission of the Speaker, speak whether previously he has spoken or not. And the mover has the right to reply. What I say is that there are two imperatives—firstly, the mover has the right to reply. The House has no right to take away this right. The House may restrict that in other respects. Therefore, I give a brief time to the Minister for reply and I shall allow the mover, Shri Samar Mukherjee, to have his right to reply and I will allow Mr. Mukerjee to make a brief reply. (Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I want to raise a point of order under Rule 62. Rule 62 reads:

"The Speaker may, if he is satisfied that there has been adequate debate, put the question at 18.30 hours or at such other hour not

being less than two hours and thirty minutes from the commencement of the debate."

So, it can be more. It is your discretion.

MR. SPEAKER: Not in the matter of time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this particular case I am sure your judicial conscious cannot be satisfied that adequate debate has taken place. We were stirred to such an extent that we rushed here to put in our adjournment motions. That was the extent to which we were agitated and we are not being allowed an opportunity to put our point of view. We should not be deprived of an opportunity to place our point of view before this House on such a very important issue on which we have come forward to table our adjournment motion. The debate has not been adequate. (Interruptions) I do not grudge that those members who had not put any adjournment motion were allowed to speak but my complaint is that we who rushed in with our adjournment motions have not been given the opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not in a position to say that the debate is not adequate but there is minority opinion and, as such, I appeal to the hon. Members to extend the debate by some more time.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No. No.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Sir, you cannot go by the majority opinion. The minority view must be heard. Please don't go by the strength of the majority. They say no when you ask for their opinion. What does it mean? This is not democracy. You please do not take majority opinion into account.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) Sir, I seek your permission to raise one point...

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: I tell my friends in the Janata Party. Don't be arrogant of your present majority. You have been there only for two years.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to hear anybody. What is the point of order?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: How can the minority view be suppressed? How can you suppress the minority point of view?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, Rule 62 deals with closure of debate. It is specifically provided here that it is dependent upon your satisfaction—satisfaction about the adequacy of the debate. So, there is no question of taking the sense of the House for extending the time of the discussion. I request you to exercise your power of discretion. You have already said that you are not satisfied with the adequacy of the debate. It is your duty to protect the interests of the House and you must extend the time of the debate so that other hon. Members may participate in the discussion.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: My point of order is based on two grounds. As far as the question of the adequacy of the debate is concerned, you have expressed your opinion that more time must be given.

MR. SPEAKER: I said, minority view must be given...

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: In your judgement, the minority opinion has not been reflected. It means, there has not been adequate debate at all. That is your assessment. That is your judgement. When you come to this position, this stipulation of 18-30 hours does not apply at all. In your judge-

ment, the minority opinion has not been reflected in this debate. That is the position. So, there is no adequate debate at all. The stipulation regarding the adequacy of the debate should be maintained. Till the minority opinion is heard, the debate must not be concluded. Sir, This is my respectful submission.

MR. SPEAKER: I will continue the debate. Shri Suman, please be brief.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: (Cannanore) Today you are a democrat.

MR. SPEAKER: I will continue the debate. As soon as I consider it adequate I will close it. Mr. Suman, please go on.

श्री राम लाल जी सुमन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि पुलिस आयोग 1902 में बना था और आज जो समस्याएँ हैं, वह कोई नई समस्याएँ नहीं हैं। हमने पहले जो सत्ता में लोग थे, उनके सामने भी वह समस्याएँ थी और अगर वह चाहते तो उन समस्याओं का समुचित समाधान कर सकते थे। हमारे देश में एक परम्परा है—लेस वर्क मोर पे और मोर वर्क लेस पे। यानी जो ज्यादा काम करता है, उस को कम तनक्काह और जो कम काम करता है, उस को ज्यादा तनक्काह मिलती है। यहाँ भी हालात ऐसी हैं।

1973 में जब पी० ए० सी० का रिडोल्ट हुआ तो मध्य प्रदेश के नीजवानों की जो कान्फ्रेंस के बाद पी० ए० सी० के जो जवान जेल में बन्द थे, उनसे मुझे मुलाकात करने का मौका मिला। उनमें से एक बी० ए० पास लड़का था उसने बताया कि मैं कांस्टेबल हूँ, लेकिन मेरा बड़ा अधिकारी चाहता है कि मैं उसके बच्चों को पढ़ाऊँ, उसके घर के बरतन साफ करूँ, उसकी बीबी की साड़ियाँ साफ़ करूँ; मेरा मूल काम अपने बड़े अधिकारी की सेवा करना है, लेकिन सही मानों में मेरा जो काम है, वह मुझसे नहीं कराना चाहता है।

पुलिस के छोटे लोगों में असंतोष है। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने बताया है, आज मजदूरों को 400, 450 रुपये मिलते हैं। इस की तुलना में एक पुलिस कांस्टेबल को, जो उनसे अधिक काम करता है, केवल 300 रुपये मिलें, इसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है।

राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप की जो बातें कही जाती हैं वह मुझे जबकी नहीं हैं। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बार-बार कहा है कि एम० एस० ए० और एम० पी० जनता के प्रतिनिधि हैं, उनको प्रशासन में दखलदाजी नहीं करनी चाहिए। इस सौग तो पहले से सचेत हैं। अगर हमकी कही बुनियाद है, तो उन्होंने लोगों के यहाँ हो सकती है। पहले यह सम्भव था कि कोई मंदिर या इस्लामी कर, लेकिन किसी बड़े नेता के चीन करने पर मामला खत्म कर दिया जाये। लेकिन अब तो कोई जायज बात भी नहीं मानता है। बनारस के आमनीय सदस्य, श्री चन्द्रशेखर मिश्र, के बारे में धारा की जानकारी होती। मध्य मंत्री की सौजदगी में एम० एस० पी० के कहने से एक स्पेक्टर एम० पी० की पिटाई करना है और राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप की बात कही जाती है। कहा है 'राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप' जब कोई अधिकारी जायज बातें मानने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं है, तो फिर राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप कहा है ?

मैं समझता हूँ कि धार्मिक एम० एस० और धार्मिक एम० पी० के अफसरों की बड़े राजनैतिक लोगों से स्पर्धा है। वे कहते हैं कि हम बड़े नेताओं की कुर्सी में पांच साल के लिए हैं, जबकि हम तो यहाँ बने रहेंगे। इस लिए मेरे विचार में यह कहने में कोई श्रद्धा नहीं है कि जनता के नांग पुलिस के काम में हस्तक्षेप करने हैं, पुलिस पर उनका दबाव पड़ता है, जिससे पुलिस का मनीबल टूटता है।

हमारे सामने के मित्र धारा भी कुछ कह रहे हैं, उनके काम उसमें बिलग्न उभरे रहे हैं। श्री आर्जे फरनेडीज ने इस प्रश्न पर रेलवे की हड़ताल कराई कि बहा के मजदूरों को बोनस मिलना चाहिए इन लोगों ने उस हड़ताल का नहम-नहम कर दिया और धारा उन्हीं में से कुछ लोग बहते हैं कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बोनस मिलना चाहिए, क्योंकि सरकार के सामने धार्मिक सबट है। मैं उन लोगों में से हूँ, जो बोनस का समर्थन करने हैं।

सब को ज्ञात है कि पिछली सरकार के लोगों का नजरिस् मुमनमाना के खिलाफ था, लेकिन धारा वे लोग सब से पहले कहते हैं कि यही गढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी का स्वतंत्र प्रत्यक्ष सञ्चालन होना चाहिए। उन की मिसेज गांधी का बयान छपा कि पुलिस के लोगों के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, उनकी मानें बहुत जायज हैं। मिसेज गांधी एक लम्बे समय तक सत्ता में नहीं। पुलिसमैन नहीं हैं और उनकी समस्याएँ ज्यों की त्यों हैं। लेकिन उनका याद नहीं धारा कि कान्टेबल भ्रष्टाचर रहा है, उनकी बीबी के पास रुपये नहीं हैं, उनकी तन्त्राह पर्याप्त नहीं है, उनके धारा की व्यवस्था नहीं है, और बड़े धार्मिकानियों द्वारा उनके साथ जो व्यवहार होता है, वह उचित नहीं है।

मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि या तो लोगों की हम से अपेक्षाएँ ज्यादा हैं, या बाध्य प्रशासन पर पूरी तरह से पकड़ नहीं है, लेकिन यह तथ्य है कि धारा किमानो, मजदूरों और विद्यार्थियों धार्मिक की तरफ से 'कमलाब विमलाब' हो रहा है हमारी यह भावना है कि हम समय पर आवश्यक कदम नहीं उठाते हैं, लेकिन जब स्थिति बिगड़ जाती है और आन्दोलन छिड़ जाता है, तब

हम कोई रास्ता ढूँढ़ने का प्रयास करते हैं। धार्मिकता हम बात की है कि राष्ट्र भर में मजदूर, किसान, पुलिस धार्मिक किसी भी वर्ग की कोई समस्याएँ हैं, हम उचित समय पर उनके बारे में विचार करके कार्यवाही करें ताकि कोई ऐसा वातावरण तैयार न हो, जिसमें किसी धार्मिकी को आन्दोलन करने के लिए बाध्य होना पड़े।

धारा की परिस्थिति बहुत गम्भीर है। सरकार को इस बारे में समय पर विचार करना चाहिए या पुलिस के छोटे लोगों की समस्याएँ कोई नई समस्याएँ नहीं हैं—वे समस्याएँ पहले से चली आ रही हैं। धारा उनका समुचित समाधान करने की धार्मिकता है। जिन उचित बातों को पिछली सरकार के लोग नहीं कर सके, इस सरकार को उन बातों का अहम करना चाहिए। लेकिन हम का किंचित मात्र भी धर्म यह नहीं है कि उन लोगों में यह एहसास न हो कि जिन विस्मय-दारियों का उन्हें निबर्ह करना चाहिए या उनका निबर्ह उन्होंने नहीं किया।

जहाँ तक राजनैतिक हस्तक्षेप के धारों का मवाल है, धारा मैंने बनावम की घटना का जिक्र किया है। झेलीगढ़ में हमारे छ एम० पी० गये, बहा पर बी० एस० और एस० एस० पी० ने उनके साथ निवेदननीय व्यवहार किया, मगर उस के बारे में कुछ नहीं हुआ है। इस बारे में हालत बड़ी खराब है।

जहाँ तक पुलिस के छोटे लोगों [धारा कान्टेबल का मवाल है, उनकी मांग जायज है, उनके साथ न्याय होना चाहिए। लेकिन बड़े धार्मिकानियों का व्यवहार अत्यधिक निन्दनीय है। बड़े नेताओं के साथ उनकी जो स्पर्धा है, उनके बारे में नियक्षण लगना चाहिए।

SHRI G M BANATWALIA (Pon-nani). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for asserting yourself in the matter of this debate which is of a very important nature. No one who has the interest of the nation at heart can fail to sit up at the shocking sight of the army firing upon the police force and the para-military forces

Sir, some have asked the Home Minister to resign others have asked the Prime Minister to tender his resignation and there are still some who do not advocate on these lines to ask for any resignation, but the fact remains that a Government which brings the nation to such a point of confrontation between the police force and the para-military force on the one hand and the army on the other, have no right to continue to

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hold the reins of Government. Look at the gravity of the situation. The common man had always been a bitter complainant against harassment by the police, but today after the police went on its agitation, the inhuman treatment that had been meted out to them has so stirred the common man that he today has a feeling of sympathy for the police and anger against the Government and the bureaucracy. I need not give a detailed account of the inhuman treatment that has been given to the policemen. The officers at many places beat up the constables. In Punjab, they dragged Sikh policemen by their hair and meted out to them inhuman treatment. Such was the shameful attitude taken by the authorities in this matter. The Punjab Government even decided to hold in camera trials in the jail to punish the agitators. This smacks of martial law administration. In Haryana, the Inspector-General of Police asked the arrested policemen to stand in rows facing each other and then each policeman was asked to slap the other. Such is the inhuman treatment to which the police force has been subjected to. Then, on the top of it comes the firing by the army on the police, the C.R.P. as also the Central Industrial Security Force.

Sir, the grievances and the problems of the police force are not unknown. Not less than 14 Commissions at an expenditure of nearly 15 crores of rupees of public money have from time to time gone into this issue and submitted their reports. Immediately after the First War of independence in 1857, the first Police Commission was appointed in 1860 or 1861. The Second Police Commission came in 1902 or 1903. Seventy-five years have passed since then. I quote an observation of this police commission of 1902. It observed:

"The police throughout the country is in a most unsatisfactory condition... that abuses are common everywhere, that this involves great

injury to the people and discredit to the Government, and that radical reforms are urgently required."

What was said in 1902 still holds good in the year 1979. As I said, the police problems are not such that they are not known. To put it very briefly in view of the short time at our disposal. I would say that the average policeman is miserably abused, poorly paid, subjected to humiliating living and working conditions, and is used as a bonded labourer to his superior under the 'Orderlie' system.

It is boasted that a National Police Commission was set up in November 1977, with the coming of the Janata Party into power. But this National Police Commission gave its interim report on the 7th February 1979, with an observation by its chairman that the situation required urgent steps. In spite of such an observation, the Home Minister, with a callous attitude, sat on the report for nearly 4 to 5 months. It was only after the agitation had started that copies of the report were rushed to the Chief Ministers—just 3 or 4 days before the conference of Chief Ministers.

I am constrained to say that but for the police agitation, this report would not have even been sent to the Chief Ministers for consideration. Even to-day, the report of the National Police Commission has not been published, and has not seen the light of the day. It is this callous attitude on the part of the Government that has to be taken into consideration.

Then there has been an unnecessary escalation of this issue. What did the Central Industrial Security Force want? It wanted only that some of its chosen representatives should be in a position to see the Government and place its demands. On the contrary, Government wanted some men, hand-picked by it, to do it and to sign on the dotted lines. This shows the attitude of the Government which needs to be condemned by everybody.

It is a matter of disgrace and shame, that even the Reserve of the Army had to be alerted, with the Army proceeding to deal with the police force and the para-military forces.

Some speakers referred to the present agitation by the police, the CRP, the Central Industrial Security Force and the RPF and said that they had risen in revolt—or in a mini-revolt. It is unjust to call it a revolt, or by any such name. It has been peaceful throughout. The escalation has been on the part of the Government. There has not been even a single shot fired by the policeman or by these CRP or CISF men. They never went on rampage. But having taken a bureaucratic stand and having escalated the whole issue by pressing the Army into the matter, the responsibility rests fairly and squarely on the Government.

I would end by saying that the agitation by the police is a tragedy, no doubt. But the national tragedy is greater. It is to be found in the double voice with which the members of the ruling party have been speaking—one voice in their Janata Parliamentary Party forum, one voice in their so-called Socialist conventions and others, and the other voice in this House. The national tragedy is greater. There is a feeling of complacency on the part of many in the ruling party. There is a patting on the back. But let us see this national situation in all its significance. The Army that had fired upon the para-military forces has really done so with a great consequence to the police, to the para-military force and to the Army itself. (*Interruptions*).

19 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Home Minister. No, no. There is an adequate debate.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI H. M. PATEL): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as I can see, the

hon. mover had concluded his speech by this sentence 'that the situation may get further worsened.' It may further worsen in what circumstances if we do not give in? The point both he and the subsequent speakers seem to forget is this: the police and the para-military forces have to be dealt with in a totally different way; their problems have to be considered and examined in a totally different way from industrial labour or an industrial worker. These are uniformed forces. There has to be a certain amount of discipline which they have to observe; and there is also a certain discipline which the Government has also to observe in dealing with them. This is the first and the most important point which should be considered. It is assumed all the time as if it is this Government which has failed to consider police's grievances. On the contrary, as has been said repeatedly, it is this Government which realised that the police's problems and grievances had been neglected for a long time. And therefore one of the first things it did was to appoint a National Police Commission.

Shri Govindan Nair said, in fact, about instigation of the whole thing. In his very shrewd analysis, he said that the entire National Police Commission was responsible for all this trouble; it is the Police Commission which had caused this agitation. I don't think he is right, but, nevertheless, you can see the importance of the appointment of the National Police Commission. Their very appointment roused the hopes in the mind of the police that at long last their problems were going to be considered; and they were indeed considered. Now to say that the Police Commission had submitted its first report in February 1979 and the Government did nothing about it is not correct. I suppose the hon. Members in this House are so accustomed to seeing reports dealt with so expeditiously that if they are submitted today, everything is, of course, examined today completely and the orders are

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passed the very next day or perhaps one month later or two months later. But there are four months. How is it? Any stick is good enough to beat the Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Except the Shah Commission.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I think, Sir, one person I shall completely ignore today is Mr. Vasant Sathe, although he continues to be a Member of the House, an hon. Member of the House. They say that the Police commission's recommendations were neglected. Were they really? The very first announcement that was made was that the government accepts the recommendation regarding the formation of associations; they will be given the right to form associations. In fact the right to form associations had been given by an Act of Parliament of 1966; associations could be formed and it was for the government to give recognition. It is the state governments which had not been giving this recognition; except for two state governments this power which had been given to them had not been used. Nevertheless we announced, I announced that so far as the Government of India was concerned, it would see to it: the central police organisations and the Union territories police would be given the right to form associations subject to the conditions laid down by the National police commission; those conditions are also stated.

The second major grievance was the orderly system. About that also, I said that so far as the central government organisations and union territories are concerned, that would be abolished. Having announced so, I also further said that I shall use my good offices with the state governments to see that they also did both these things giving the right to form associations and abolishing the orderly system. A decision like...this takes sometime to give effect... (An Hon. Member: Any orders were given)

Yes. It takes time to give effect to the orders. We realise that the orderly system had come in, not just because people want to make use of orderlies, police people and others in an unreasonable way but because they had certain duties to perform. We also considered whether it would be advisable to find some alternative system, some method of rewarding, some method of compensating those officers who are deprived of orderlies so that they will also not feel aggrieved. So the orders need some working out; it takes a little time.

I said that the grievances were genuine, but simultaneously I also said that because the grievances were genuine it did not follow that the uniformed forces could do things which no uniformed forces should ever do. Having said that, I proceeded to say that all those grievances were examined. So far as the Central Government were concerned, the examination proceeded immediately. The decision of the central government here was that we would approach the state governments and we would have a meeting with the state governments after we had made a preliminary examination of the police commission's report. There are all manner of indications. One hon. Member pointed out that the national police commission had said that the constable's role and function had changed, that the quality of a person now recruited is better, he is a more educated person, the duties he has to perform were rather important. In view of all this, they said that they should be equated as skilled workers. Now, the implications of skilled workers are considerable. This needs to be examined. It does not mean that we disagree. But it also means that the impact of it on other things has to be examined before we put it to the State Governments. As it is, each State Government fixes its own scales of pay. This is done in accordance with its own financial resources. Today in some States the scales

of pay of police men are far lower than in certain other States. The variations are quite considerable. For us to say, yes, proceed to do something, would mean throwing impossible burden on some of the States.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go on.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: This is so far as police are concerned. I am merely explaining how the Central Government has been acting.

First of all agitation started or the trouble started in Panjab State. It was triggered off. Although there was discontent on certain matters, there was no question of any one wanting to have recourse to agitation. But certain incidents occurred in Panjab where the constables on duty were treated in a manner which was most unbecoming of anybody. This annoyed and irritated them to such an extent that it certainly triggered off this agitation. This is unfortunate. This is one of their major grievances. In fact there has been a certain amount of this kind of thing where the public men, political workers and others do not take full advantage of their position and sometimes behave in a manner towards the police which is not satisfactory. This triggered it off.

The Panjab Government asked the Central Government here to give assistance in view of the agitation that has commenced. We sent them the B.S.F. and other battalions to assist them, to contain agitation and to maintain law and order. When this happened, within a few days, the Punjab Government immediately without any consultation with the Central Government, without considering what the reaction or what the impact of it might be on other State Governments, announced certain increases in salaries, which had been recommended by the Pay Commission

indeed, they went beyond the recommendation of the Pay Commission. But this had a peculiar effect. One effect was this. The effect was that the B.S.F. when it went there in order to help the State Government, the B.S.F. Man's own salary was Rs. 32 more than the Punjab Policeman had become Rs. 90 less after this. So, the B.S.F., naturally, I think it is psychologically understandable, the situation arose that they said we are called upon to assist in maintaining law and order, in helping the State Government, to do this and then the result of it is that the reward goes to policemen and we are neglected.

(Interruptions)

This is natural. I am not blaming anybody. I am explaining how certain developments took place.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: As I said, I am merely recounting my analysis of the situation. It is in this way, nevertheless without realising that this might create trouble in these forces.

I said I must anticipate any agitation here. Immediately I called meetings of the Staff Councils, to which reference has been made. In the BSF, there has been a tradition of staff council: that is to say, where representatives of every rank would assemble and will come and meet the Home Minister, who would listen to their particular problem and consider what should be done. I said that similar staff councils might be organised in an *ad hoc* manner until such time as the associations are formed and proper representatives are elected, by the other forces like CRP, CISF and so on. This was done. From the 13th June till the 27th I met all these forces on different days. I listened to their particular problems and grievances. Each had different problems but some problems were com-

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mon. I said, I will see to it that at least on the major ones, decisions would be taken by the Government within a month or so. And indeed, within a month, I had announced decisions in regard to the BSF and the Indo-Tibetan Border Force. I said at the same time that in regard to CRP, their problems also had been examined, but orders will be passed as soon as everything became normal. When I said, "as soon as everything became normal", then they asked, why this condition? It seems to me very necessary that we should not act in such matters under compulsion. It has to be made quite clear that as soon as they return to normalcy, we will do so. So far as the CRP is concerned, what is the present position? There is complete normalcy; the only place where a certain amount of agitation still persisted was in Trivandrum. It is my information now that it has virtually come to an end. That being so, it will be only a matter of days before we take the decisions in regard to CRP also.

In regard to the CISF, the position is somewhat more difficult. (*Interruptions*). It is a force which is there to perform certain watch and ward duties in public sector enterprises. They are doing so in regard to 97 public sector enterprises. But this brings them in close touch with industrial workers and trade unions. Therefore, they get infected with this. (*Interruptions*). In fact, one of their first demands was, if I may say so... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: From the industry you get Rs. 700 or 800 per jawan but you are paying only Rs. 290 to a jawan. I sent telegrams to the Prime Minister. I sent telegrams to you. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: One of their first demands was that the minimum pay that should be given to them is Rs. 650, which is perhaps the mini-

mum given to Bokaro steel workers. Obviously it is a kind of demand which is not one that can be seriously considered by the Government. Nevertheless, I am merely pointing this out to say that the problem in regard to CISF is somewhat more difficult than the others. In the case of others, the problems have been solved, but in the case of CISF, it will take time to solve. But in the meantime, their agitation continues because of this reason that they are dissatisfied and their dissatisfactions is understandable because the people over whom they keep guard are paid bonus and so forth whereas they do not get bonus. Different enterprises given higher salaries to their men than they are getting. Therefore, all these problems are there which call for solution. But even with regard to the CISF I am merely saying.... (*Interruptions*) I do not know why the hon. Member is getting unnecessarily irritated.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us have a cooler debate. You have already made your point. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU (*Kotwa*). General Manekshaw has written a letter to the Prime Minister that the Army... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Interruption once is good.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): I have received no letter from him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Who pays the salary of CISF? Does the public sector pay? If the public sector pays, then why should they not be paid the same salary as their workers are getting?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I know the hon. Member has such a poor understanding of economic problem, that it is really no need to answer him. In spite of everything, the vast majority of the Policemen, CRP and

CISF have remained loyal, disciplined and functioned satisfactorily. This is a matter of fact and this is important to bear in mind.

When my hon. friend, Mr. Saugata Roy said that the country is going to crash to disaster, I think he must be imagining, 'dreaming somewhere. The law and order situation in this country is not as they imagine it to be. There may certainly be problems but the situation has remained completely under control and at no time has it gone out of control. This, I think, is something which we must realise.

It is suggested by them that under no circumstances, the Army should be used. I would like to understand what exactly they mean by this. First of all, is the Army used in order to crush anything? Not at all. This is where Mr. Govindan Nair, I may tell you all your facts have been completely wrong.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: I have gone there. I have understood their problem. There your understanding is completely wrong.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I am saying this without any hesitation that all his facts that he has narrated are wrong.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You are wrong. Because you ruthlessly suppressed Bokaro men, that is why, it did not spread. You cannot speak in two voices. (Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. gentleman has a loud voice and he can shout. Let me, however, tell you the facts. It is said that these men were all peaceful and that we had made no efforts to persuade them peacefully to settle this matter. In Delhi what happened? In Delhi the Commandant of an Army Unit asked these people: "Will you please realise that it will not help you to have recourse to force and please surrender." Not a bit of it they moved. This is actually the factual report. Sirens and bugles calls were 1460 LS—15

heard inside the Centre and CRP men opened fire from the area of quarter-guard and its adjoining buildings. The fire was returned by Army men. This is the point. First firing was done by the CRP men in Delhi. That is exactly the same thing that happened in the case of CISF. In CISF it was much worse. I have a report. (Interruptions) These hon. gentlemen wish to believe whatever they wish to believe but it is also desirable that sometimes they also believe facts.

These CISF men had posted themselves on the top of the administrative building and they had as we found later on, arranged sand bags; they had really prepared for a major fight. What did they do? How did they behave? The army had strict instruction... (Interruptions)

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, on a point of order. My point of order is that the Minister speaks something which is factually wrong, because I was personally present that night at Bokaro . . . (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order. He may or may not be right; I do not know. But that is not a point of order.

SHRI A. K. ROY: My point is that when the Minister . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Whether the Minister is making a wrong statement is not a point of order. You are only wanting to make a speech. No, I cannot allow it.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The Commandant again appealed to the men not to have recourse to violence and to yield without any fighting. In spite of that, the only response was to shoot him down. The Major was killed immediately. It is only thereafter that the army acted. What was found after that is an important point which the hon. Members should notice. When the armoury

[Shri H. M. Patel]

was subsequently seized, what did they find in it? They found any number of Molotov cocktails—they are bottles which are explosives—a large stock of broken glass and explosive materials like chemicals. This is something which indicates clearly that they meant to fight. Now my hon. friend protests. But he was the one to call for a major or complete bandh. But what happened? Not a single man responded and Bokharo functioned normally. The point is that the response was nil. What does this show? This shows that the workers in the steel factories, all of them knew exactly what had happened. He was saying that the Government had done something which was wrong or improper. I think I have explained everything.

To my mind, the Government has acted very properly; to my mind, the Government has also acted promptly in these matters; to my mind, all the grievances have been attended to expeditiously and promptly and in respect of all of them orders were issued as quickly as possible. But wherever the State Governments were involved, we have necessarily to consult them and see that they also agreed. We have to guide them, persuade them and request them to see that they take certain decisions promptly. I am glad to say that some State Governments have already taken decisions in these matters the others are also in the process of doing it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Samar Mukherjee.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Minister has not explained . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: * * *

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I have listened very carefully to the reply given by the Home Minister. I am totally in dis-

agreement with his assessment of the situation and the method which the Government has applied in the matter of tackling these problems:

He had to admit that their demands are just. If you are to admit that demands are just, you should have immediately attended to their demands, but this argument that those who are without uniform and the police who are with uniform cannot be treated similarly is wrong . . . (Interruptions). You have seen what is the result. Sir, you have to understand. I request all members of the Janata Party to listen very attentively because, Mr. Speaker, we have reached a stage when, if the present method is not changed, if the Government does not understand its main mistakes, the situation will worsen. That is unfortunately what our Minister has not understood.

Now, what is the present situation? If their economic demands are just and still they are not accepted on the other hand repression starts new demands have been added. So, many people have been arrested so many are in jail and so many companies have been disbanded. Now under these circumstances, what should be the primary demands from them? That all must be released. So, if the 'release' demands come to the forefront, Government's attitude will not be helpful and Government will again confront them with the army. Then what will be the situation? (Interruptions). You are allergic to this unfortunately. I am arguing that the Government is supporting the demands, but I am very much apprehensive that the step taken by the Government is leading to just opposite results. That is why I am telling them to consider that discontent is brewing, you cannot see their discontent which is brewing, unless it is bursting forth. You may be complacent, you may be satisfied that the situation is under control. Certainly by using the

army you can suppress any agitation if that is in isolation, but when they break out throughout the country, will the army be immune from that?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): That is what you want:

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We do not want that. We want that you should learn from that because already the army have expressed their discontent for being used in this way for suppressing this CRP and other people. This discontent that they have expressed in an informal way, It has come in the press because formally they cannot say because of army discipline. This is the lesson of history Mr. Prime Minister, that when the entire people are involved in discontent and mass agitation army cannot remain free because members of the army come from...

SHRI MORARJI DESAI: I am very sorry that the hon. Member is inciting the army.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: No. Mr. Speaker, Sir this is totally misinterpreting and non-understanding the significance of the steps which they are taking. This is our warning. If you do not listen, you will face the consequences. You can suppress, we admit you can put us in jail in a future date because when MISA will be enacted, we know we will be the first men to be put into jail by this Janta Government because we defend the interests of the workers and employees and people and we are at the head of their movement. We are very conscious about this, but still we know that you are committed to fight against authoritarianism, you are committed to defend democracy. But this is not the method of defending democracy. Now, Mr. Speaker, the Home Minister has admitted, what our friend Dr. Balasubramaniam Swamy has told, is correct.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am a fully grown Subramaniam, I am not Balasubramaniam.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Now, those who are recruited in the police or the army are educated men, graduates and matriculates. They are all coming to be recruited and the armed forces have been increased. So it is inevitable that these forces cannot remain immune from the general movement which is growing inside the country, from the currents in the country.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Fortunately, the army in this country is very responsible.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: That is why in the armed forces also, the urge for democracy is growing, that is why the demand is coming for the rights of representation, the recognition of their association. But what behaviour have they got? They were called on the 14th June in Delhi for negotiations but they were arrested, without negotiations.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: The Minister did not understand the significance of that. That created a situation much worse. It is a breach of faith. So, people are for negotiations and they are being arrested. What is the argument? They should be in uniform. Only three or four men were without uniform and they also made the statement that when they started, they did not get the uniforms, and the proposal was made to the I.G. that he should discuss only with those who were in uniform that those who were not in uniform should not join in the discussion, but that was not allowed. The I.G. said either all should come in uniform, or nobody should come, and he would not talk. This is the attitude. And they were asked to sign a memorandum prepared by I.G.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned all that

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: They were told to sign on the dotted line, and they refused.

[Shri Samar Mukherjee]

When their demands are just, who is creating a law and order situation? You refuse to accept their demands. Then, the only way left to them is to start an agitation, and then you go on suppressing them. Who creates situation of law and order? It is not they, whose demands are very just. Because you refuse to accept their demands, they have no option but to take to the path which the workers are taking. So, when they take to demonstrations, the question of law and order is raised, and they are suppressed.

So, my last appeal to you is this. You try to close the chapter, you create a new atmosphere, so that peaceful negotiations can immediately be started, and for that release is the first condition. You release all those who have been arrested. Then, you take back into their jobs one by one all those who have been dismissed from service, or the others, there may be some time, but if they are assured that Government has taken a very sympathetic attitude to resolve the problem of their demands, then a favourable atmosphere will be created. Otherwise, the situation is bound to worsen. This is my warning.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: It was said that some persons were not allowed because they were not in uniform. This is correct, because they were actually men of the force, but whatever they had to represent they were allowed to represent and submit to me through my Private Secretary in my office, and it was conveyed to me. So, to say that they were not allowed to represent is not correct.

MR: SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do now adjourn
The Lok Sabha divided:

[19.43 hrs.

Division No. 1]

AYES

Alagesan, Shri O. V.

Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose

Austin, Dr. Henry

Badri Narayan, Shri A. R.

Bagri, Shri Mani Ram

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Basu, Shri Dhirendranath

Bhagat Ram, Shri

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Burande, Shri Gangadhar Appa

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib

Chavan, Shri Yashwantrao

Das, Shri R. P.

Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas

Deo, Shri V. Kishore Chandra S.

Dhondge, Shri Keshavrao

Gode, Shri Santoshrao

Gopal, Shri K.

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K.

Jaiswal, Shri Anant Ram

Jawade, Shri Shridharrao Nathobaji

Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V.

Kadam, Shri B. P.

Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kisku, Shri Jadunath

Kodiyar, Shri P. K.

Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar

Krishnan, Shri G. Y.

Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi

Kushwaha, Shri Ram Naresh

Lahanu Shidavakom, Shri

Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R.

Mahata, Shri C. R.

Mallanna, Shri K.

Mathew, Shri George

Modak, Shri Bijoy

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Naidu, Shri P. Rajagopal

Nair, Shri M. N. Govindan

Patnaik, Shri Sivaji
 Poojray, Shri Janardhana
 Raj Narain, Shri
 Rajan, Shri K. A.
 Rao, Shri G. Mallikarjuna
 Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama
 Rath, Shri Ramachandra
 Ravi, Shri Vayalar
 Reddi, Shri G. S.
 Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda
 Roy, Shri A. K.
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Roy, Shri Saugata
 Saha, Shri A. K.
 Sani, Shri Manohar Lal
 Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar
 Sathe, Shri Vasant
 Sayeed, Shri P. M.
 Sen, Shri Robin
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Stephen, Shri C. M.
 Subramaniam, Shri C.
 Sunna Sahib, Shri A.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Tirkey, Shri Pius
 Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan
 Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
 Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.

NOES

Agrawal, Shri Satish
 Ahuja, Shri Subhash
 Amat, Shri D.
 Amin, Prof. R. K.
 Argal, Shri Chhabiram
 Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
 Bahuguna, Shrimati Kamala
 Balak Ram, Shri
 Balbir Singh, Chowdhry
 Baldev Prakash, Dr.
 Barakataki, Shrimati Renuka Devi

Bhadoria, Shri Arjun Singh
 Bharat Bhushan, Shri
 Birendra Prasad, Shri
 Borole, Shri Yashwant
 Brahm Perakash, Chaudhury
 Brij Raj Singh, Shri
 Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip
 Chand Ram, Shri
 Chandra Shekhar, Shri
 Chandravati, Shrimati
 Charan Singh, Shri
 Chaturbhuj, Shri
 Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath
 Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.
 Chaudhry, Shri Ishwar
 Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh
 Chavda, Shri K. S.
 Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Chunder, Dr. Pratap Chandra
 Danwe, Shri Pundalik Hari
 Dave, Shri Anant
 Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna
 Desai, Shri Morarji
 Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad
 Dharia, Shri Mohan
 Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal
 Digvijoy Narain Singh, Shri
 Durga Chand, Shri
 Dutt, Shri Asoke Krishna
 Fazlur Rahman, Shri
 Fernandes, Shri George
 Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri
 Ganga Singh, Shri
 Gattani, Shri R. D.
 Ghosal, Shri Sudhir
 Goyal, Shri Krishna Kumar
 Guha, Prof. Samar
 Gulshan, Shri Dhanna Singh
 Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal
 Harikesh Bahadur, Shri
 Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak
 Heera Bhai, Shri
 Hukam Ram, Shri
 Jagjivan Ram, Shri

Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj
 Jain, Shri Kalyan
 Jain, Shri Nirmaḷ Chandra
 Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar
 Kachwai, Shri Hukam Chand
 Kaldate, Dr. Bapu
 Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
 Kar, Shri Sarat
 Kaushik, Shri Purushottam
 Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
 Khan, Shri Mohd. Shamsul Hasan
 Kishore Lal, Shri
 Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
 Krishan Kant, Shri
 Kundu, Shri Samarendra
 Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad
 Kureel, Shri R. L.
 Lalu Prasad, Shri
 Mahala, Shri K. L.
 Mahale, Shri Hari Shankar
 Mahi Lal, Shri
 Maiti, Shrimati Abha
 Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar
 Mandal, Shri B. P.
 Mandal, Shri Dhanik Lal
 Mangal Deo, Shri
 Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad
 Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali
 Mehta, Shri Ajit Kumar
 Mehta, Shri Prasannbhai
 Mhalgi, Shri R. K.
 Miri, Shri Govind Ram
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri
 Munda, Shri Karia
 Murmu, Father Anthony
 Nahar, Shri Bijoy Singh
 Nathu Singh, Shri
 Nathwani, Shri Narendra P.
 Nayak, Shri Laxmi Narain
 Nayar, Dr. Sushila
 Negi, Shri T. S.
 Onkar, Singh, Shri

Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad
 Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
 Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
 Parmai Lal, Shri
 Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B.
 Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas
 Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai
 Patel, Shri H. M.
 Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai
 Patel, Shri Meetha Lal
 Patil, Shri S. D.
 Patnaik, Shri Biju
 Phirangi Prasad, Shri
 Pipil, Shri Mohan Lal
 Pradhan, Shri Gananath
 Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Mohan
 Raghavendra Singh, Shri
 Raghavji, Shri
 Rahi, Shri Ram Lal
 Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar
 Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad
 Rajda, Shri Ratansinh
 Rakesh, Shri R. N.
 Ram, Shri R. D.
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury
 Ram Kinkar, Shri
 Ram Kishan, Shri
 Ram Sagar, Shri
 Ramachandran, Shri P.
 Ramdas Singh, Shri
 Ramji Singh, Dr.
 Ramjiwan Singh, Shri
 Ranjit Singh, Shri
 Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass
 Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph
 Sahoo, Shri Ainthu
 Sai, Shri Larang
 Sai, Shri Narhari Prasad Sukhdeo
 Samantasinhera, Shri Padmacharan
 Sarangi, Shri R. P.
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.
 Satya Deo Singh, Shri

Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur
 Shakya, Shri Daya Ram
 Sharma, Shri Jagannath
 Sharma, Shri Rajendra Kumar
 Sharma, Shri Yagya Datt
 Shastri, Shri Bhanu Kumar
 Shastri, Shri Y. P.
 Shejwalkar, Shri N. K.
 Sheo Narain, Shri
 Sher Singh, Prof.
 Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.
 Shiv Sampati Ram, Shri
 Shrikrishna Singh, Shri
 Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H.
 Shukla, Shri Madan Lal
 Sikander Bakht, Shri
 Singh, Dr. B. N.
 Singha, Shri Sachindralal
 Sinha, Shri C. M.
 Sinha, Shri H. L. P.
 Sinha, Shri M. P.
 Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan
 Somani, Shri Roop Lal
 Somani, Shri S. S.
 Suman, Shri Surendra Jha
 Suraj Bhan, Shri
 Surendra Bikram, Shri
 Swamy, Dr. Subramaniam
 Swatantra, Shri Jagannath Prasad
 Tan Singh, Shri
 Tej Pratap Singh, Shri
 Thakre, Shri Kushabhau
 Tripathi, Shri Madhav Prasad
 Ugrasen, Shri

Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 Varma, Shri Ravindra
 Verma, Shri Brij Lal
 Verma, Shri Phool Chand
 Verma, Shri R. L. P.
 Verma, Shri Raghunath Singh
 Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain
 Yadav, Shri Jagdambji Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Narsingh
 Yadav, Shri Sharad
 Yadav, Shri Vinayak Prasad
 Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh
 Yadvendra Dutt, Shri
 Yuvraj, Shri
 Zulfikarullah, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is : Ayes 75, Noes 192.

The motion was negatived.

19.45 hrs

LOKPAL BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up further discussion of the Lokpal Bill. Shri Y. P. Shastri.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय.....

MR. SPEAKER: He may continue tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11 O' Clock tomorrow.

19.46 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Tuesday, July 10, 1979/Asadha 19, 1901 (Saka).

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES : Shri Darur Pullaiah;
 NOES : Shri Ramapati Singh.